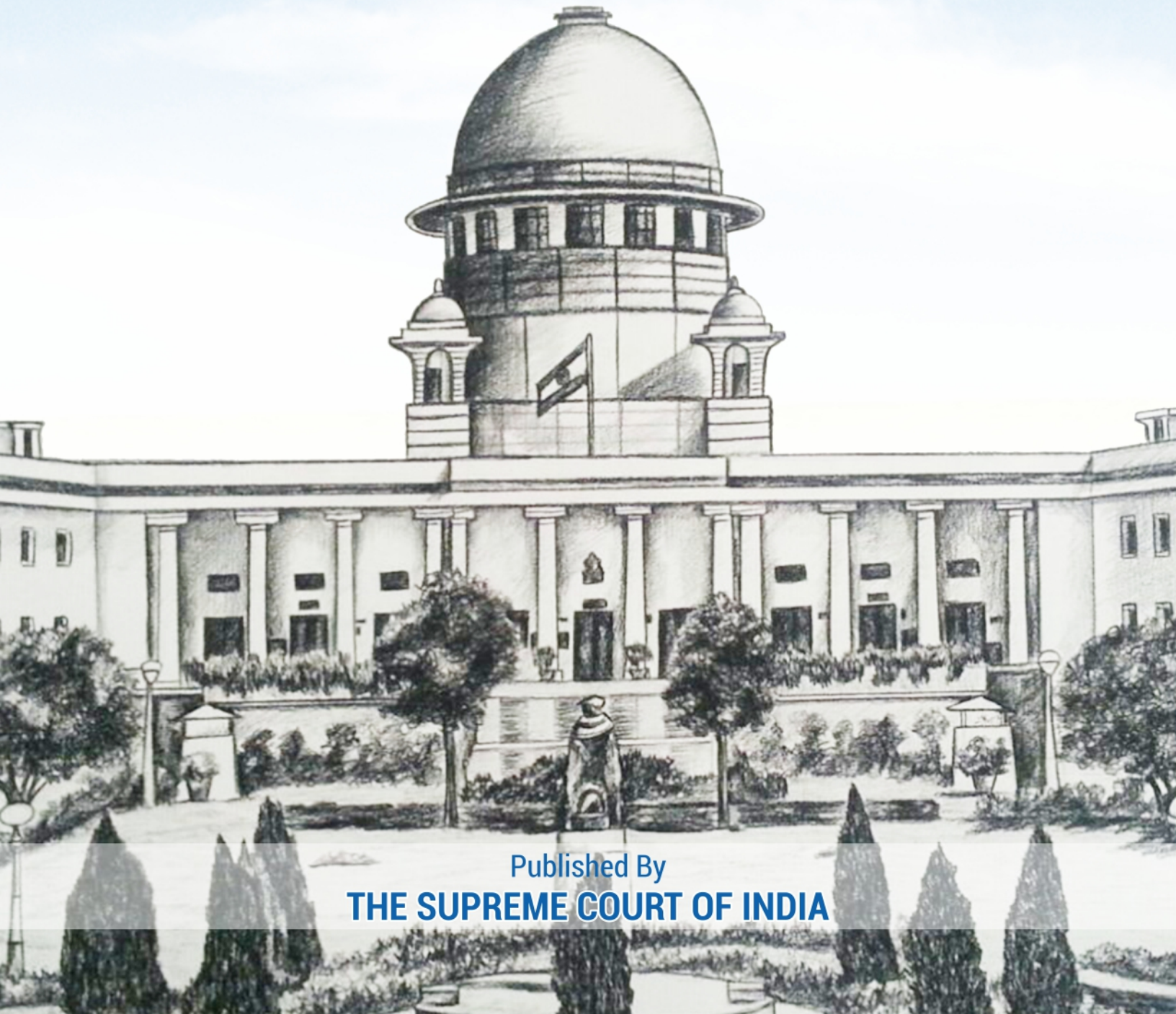




INDIAN JUDICIARY

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



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INDIAN JUDICIARY

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Emblem of the Supreme Court of India



CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

FROM THE DESK OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA



The Annual Report of the Supreme Court of India with the theme "**Indian Judiciary, Annual Report 2016-2017**" is a compendium meant to have access and information about various aspects of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in the country. It can be stated without any kind of equivocation that in a State where Rule of Law and good governance in all the wings of the State are regarded as seminal values, information is a tool for empowerment. It is so as it promotes transparency, integrity, responsibility and accountability. Needless to say that free flow of information not only enlightens the people but also facilitates them to form an informed opinion on the functioning and efficacy of the Institution.

Keeping the above objective in mind, the Annual Report is published by the Supreme Court of India so as to let the people have an insight about the functionalism of the Institution and also to give an account of its accomplishments as a whole.

The Annual Report of 2016-2017 acquaints the people about the jurisdiction of the courts, their administrative set-up, judicial overview, technological initiatives and recent reforms. It not only depicts the performance both of the Supreme Court of India and that of the High Courts during 2016-2017 but also their achievements. It vividly expounds the endeavour and the resultant achievement of National Legal Services Authority, Supreme Court Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee. The emphasis has been laid on actively spreading the culture of settlement and the benefits therefrom.

Such an Annual Report, comprehensively highlighting the institution's activities throughout the preceding year, is aimed at depicting the collective work undertaken in the direction of long term institutional goals and increased efforts towards better practices and enhanced transparency.

During the year certain groundbreaking and revolutionary initiatives were introduced to fructify accessibility of justice to all. As we move towards realization of these diverse initiatives, it is imperative also to make steadfast efforts in many other areas regarding development which can be achieved by the expertise and knowledge of one and all so as to ensure effective access to justice.

I am deeply grateful to all my Brother and Sister Judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts for their valuable contribution in this important endeavour and for their uncompromising dedication and commitment to the noble cause. I will be failing in my duty unless I express my gratitude to the Members of the Bar for their cooperation and contribution and I do so without any kind of reservation and inhibition. The service rendered by the Officers/staff of the Supreme Court Registry and of the High Courts deserves appreciation.

I sincerely hope that this Annual Report will afford a deeper insight into the functioning of the judiciary and the efforts undertaken to make access to justice a substantial reality in the true sense of the term as opposed to merely an idealistic or notional concept.

[DIPAK MISRA]

NEW DELHI,
26th NOVEMBER, 2017.

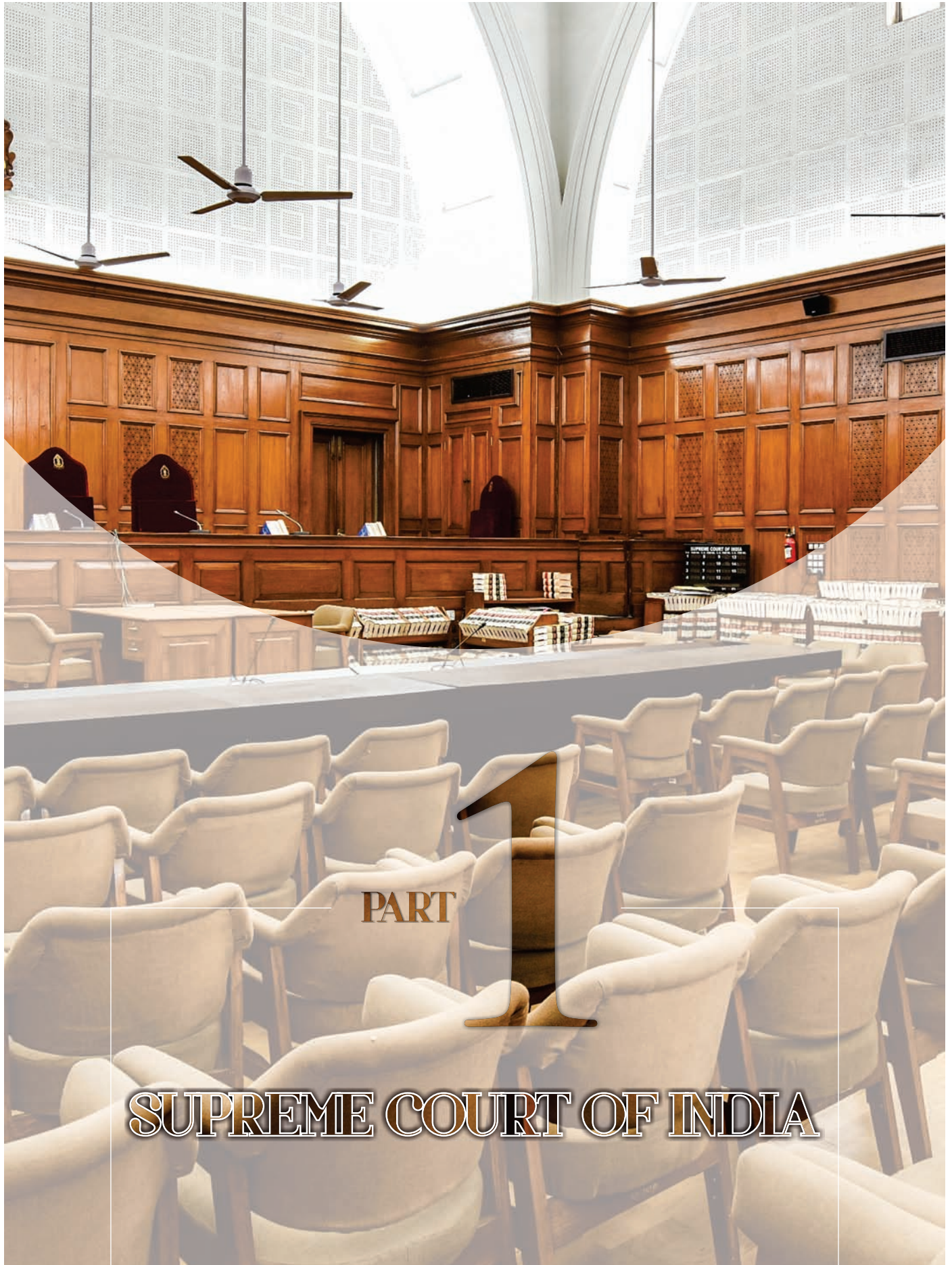
INTRODUCTION

This is second consolidated Report of Indian Judiciary. For the first time, last year (2015-16) a consolidated Report of the entire judiciary was published, placing relevant information in the public domain.

The Report is divided into two parts. Part- I showcases performance of Supreme Court and highlights efforts made by it towards clearing its backlog and reducing the pendency of cases with a view to provide speedy justice to all. The Report starts with a brief overview of the Supreme Court; its establishment, infrastructure, jurisdiction, Court administration, judicial wing followed by technological initiatives undertaken by the Supreme Court of India. It further highlights the landmark judgments passed during the year, the publications of the Supreme Court and the improvements in the functioning of the Registry. It also presents the role of Supreme Court in education, training and research; apart from the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism by the Court and overview of library, museum and a brief chapter on the Bar. This Report covers the events, conferences, initiatives and activities undertaken by this Court from November 2016 to November 2017. Statistics pertaining to Institution, Disposal and Pendency has been included for the period January 2017 to October 2017.

Part- II of the Report is an attempt to compile the data of Indian Judiciary as a compendium by presenting the work of the High Courts in all States of the Indian Union. This part of the Report reserves a place for each High Court where the first section of the write-up of a High Court, reflects upon its rich legal history including, establishment and jurisdiction. This is followed by the second section which focuses on the administrative achievements and technological accomplishments during the judicial year. This section highlights the role of State Legal Services Authorities in providing legal aid and adopting ADR mechanism; and activities of the State Judicial Academy. The Report of each High Court concludes with the statistical information about the Judges' strength, the institution, disposal and pendency of cases during the judicial year, Budget and staff strength. The statistics of High Courts and Subordinate Courts have been included for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

This Report is an endeavour to provide an overview of the accomplishments of Courts in India along with relevant statistical data during the judicial year (July 2016 to June 2017).



PART



SUPREME COURT OF INDIA



1

PROFILE OF JUDGES

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

JUSTICE DIPAK MISRA

Born on 3 October 1953 in the family of Late Pandit Godabarish Misra, who was a prolific writer, both in poetry and prose, a great statesman and educationist. His grand-father had a great role in the establishment of Utkal University at Bhubaneswar and S.C.B. Medical College at Cuttack. His father Late Pandit Raghunath Misra was also a great Sanskrit Scholar, Writer and Translator.

Did his schooling in Godabarish Vidyapeeth at Banpur. After the school, joined Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and obtained M.A. Degree in English from the said college. Did law from M.S. Law College, Cuttack.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 14 February 1977. Practiced in Constitutional, Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Service and Sales Tax matters in the Orissa High Court and the Service Tribunal.

Appointed as an Additional Judge of the Orissa High Court on 17 January 1996 and transferred to the Madhya Pradesh High Court on 3 March 1997. Became permanent Judge on 19 December 1997.

Assumed charge of the office of Chief Justice, Patna High Court on 23 December 2009 and took charge of the office of Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 24 May 2010. Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 10 October 2011. Took oath as Chief Justice of India on 28 August 2017.

Due to retire on 2 October 2018.

JUSTICE JASTI CHELAMESWAR

Born on 23 June 1953 at Pedda Muttevi, Moya Mandal in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

Had his earlier education upto Class XII at Hindu High School at Machilipatnam in Krishna District and Graduated in Science (Physics) at Madras Loyola College. Graduated in Law from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, in 1976.

Designated as Senior Counsel in the year 1995. Appointed as Additional Advocate General on 13 October 1995.

Elevated as Additional Judge of High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 23 June 1997 and as Judge w.e.f. 17 May 1999. Elevated as Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court on 3 May 2007. Transferred to Kerala High Court and assumed charge as Chief Justice of Kerala on 17 March 2010.

Elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 10 October 2011.

Due to retire on 22 June 2018.



JUSTICE RANJAN GOGOI

Born on 18 November 1954. Alumni of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Did his LL.B. from the Campus Law Centre, University of Delhi. Joined the Bar in 1978.

Practised mainly in the Gauhati High Court.

Appointed as Permanent Judge of Gauhati High Court on 28 February 2001. Transferred to Punjab and Haryana High Court on 9 September 2010.

Appointed as Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court on 12 February 2011.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court on 23 April 2012.

Due to retire on 17 November 2019.



JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR

Born on 31 December 1953. Did B.A. History (Hons.) from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University in 1974. LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University in 1977.

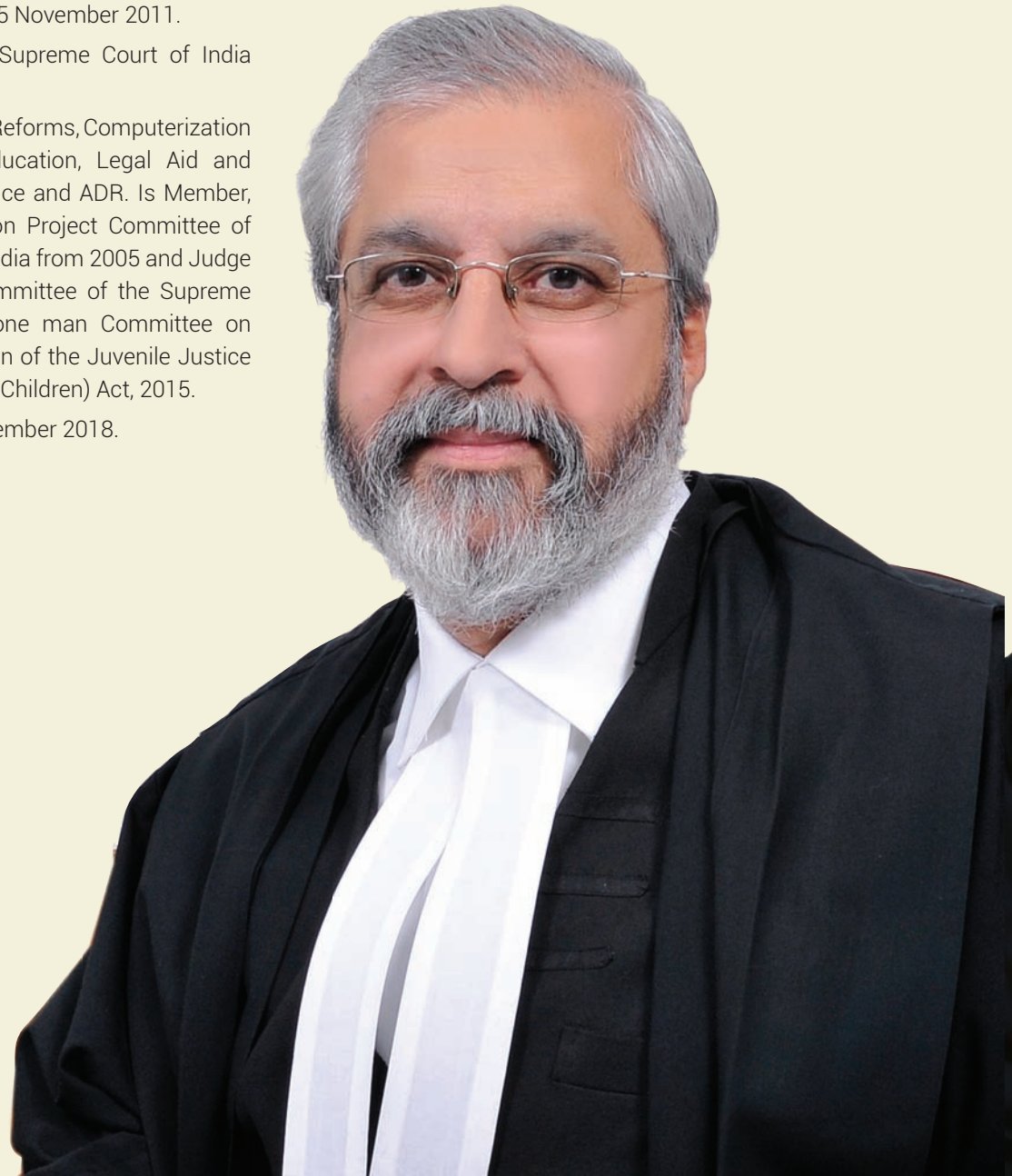
Was Additional Solicitor General of India from 14 July 1998.

Elevated as Additional Judge of Delhi High Court from 19 February 1999 and permanent Judge from 5 July 1999. Appointed as Acting Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court on 13 February 2010. Appointed as Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court from 24 June 2010 and of High Court of Andhra Pradesh from 15 November 2011.

Elevated as a Judge, Supreme Court of India from 4 June 2012.

Has interest in Judicial Reforms, Computerization of Courts, Judicial Education, Legal Aid and Services, Juvenile Justice and ADR. Is Member, Mediation & Conciliation Project Committee of the Supreme Court of India from 2005 and Judge in charge of the E-Committee of the Supreme Court from 2012. Is one man Committee on effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Due to retire on 30 December 2018.



JUSTICE KURIAN JOSEPH

Born on 30 November 1953. Educated at St. Joseph's U.P. School, Chengal, Kalady, St. Sebastin's High School, Kanjoor, Bharatha Matha College, Thrikkakara, Sree Sankara College, Kalady and the Kerala Law Academy Law College, Thiruvananthapuram. Member of the Academic Council, Kerala University (1977-78), General Secretary Kerala University Union (1978), Senate member of Cochin University (1983-85).

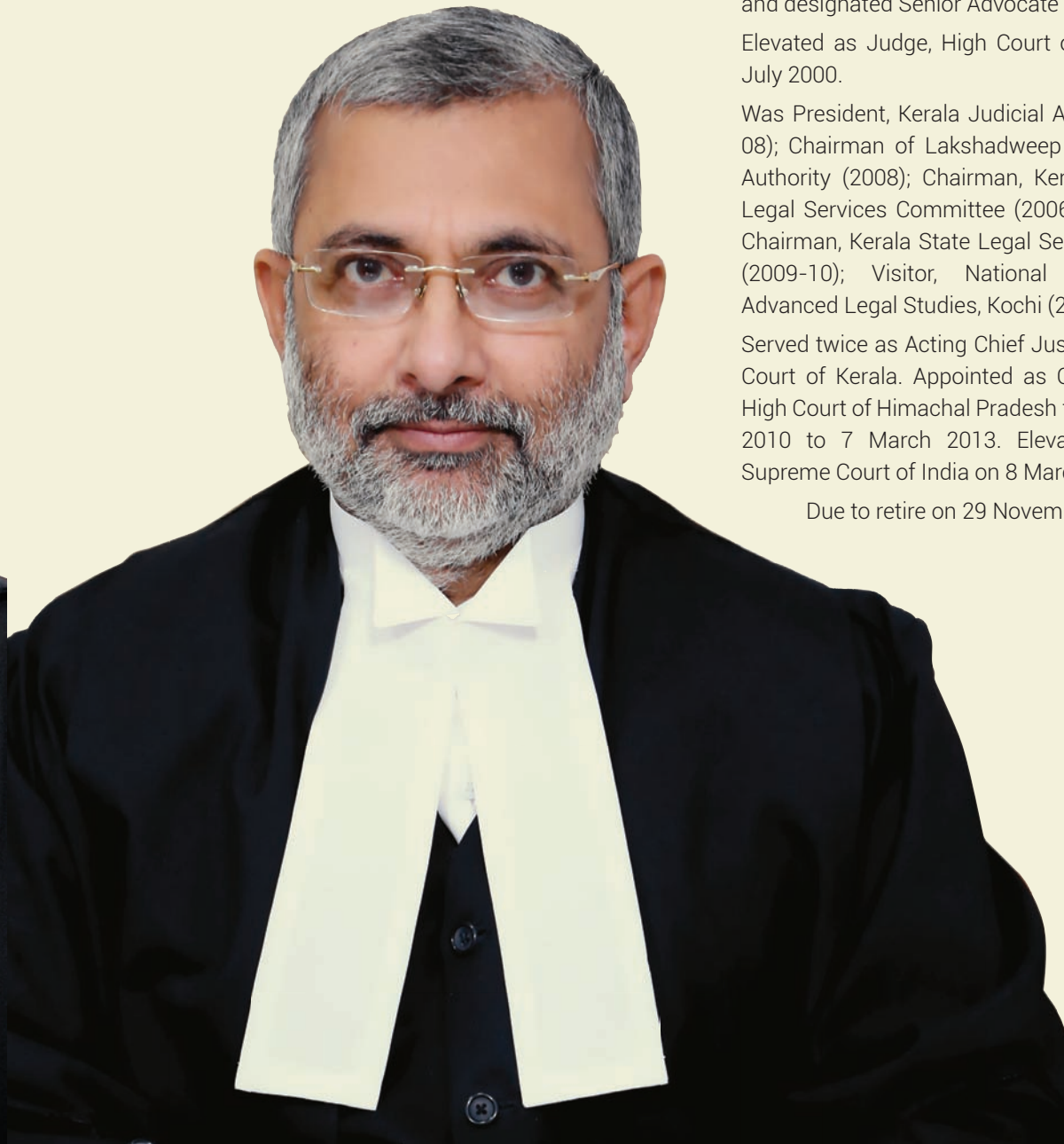
Began legal practice in 1979 in the High Court of Kerala. Appointed as Government Pleader (1987), Additional Advocate General (1994-96) and designated Senior Advocate in 1996.

Elevated as Judge, High Court of Kerala on 12 July 2000.

Was President, Kerala Judicial Academy (2006-08); Chairman of Lakshadweep Legal Services Authority (2008); Chairman, Kerala High Court Legal Services Committee (2006-09); Executive Chairman, Kerala State Legal Services Authority (2009-10); Visitor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi (2009-10).

Served twice as Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala. Appointed as Chief Justice of High Court of Himachal Pradesh from 8 February 2010 to 7 March 2013. Elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 8 March 2013.

Due to retire on 29 November 2018.



JUSTICE A. K. SIKRI

Born on 7 March 1954. Had brilliant academic record. Stood third in Higher Secondary. Gold Medalist in LL.B. and LL.M. Was President of CLC, Delhi University and Member of Academic Council. Received scholarships from 9th Standard till LL.M. Joined Bar in July, 1977.

Specialized in Constitutional, Labour Service, and Arbitration Matters. Was counsel for numerous Public Sector Undertakings, Educational Institutions, Banks etc. Was part-time lecturer in Law Faculty. Was Vice-President, Delhi High Court Bar Association. Designated as Senior Advocate in 1997.

Appointed as Judge of Delhi High Court in July 1999 and Acting Chief Justice in October, 2011. Elevated as the Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court in September 2012. Elevated as a Judge to the Supreme Court on 12 April 2013.

Has attended/chaired various National and International Conferences and presented papers therein. Many published articles in magazines/journals. Was chosen as one of the 50 most influential persons in Intellectual Property in the world by Managing Intellectual Property Association (2007). Conferred Doctorate of Laws, Honoris Causa, by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow.

Due to retire on 6 March 2019.



JUSTICE S. A. BOBDE

Born on 24 April 1956 at Nagpur, Maharashtra, son of Shri Arvind Shrinivas Bobde. Took B.A. and LL.B. Degrees from Nagpur University.

Enrolled on the Roll of the Bar Council of Maharashtra in 1978. Practiced Law at the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court with appearances at Bombay before the Principal Seat and before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for over 21 years.

Designated as Senior Advocate in 1998.

Elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court on 29 March 2000, as Additional Judge. Sworn in as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 16 October 2012.

Elevated as a Judge of Supreme Court of India on 12 April 2013.

Due to retire on 23 April 2021.



JUSTICE R. K. AGRAWAL

Born on 5 May 1953. Hails from Uttar Pradesh. Did his Graduation in Law from Allahabad University. Enrolled as Advocate on 14 August 1976.

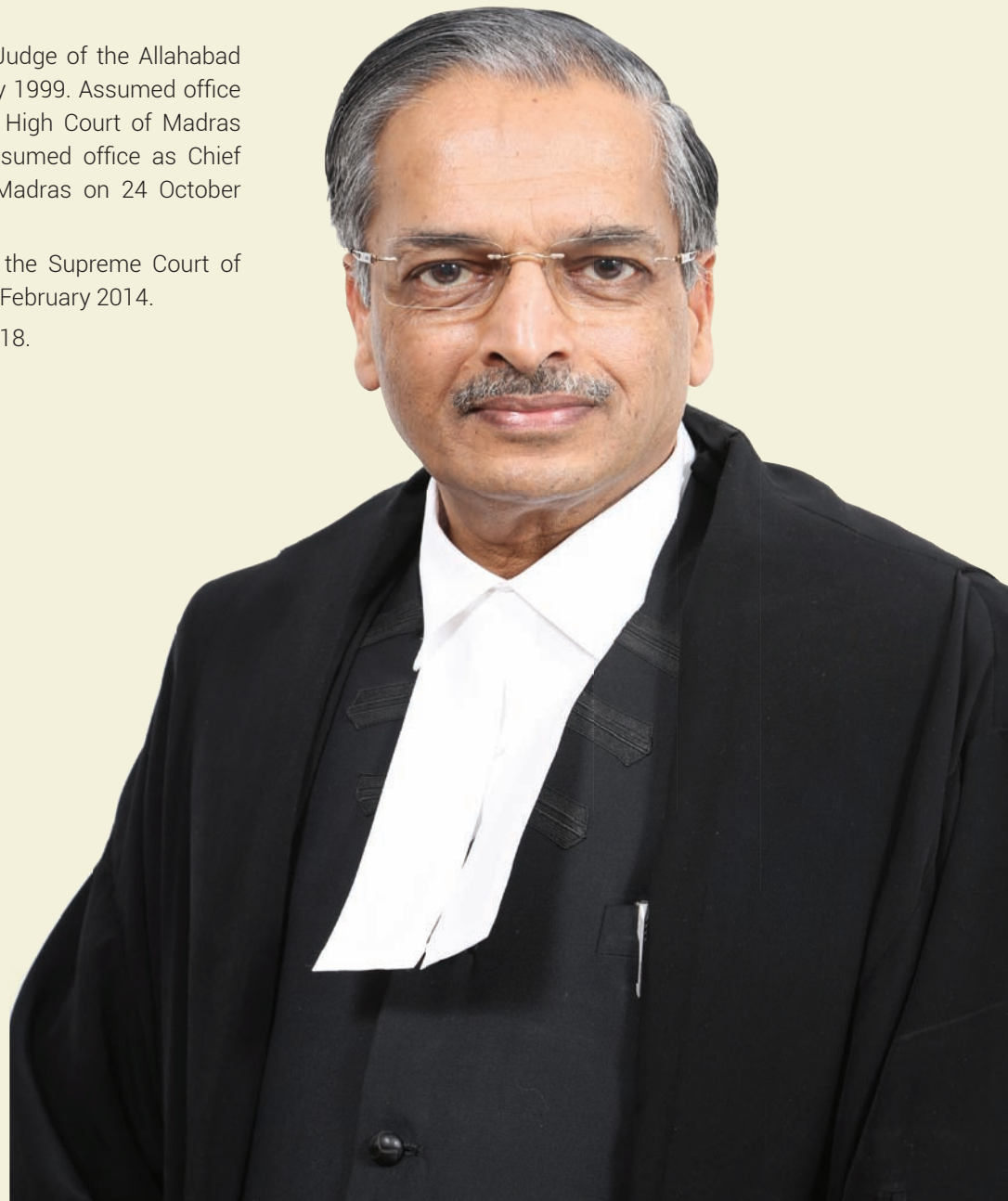
Joined the chamber of his father Sri Raja Ram Agrawal, Senior Advocate and former Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh on Civil side and dealt with Constitutional, Company, Service, Educational and Taxation matters.

Worked as Standing Counsel of the Income Tax Department of the Government of India. Served a number of Corporations and Institutions as their Standing Counsel. Was Joint Editor of U.P. Tax Cases.

Elevated as permanent Judge of the Allahabad High Court on 5 February 1999. Assumed office as Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Madras on 7 February 2013. Assumed office as Chief Justice, High Court of Madras on 24 October 2013.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India and sworn in on 17 February 2014.

Due to retire on 4 May 2018.



JUSTICE N.V. RAMANA

Born on 27 August 1957 in an agricultural family in Ponnvaram Village, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. Did B.Sc., B.L.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 10 February 1983. Practiced in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Central and Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunals and the Supreme Court of India in Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Labour, Service and Election matters. Specialized in Constitutional, Criminal, Service and Inter-State River laws.

Functioned as Panel Counsel for various Government Organizations and as Additional Standing Counsel for Railways in the Central Administrative Tribunal at Hyderabad before rendering services as Additional Advocate General of Andhra Pradesh.

Appointed as a permanent Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on 27 June 2000. Functioned as Acting Chief Justice from 10 March 2013 to 20 May 2013. Participated in several National and International Conferences held in India and abroad and submitted papers on various topics of legal importance. Elevated as the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 02 September 2013.

Elevated as Judge of Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2014.

Due to retire on 26 August 2022.



JUSTICE ARUN MISHRA

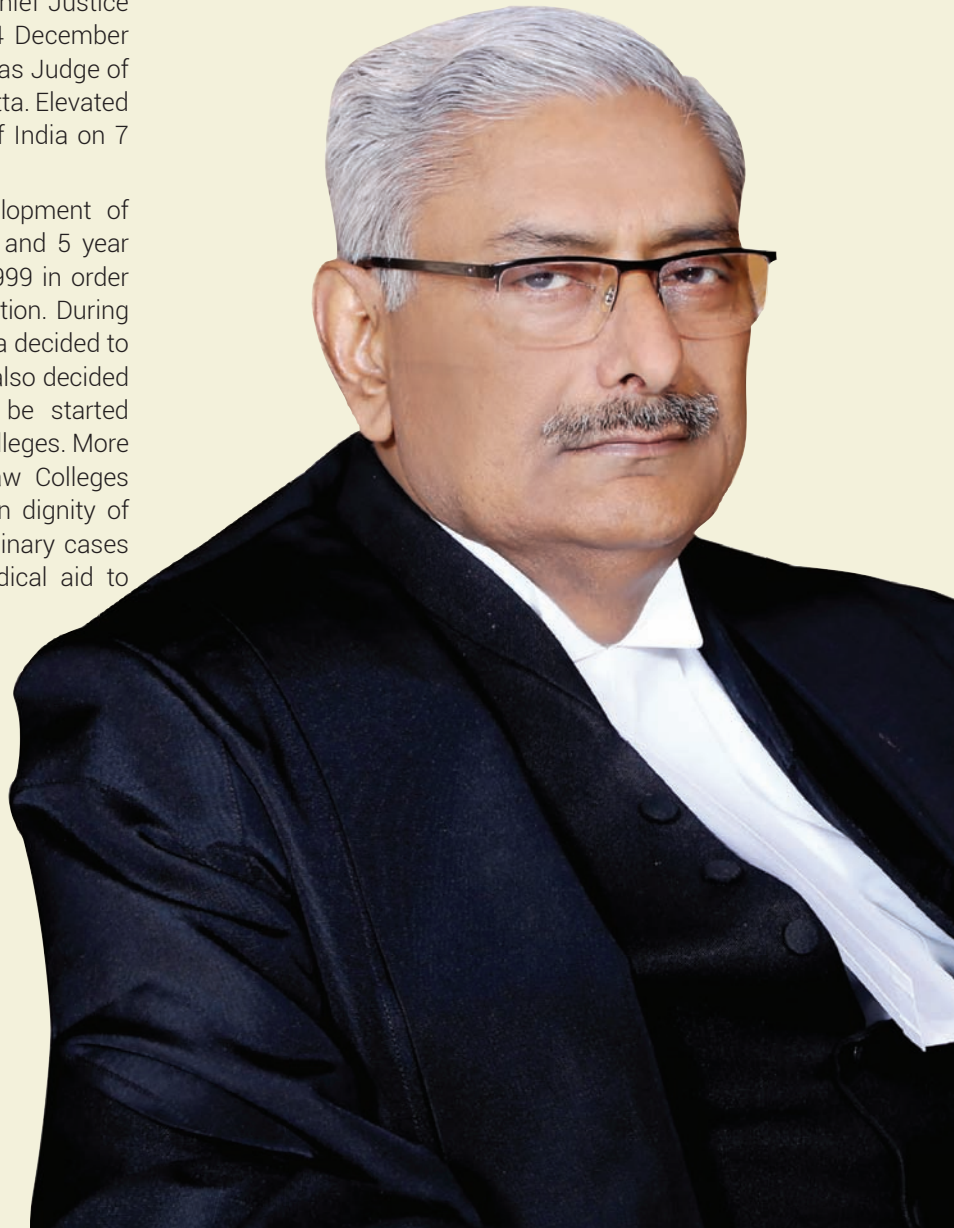
Born on 3 September 1955. Did his B.Sc., M.A., LL.B. Son of Justice H. G. Mishra, Judge, M.P. High Court. Called to the Bar in 1978. Practised in Constitutional, Civil, Industrial, Service and Criminal matters. Elected as youngest Chairman of Bar Council of India (1998-99). Also Vice Chairman of BCI and M.P. State Bar Council. Elected to Bar Council of M.P. in 1989 and 1995. In the Bar Council, worked for improvement of legal education. Appointed as Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 25 October 1999. Was Administrative Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court, and Chairman, State Legal Services Authority of Madhya Pradesh. Appointed as the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court on 26 November 2010. Appointed as the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta on 14 December 2012. Decided approx. 97,000 cases as Judge of High Courts of M.P./Rajasthan/Calcutta. Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 7 July 2014.

Co-chaired All India Meet of Development of Law curriculum which introduced 3 and 5 year courses of LL.B. in the year 1998-1999 in order to improve the quality of legal education. During his Chairmanship, Bar Council of India decided to close the evening Law Colleges and also decided that 5 years Law Course should be started instead of 3 years Course in all the colleges. More than two hundred sub-standard Law Colleges were closed by BCI, and to maintain dignity of profession, a large number of disciplinary cases were decided. Also, amount of medical aid to lawyers was enhanced. Drafted and implemented Foreign Law Degree Recognition Rules of 1997 under Advocates' Act, 1961; Bar Council of India Employees' Service Rules, 1996 and Rules pertaining to Foreign Lawyers Conditions of Practice in India. Remained Chairman of General Council of National Law School of India University, Bangalore, w.e.f 15 May 1998 to 24 October 1999 and continues to be a Member. Led Indian Bar delegation

to the Commonwealth Law Conference of "Commonwealth Countries" held at 'Malaysia' in September 1999 and chaired one Session there.

After elevation as Judge, Supreme Court of India, His lordship visited St. Petersburg, Russia to participate in (i) the International Conference of Chief Justices and Justices of the Supreme Courts of various countries held in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and delivered lecture on "Constitutional Justice: Doctrine and Practice" and also participated in (ii) VII St. Petersburg International Legal Forum from 16 to 18 May 2017.

Due to retire on 2 September 2020.



JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL

Born on 7 July 1953. Did B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. Enrolled as an Advocate with the Bar Council of Punjab and Haryana on 16 July 1974.

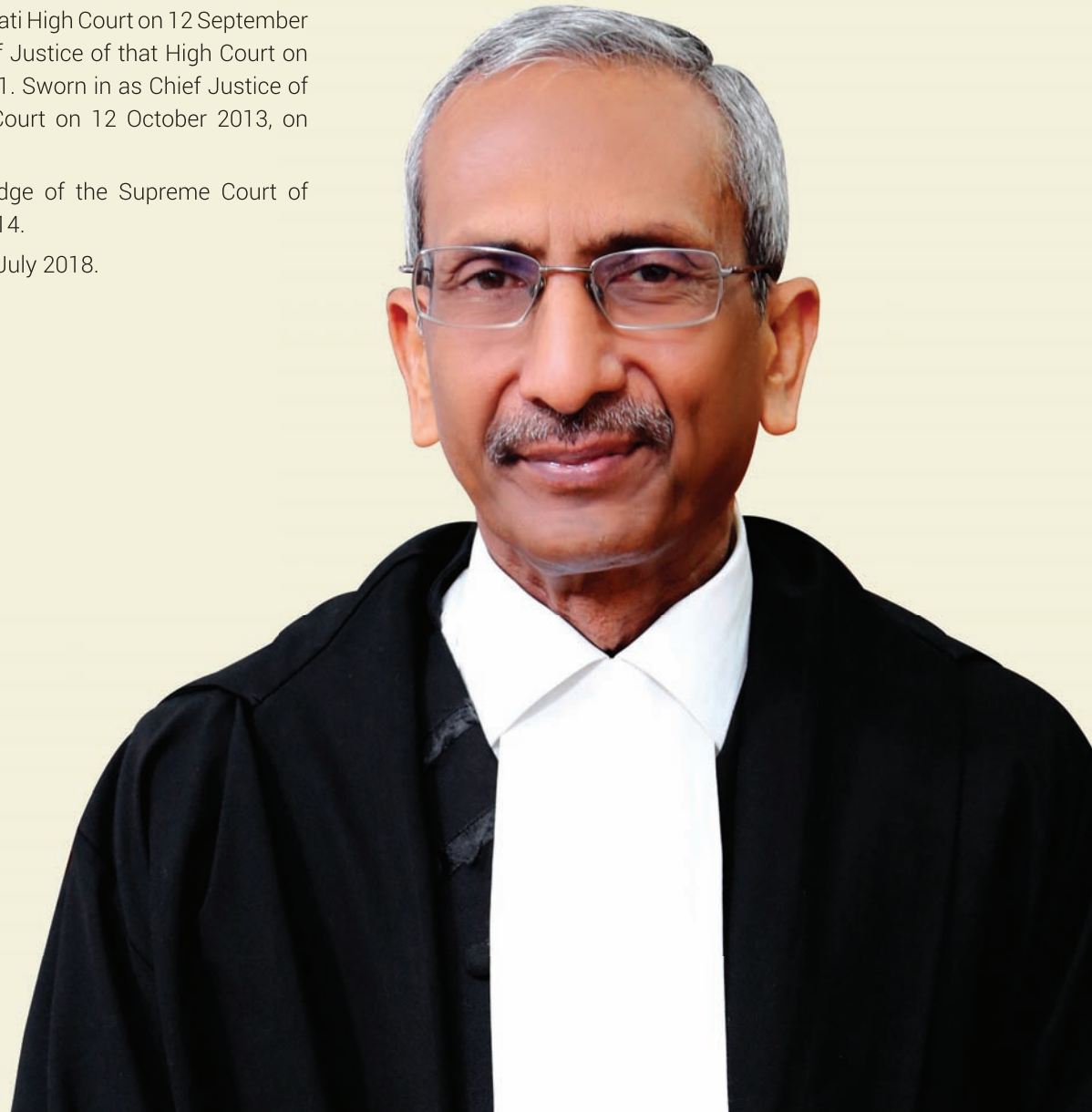
Practised before the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court. Designated as a Senior Advocate by the Supreme Court on 11 February 1999.

Was Additional Advocate General for the State of Uttar Pradesh at the Supreme Court and Standing Counsel (Civil), NCT of Delhi, in Delhi High Court.

Appointed as a Judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court on 2 July 2001. Was the Acting Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court from 2 May 2011. Joined as the Senior most Judge of the Gauhati High Court on 12 September 2011 and as Chief Justice of that High Court on 20 December 2011. Sworn in as Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court on 12 October 2013, on transfer.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 7 July 2014.

Due to retire on 6 July 2018.



JUSTICE ROHINTON FALI NARIMAN

Born on 13 August 1956. Did schooling from Cathedral School, Mumbai (High 1st Division, ISC). Did B.Com. from Shri Ram College of Commerce, LL.B. (1st Class-2nd in the University) from Faculty of Law, Delhi, and LL.M. from Harvard Law School (Thesis on 'Affirmative Action: a Comparison between India and US Constitutional Law').

Practiced Maritime Law in New York at Haight, Gardener, Poor and Havens for 1 year. Was Solicitor General of India from 27 July 2011 to 4 February 2013. Was made Senior Counsel by

the Chief Justice of India. Justice Venkatachaliah amended the Rules in order to make him a Senior Counsel at the young age of 37 against the mandatory 45. Has practiced law for the last 35 years. Has over 500 Reported Supreme Court Judgments to his credit. Has expertise in Comparative Constitutional Law and Civil Law. Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 7 July 2014.

He is on the Governing Board of Gujarat Law School, Ahmedabad. Is a Member of Mediation Committee, Supreme Court of India. Has given numerous lectures on varied topics including western classical music, comparative religion, history, and constitutional law, at many venues, including IIC Delhi, Bombay High Court, Gujarat High Court, Madras High Court (Madurai Bench) and Himachal Pradesh High Court. Was a Member of the Delegation from the Supreme Court of India to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, 2002. Gave the keynote address at the K.L. Misra Lecture on SPIRITUALITY AND LAW along with the Chief Justice of India and other Supreme Court Judges in Allahabad in 2004. Lectured at the Bar Council of India, Supreme Court of India and the University of Delhi.

Has specialized in 'Comparative Religious Studies: Zoroastrianism in Other Faiths'. Delivered the Annual K.R. Cama Lecture at K.R. Cama Institute, Mumbai on "Through the Looking Glass". Held fortnightly Gatha classes for two years in Delhi. Lectured in New York at the Zoroastrian Federation. Gave two lectures in Ahmedabad at the invitation of the Ahmedabad Parsi Panchayat in 2003. Gave religious talks at Philadelphia in 2005. Gave the SEARCH lecture at IIC, Delhi in 2000. Ordained Priest from Bandra Agiary. Has written the critically acclaimed book 'The Inner Fire: Faith, Choice, and Modern-Day Living on Zoroastrianism.' Has passion for and deep knowledge of western classical music. Great interest in and avid reader of history, philosophy, literature and science. Enjoys nature walks - is a committed daily walker.

Due to retire on 12 August 2021.



JUSTICE ABHAY MANOHAR SAPRE

Born on 28 August 1954. Enrolled as Advocate on 21 January 1978. Practised on Civil, Constitutional and Labour sides in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur.

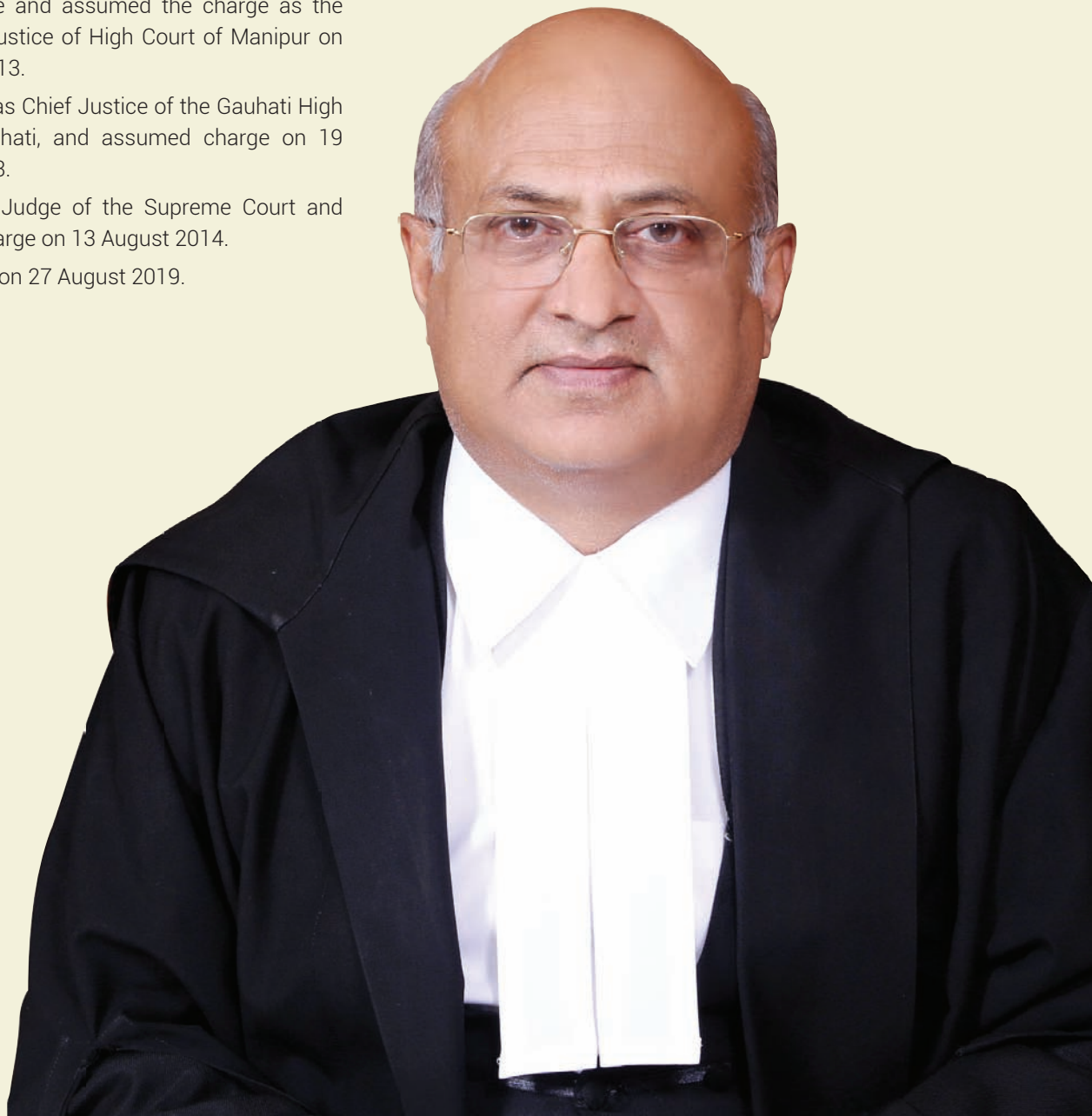
Appointed as Additional Judge of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh on 25 October 1999 and Permanent Judge on 24 October 2001. Transferred to Rajasthan High Court and assumed charge at Principal Seat Jodhpur on 11 February 2010. Transferred to Chhattisgarh High Court and assumed charge on 23 April 2012.

Was transferred to the High Court of Manipur as Chief Justice and assumed the charge as the First Chief Justice of High Court of Manipur on 23 March 2013.

Transferred as Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court, Guwahati, and assumed charge on 19 October 2013.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court and assumed charge on 13 August 2014.

Due to retire on 27 August 2019.



JUSTICE R. BANUMATHI

Born on 20 July 1955. Enrolled on 7 January 1981. Practised in Mofussil Courts at Tirupattur, Krishnagiri, and Harur in State of Tamil Nadu.

Entered Tamil Nadu Higher Judicial Service as a direct recruit District Judge in 1988.

Elevated as Judge of the High Court of Madras on 3 April 2003. Appointed as the Chief Justice of Jharkhand High Court on 16 November 2013.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 August 2014.

As President and Member of Board of Governors in State Judicial Academy, played a key role in organizing systematic Training Programmes for Judicial Officers and Staff Members. As Executive Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services with effect from 15 July 2013, actively involved in Legal Services and organizing Lok Adalats. Was instrumental in recruitment of Judicial Officers and staff and improving the infrastructure of the Courts.

Authored the Book "Hand Book of Civil and Criminal Courts Management and Use of Computers". Involved with the publication of Hand Books for the guidance of Judicial Officers and staff both in the State of Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand.

Due to retire on 19 July 2020.



JUSTICE U. U. LALIT

Born on 9 November 1957.

Enrolled as an Advocate in June, 1983.

Practised in the High Court of Bombay till December, 1985.

Shifted his practice to Delhi in January, 1986.

Designated as Senior Advocate by the Supreme Court in April 2004. Appeared as Amicus Curiae in many matters.

Appointed Special Public Prosecutor for CBI to conduct trial in all 2G matters under the orders of the Supreme Court.

Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 August 2014.

Due to retire on 8 November 2022.



JUSTICE AMITAVA ROY

Born on 1 March 1953 at Kolkata, West Bengal. Did Post Graduation in Physics and LL.B. (1976) from the Dibrugarh University. Belongs to a family of lawyers. His father Late Anadi Bhushan Roy was a practicing Senior Advocate of repute at Dibrugarh in the State of Assam. His Father-in-Law, Late Salil Kumar Dutta had been a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. His brother-in-law, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipankar Dutta is a sitting Judge of the Kolkata High Court.

Enrolled with the Bar Council of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh on 20 February 1976. Extensively practiced before the District Courts in the Districts of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia from 1976 to 1981. Shifted his practice before the Gauhati High Court in 1981 and also appeared before Central Administrative Tribunal, Gauhati and District Subordinate Courts at Gauhati. Practiced mainly on the Civil, Criminal, Constitutional, Labour and Revenue side. Had also been the Senior Government Advocate of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in the Gauhati High Court from 1991 to 1996. Was a Member of Assam Law Commission till his elevation. Designated Senior Advocate by the High Court on 3 June 1999.

Elevated as a Judge of the Gauhati High Court on 4 February 2002 and was appointed as Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court and took

oath as such on 2 January 2013. Transferred and Appointed as Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 6 August 2014. Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 27 February 2015.

Due to retire on 28 February 2018.



JUSTICE A. M. KHANWILKAR

Born on 30 July 1957, Pune. Did B.Com. from Mulund College of Commerce, Mumbai and LL.B. from K.C. Law College, Mumbai. Enrolled as Advocate on 10 February 1982.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court on 29 March 2000 and confirmed as Permanent Judge on 8 April 2002.

Appointed as Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh on 4 April 2013. Thereafter, he was appointed as Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court on 24 November 2013.

Elevated as Judge of Supreme Court of India and assumed charge on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 29 July 2022.



JUSTICE D. Y. CHANDRACHUD

Born on 11 November 1959. Did B.A. with Honours in Economics from St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, LL.B. from Campus Law Centre, Delhi University and Obtained LL.M. and Doctorate in Juridical Sciences (SJD) from Harvard Law School, USA.

Practised law at the Supreme Court of India and the Bombay High Court. Designated as Senior Advocate by the Bombay High Court in June 1998. Appointed as Additional Solicitor General of India in 1998.

Appointed as a Judge of the Bombay High Court from 29 March 2000. Was Director of Maharashtra Judicial Academy. Appointed as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court from 31 October 2013. Appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Visiting Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Mumbai. Visiting Professor at Oklahoma University School of Law, USA.

Delivered lectures at the Australian National University, Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa and Deakin University, Melbourne. Speaker at Conferences organised by the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environmental Program, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Due to retire on 10 November 2024.



JUSTICE ASHOK BHUSHAN

Born on 5 July 1956 in Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh to Late Shri Chandrama Prasad Srivastava and Smt. Kalavathi Srivasthava. Graduated in Arts in the year 1975, obtained Law Degree in Ist Division from the Allahabad University in the year 1979.

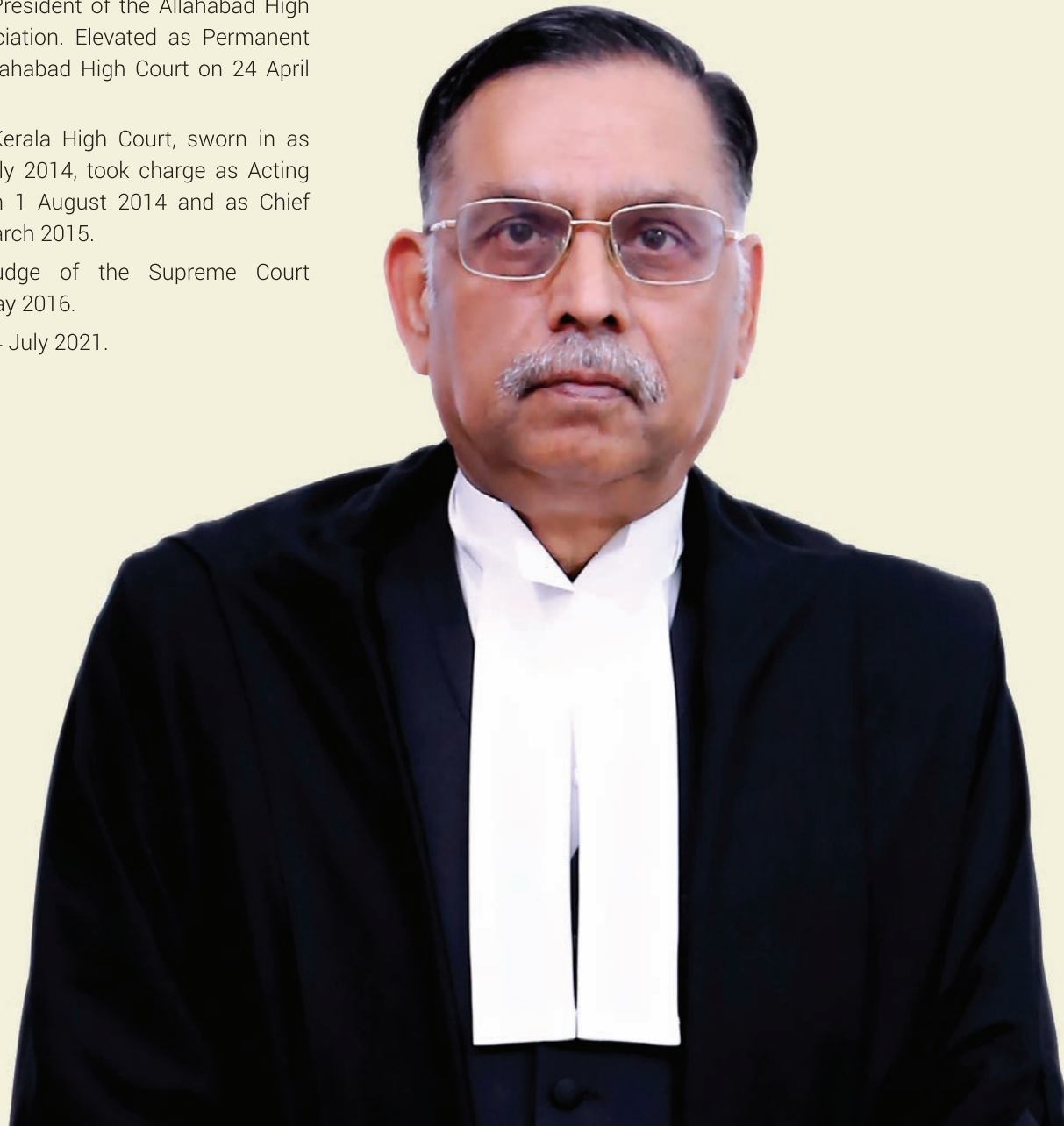
Enrolled as an Advocate with the U.P. Bar Council on 6 April 1979. Practiced on Civil and Original side at Allahabad High Court till elevation to the Bench.

Worked as Standing Counsel of Allahabad University, UPSMDC Ltd. and several Municipal Boards, Banks & Education Institutions. Elected as Senior Vice-President of the Allahabad High Court Bar Association. Elevated as Permanent Judge of the Allahabad High Court on 24 April 2001.

Transferred to Kerala High Court, sworn in as Judge on 10 July 2014, took charge as Acting Chief Justice on 1 August 2014 and as Chief Justice on 26 March 2015.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 4 July 2021.



JUSTICE L. NAGESWARA RAO

Born on 8 June 1957 at Chirala, Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh. Did his B.Com., B.L., from Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 29 July 1982 at Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh. Practiced at the District Court, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh from July, 1982 to January, 1984.

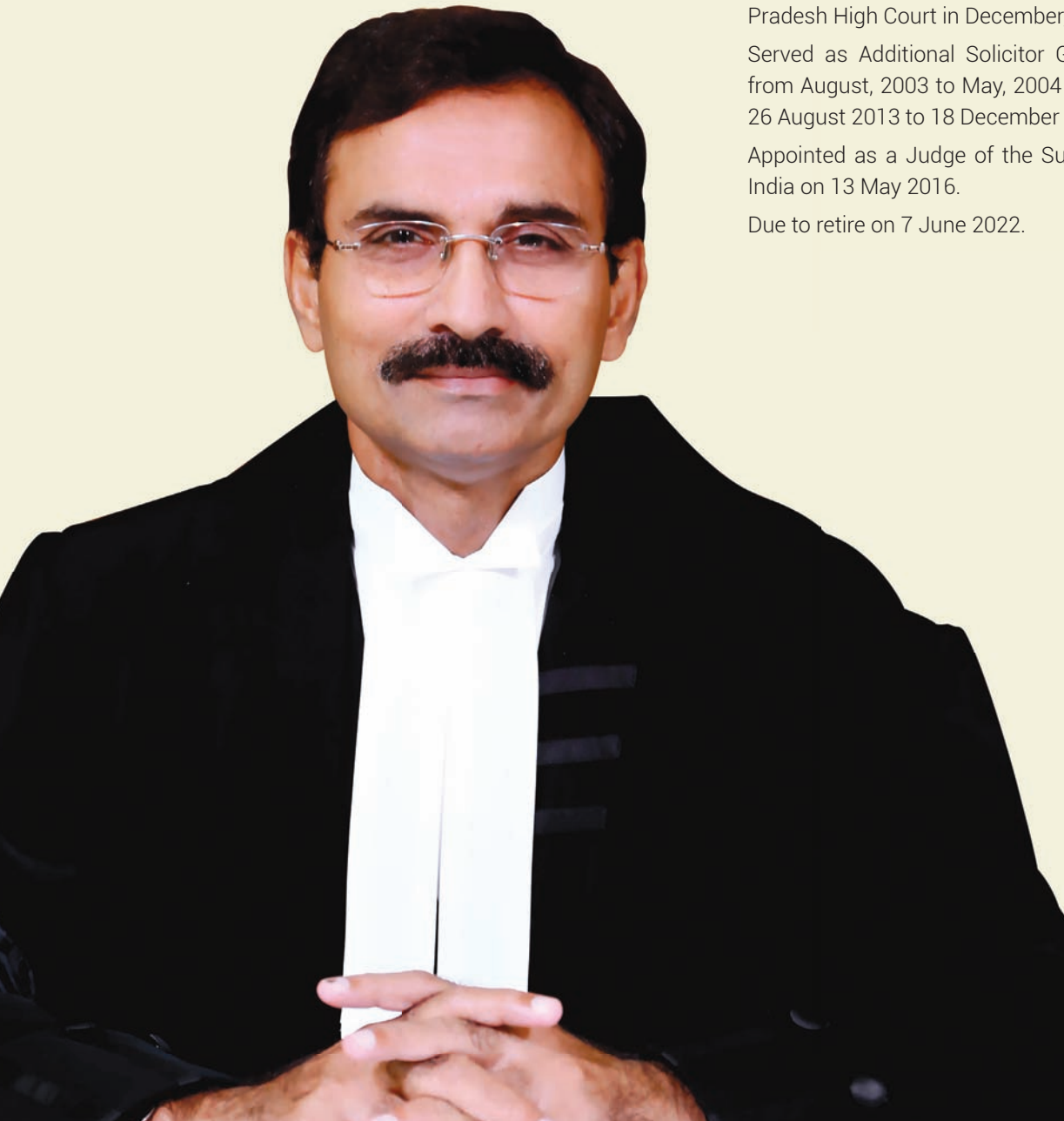
Practiced at the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad from January, 1985 to December, 1994. Practiced at the Supreme Court of India from January, 1995 to May, 2016.

Designated as a Senior Advocate by the Andhra Pradesh High Court in December, 2000.

Served as Additional Solicitor General of India from August, 2003 to May, 2004 and again from 26 August 2013 to 18 December 2014.

Appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 13 May 2016.

Due to retire on 7 June 2022.



JUSTICE SANJAY KISHAN KAUL

Born on 26 December 1958. Studied in Modern School, New Delhi till 1976 and Graduated in Economics (Hons.) from St. Stephens College, Delhi University in 1979. Obtained his LL.B. Degree from The Campus Law Centre, Delhi University in 1982.

Enrolled as an Advocate with Bar Council of Delhi on 15 July 1982. Practiced mainly in the Commercial, Civil, Writ, Original and Company jurisdictions of the High Court of Delhi and the Supreme Court of India. The cases also involved appearances before MRTTP Commission,

Company Law Board, Debt Recovery Tribunal and Arbitrators apart from the other nature of litigation including Constitutional, Banking, Finance and Insurance, Customs and Excise, Real Estate, Administrative, Co-operative, Commercial, Service, Telecommunication, Anti-Dumping Laws, etc.

Remained Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court of India from 1987 to 1999 and was designated as a Senior Advocate in December 1999. Appointed as Senior Counsel for the Delhi High Court and for Delhi University, was on the Senior panel of Union of India and served as the Additional Senior Standing Counsel for the DDA.

Elevated as Additional Judge of the High Court of Delhi on 03 May 2001 and appointed as a permanent Judge on 02 May 2003.

Elevated as the Acting Chief Justice of Delhi High Court w.e.f. 23 September 2012 to 25 September 2012. Elevated as the Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court on 01 June 2013 and assumed charge as the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on 26 July 2014.

Elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Deeply interested in theatre, music and golf.

Due to retire on 26 December 2023.



JUSTICE MOHAN M. SHANTANAGOUDAR

Born on 05 May 1958.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 05 September 1980. Practiced for one year at Dharwad in the Chambers of Sri I.G. Hiregoudar, Advocate before shifting practice at Bengaluru. Joined the Chambers of Sri Shivaraj V. Patil, Advocate (as he then was), who later was appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court of India. Started independent practice in the year 1984. Practiced mainly in Civil, Criminal and Constitutional matters.

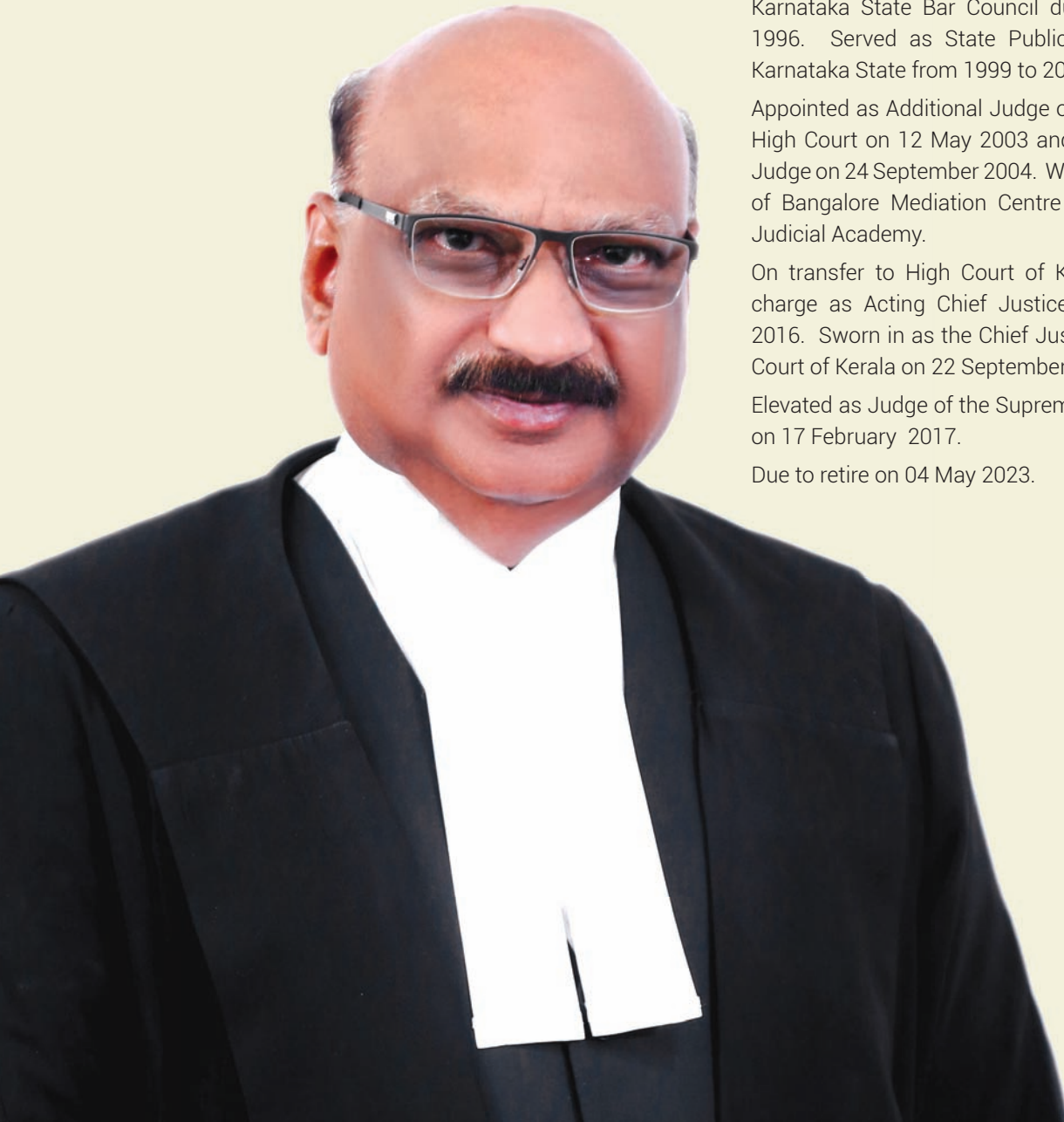
Served as Vice-Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council from 1991 to 1993 and as Chairman of Karnataka State Bar Council during 1995 and 1996. Served as State Public Prosecutor of Karnataka State from 1999 to 2002.

Appointed as Additional Judge of the Karnataka High Court on 12 May 2003 and as Permanent Judge on 24 September 2004. Was the President of Bangalore Mediation Centre and Karnataka Judicial Academy.

On transfer to High Court of Kerala, assumed charge as Acting Chief Justice on 01 August 2016. Sworn in as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala on 22 September 2016.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 04 May 2023.



JUSTICE S. ABDUL NAZEER

Born on 05 January 1958.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 18 February 1983.
Practised in the High Court of Karnataka.
Appointed as an Additional Judge of the
Karnataka High Court on 12 May 2003 and as a
Permanent Judge on 24 September 2004.

Elevated as Judge of the Supreme Court of India
on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 04 January 2023.



JUSTICE NAVIN SINHA

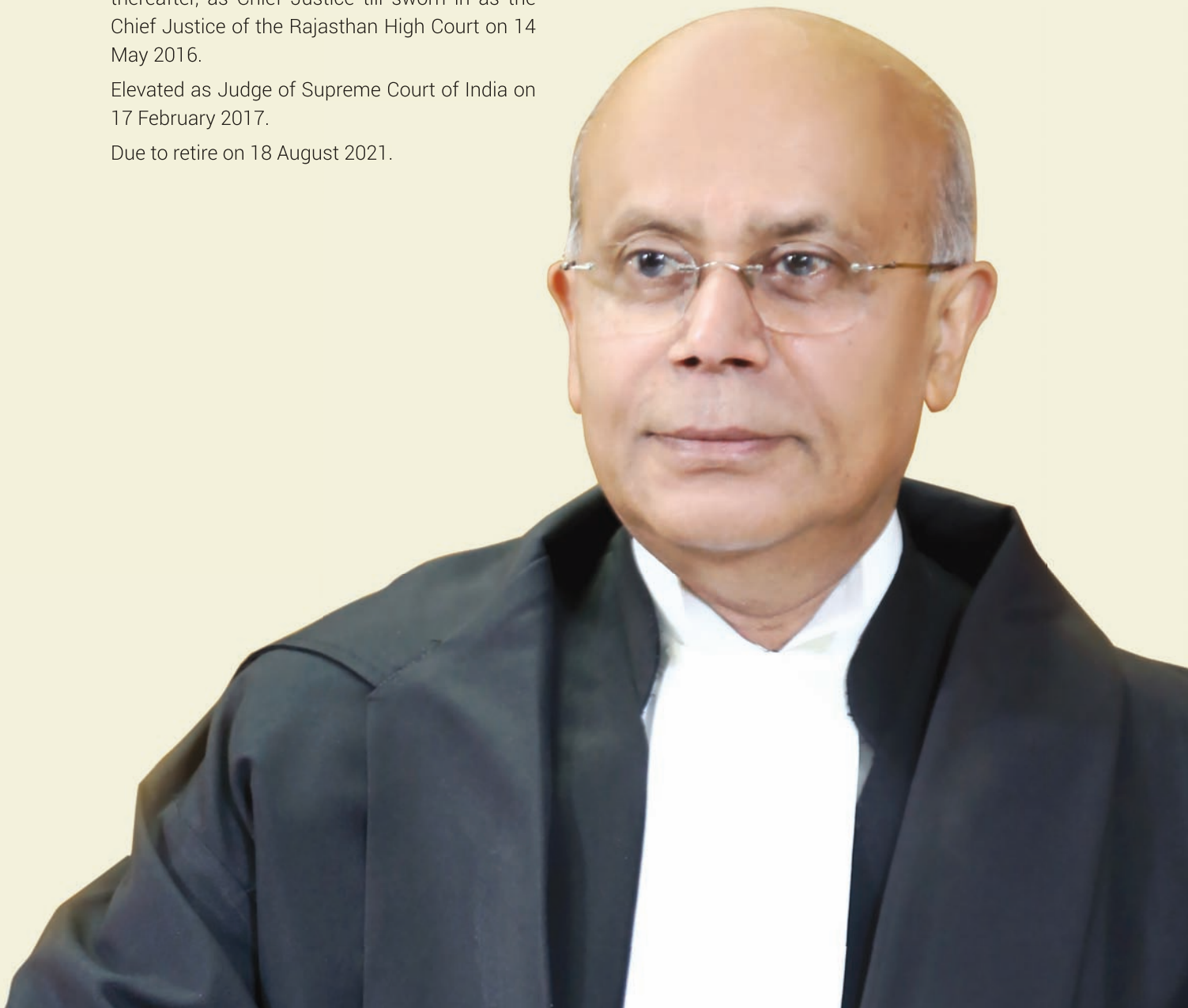
Born on 19 August 1956. Did schooling at St Xavier's High School, Patna, Graduation from Hindu College, New Delhi and LL.B. from Delhi University.

Enrolled as an Advocate on 26 July 1979 and practiced in the Patna High Court for 23 years on Civil, Constitutional, Labour, Service, Commercial, Company Law and Criminal matters.

Appointed as Permanent Judge of the Patna High Court on 11 February 2004. Transferred to Chhattisgarh High Court in July 2014. Also functioned as its Acting Chief Justice and thereafter, as Chief Justice till sworn-in as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court on 14 May 2016.

Elevated as Judge of Supreme Court of India on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 18 August 2021.



JUSTICE DEEPAK GUPTA

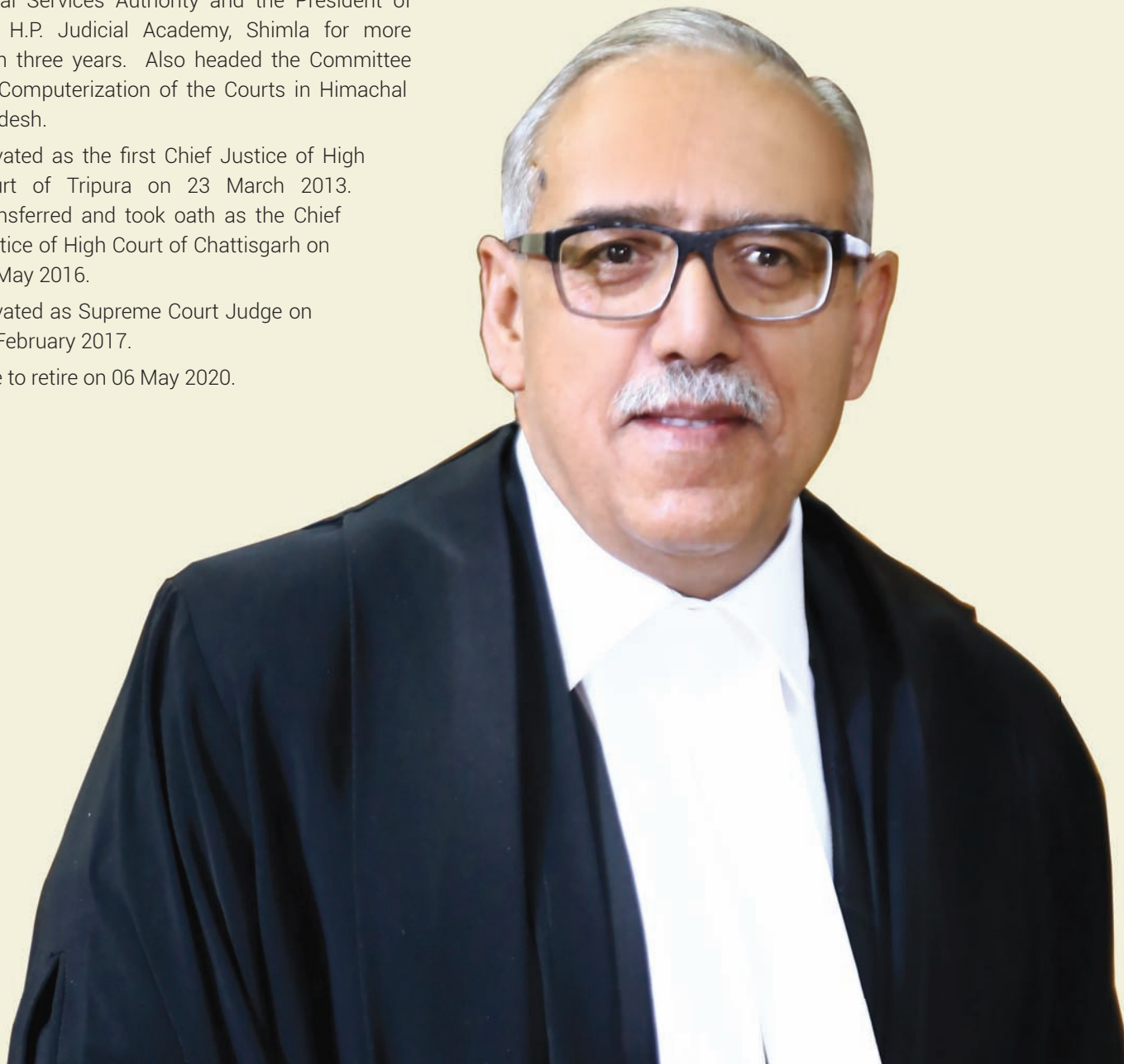
Born on 7 May 1955 in Nurpur, Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh) in a family of lawyers. His father, late Shri M.R. Gupta was a leading Advocate of Shimla. Obtained law degree from Delhi University in 1978. Practised in the High Court of Himachal Pradesh and appointed Judge of the Himachal Pradesh High Court on 4 October 2004.

Remained Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh twice. Headed the Green Bench of the High Court for three years. Remained Executive Chairman of the H.P. State Legal Services Authority and the President of the H.P. Judicial Academy, Shimla for more than three years. Also headed the Committee on Computerization of the Courts in Himachal Pradesh.

Elevated as the first Chief Justice of High Court of Tripura on 23 March 2013. Transferred and took oath as the Chief Justice of High Court of Chattisgarh on 16 May 2016.

Elevated as Supreme Court Judge on 17 February 2017.

Due to retire on 06 May 2020.



HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES RETIRED

from 1 July 2016 to 1 October 2017



Justice T.S. Thakur

Former Chief Justice of India

Date of Appointment: 17 November 2009

Date of Appointment as CJI: 3 December 2015

Held Office Till: 3 January 2017



Justice J.S. Khehar

Former Chief Justice of India

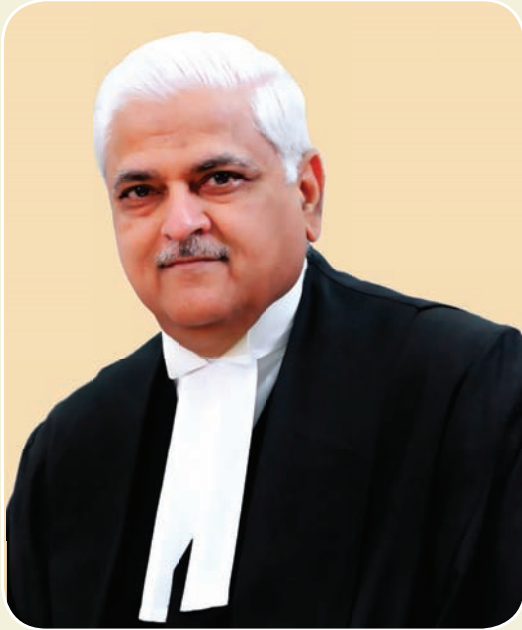
Date of Appointment: 13 September 2011

Date of Appointment as CJI: 4 January 2017

Held Office Till: 27 August 2017

HON'BLE JUDGES RETIRED

from 1 July 2016 to 1 October 2017



Justice Anil R. Dave

Date of Appointment: 30 April 2010

Held Office Till: 18 November 2016



Justice Fakkir Mohamed Ibrahim Kalifulla

Date of Appointment: 2 April 2012

Held Office Till: 22 July 2016



Justice V.Gopala Gowda

Date of Appointment: 24 December 2012

Held Office Till: 5 October 2016



Justice P.C. Ghose

Date of Appointment: 08 March 2013

Held Office Till: 27 May 2017

HON'BLE JUDGES RETIRED

from 1 July 2016 to 1 October 2017



Justice Chockalingam Nagappan

Date of Appointment: 19 September 2013

Held Office Till: 3 October 2016



Justice Shiva Kirti Singh

Date of Appointment: 19 September 2013

Held Office Till: 12 November 2016



Justice P.C. Pant

Date of Appointment: 13 August 2014

Held Office Till: 29 August 2017

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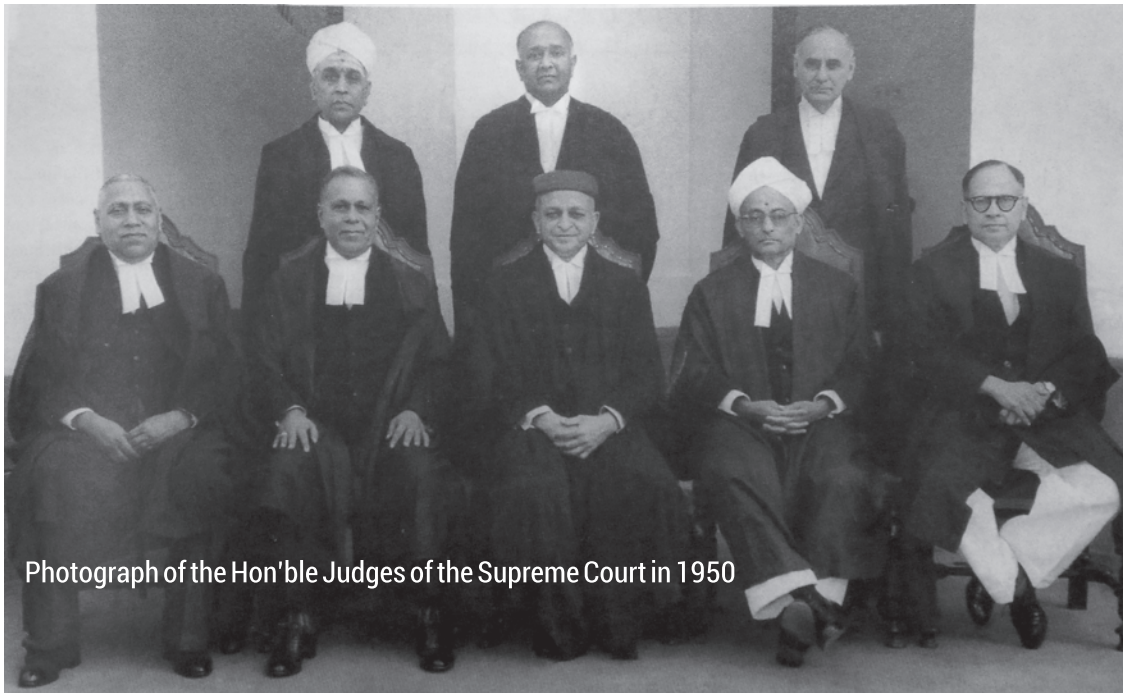
SUPREME COURT: AN INTRODUCTION

The Supreme Court of India is the highest court in the Indian judicial system. It has its origin in Article 124 of the Constitution of India which provides that 'There shall be a Supreme Court of India...'.

The Regulating Act of 1773 established the first Supreme Court in India at Calcutta under Letters Patent issued on 26 March 1774. Later on, Supreme Courts were established at Madras and Bombay on 26 December 1800 and 8 December 1823 respectively. The Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were abolished and were replaced by High Courts for these Provinces by the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. However, the Federal Court of India was the first all India court which came to be established by the Government of India Act, 1935 with its inaugural session held on 6 December 1937 at Chamber of Princes in Parliament Building at New Delhi. There was a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London from the Federal Court of India. The Federal Court had exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Central

Government and the Provinces. Initially, it was empowered to hear appeals from the High Courts of the Provinces in the cases which involved the interpretation of any Section of the Government of India Act, 1935. From 5 January 1948 it was also empowered to hear appeals in those cases, which did not involve any interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935. It began with a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The first Chief Justice was Sir Maurice Gwyer and the other two judges were Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman and M. R. Jayakar. It functioned until the establishment of the Supreme Court of India on 28 January 1950.

On 28 January 1950, two days after India became Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, the Supreme Court of India came into existence replacing the Federal Court of India. The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India, and the highest constitutional court with the power of constitutional review. It safeguards the



Photograph of the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court in 1950

fundamental rights of the citizens and settles disputes between the various governments. The law declared by the Supreme Court becomes binding on all courts within India.

Articles 129 to 145 of the Constitution of India, confer extensive powers on the Supreme Court which acts as guardian of People's rights and liberties. All authorities, civil and judicial, within the territory of India are mandated by Article 144 of the Constitution of India to act in aid of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has the authority to pass any decree or order as is necessary for doing 'complete justice'.

I. Strength of Judges

The Supreme Court of India has a sanctioned strength of 30 Judges in addition to the Chief Justice of India. The Supreme Court till date has been adorned by 44 Hon'ble Chief Justices and 160 Hon'ble Judges. The strength of the Judges in the Supreme Court at the time of its inception was eight which has been increased from time to time by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1965. The strength of the Judges in the Supreme Court, as increased by amending Acts from time to time, is as under:-

Constitutional Provision /Acts	Strength of Judges	Bill No.
Article 124, Constitution of India	Chief Justice + 7 Judges = 8	
Act No. 55/1956	Chief Justice + 10 Judges = 11	Lok.Sabha Bill No.44/1956
Act No. 17/1960	Chief Justice + 13 Judges = 14	Lok.Sabha Bill No.V/1960
Act No. 48/1977	Chief Justice + 17 Judges = 18	Lok.Sabha Bill No.135/1977
Act No. 22/1986	Chief Justice + 25 Judges = 26	Lok.Sabha Bill No.157/1985
Act No. 11/2009	Chief Justice + 30 Judges = 31	Lok. Sabha Bill No.41/2008

LIST OF RETIRED HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SENIORITY)

S.No.	NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT IN SC	DATE OF APPOINTMENT AS CJI	HELD OFFICE TILL
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisundas Kania	26/01/1950	26/01/1950	06/11/1951*
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Patanjali Sastri	26/01/1950	07/11/1951	03/01/1954
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan	26/01/1950	04/01/1954	22/12/1954
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjea	26/01/1950	23/12/1954	31/01/1956**
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das	26/01/1950	01/02/1956	30/09/1959
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuvneshwar Prasad Sinha	03/12/1954	01/10/1959	31/01/1964
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar	17/01/1957	01/02/1964	15/03/1966
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sarkar	04/03/1957	16/03/1966	29/06/1966
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao	31/01/1958	30/06/1966	11/04/1967**
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Wanchoo	11/08/1958	12/04/1967	24/02/1968
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah	01/12/1958	25/02/1968	16/12/1970

12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.C. Shah	12/10/1959	17/12/1970	21/01/1971
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri	03/02/1964	22/01/1971	25/04/1973
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.N. Ray	01/08/1969	26/04/1973	28/01/1977
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Hameedullah Beg	10/12/1971	29/01/1977	21/02/1978
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud	28/08/1972	22/02/1978	11/07/1985
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati	17/07/1973	12/07/1985	20/12/1986
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Pathak	20/02/1978	21/12/1986	18/06/1989**
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice E.S. Venkataramiah	08/03/1979	19/06/1989	17/12/1989
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Mukherji	15/03/1983	18/12/1989	25/09/1990*
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranganath Misra	15/03/1983	25/09/1990	24/11/1991
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Singh	10/03/1986	25/11/1991	12/12/1991
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.H. Kania	01/05/1987	13/12/1991	17/11/1992
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice L.M. Sharma	05/10/1987	18/11/1992	11/02/1993
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah	05/10/1987	12/02/1993	24/10/1994
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Ahmadi	14/12/1988	25/10/1994	24/03/1997
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Verma	03/06/1989	25/03/1997	17/01/1998
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Punchhi	06/10/1989	18/01/1998	09/10/1998
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Anand	18/11/1991	10/10/1998	31/10/2001
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Bharucha	01/07/1992	01/11/2001	05/05/2002
31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Kirpal	11/09/1995	06/05/2002	07/11/2002
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.B. Pattanaik	11/09/1995	08/11/2002	18/12/2002
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.N. Khare	21/03/1997	19/12/2002	01/05/2004
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Rajendra Babu	25/09/1997	02/05/2004	31/05/2004
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti	09/12/1998	01/06/2004	31/10/2005
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y.K. Sabharwal	28/01/2000	01/11/2005	13/01/2007
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan	08/06/2000	14/01/2007	11/05/2010
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Kapadia	18/12/2003	12/05/2010	28/09/2012
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir	09/09/2005	29/09/2012	18/07/2013
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sathasivam	21/08/2007	19/07/2013	26/04/2014
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Mal Lodha	17/12/2008	27/04/2014	27/09/2014
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu	17/12/2008	28/09/2014	02/12/2015
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur	17/11/2009	03/12/2015	03/01/2017
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar	13/09/2011	04/01/2017	27/08/2017

* Date of Death

** Date of Resignation

LIST OF RETIRED HON'BLE JUDGES (ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SENIORITY)

S.No.	NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	HELD OFFICE TILL
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Syed Fazl Ali	26/01/1950	18/09/1951
2.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Aiyar	23/09/1950	24/01/1953
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose	05/03/1951	08/06/1956
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan	08/09/1952	05/11/1954 *
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Natwarlal Harilal Bhagwati	08/09/1952	06/08/1959
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Jagannadhadas	09/03/1953	26/07/1958
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.L. Venkatarama Aiyar	04/01/1954	24/11/1958
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Jaffer Imam	10/01/1955	31/01/1964**
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Das	30/04/1956	02/09/1963
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Govinda Menon	01/09/1956	16/10/1957*
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.L. Kapur	14/01/1957	12/12/1962
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C. Das Gupta	24/08/1959	02/01/1965
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghubar Dayal	27/07/1960	25/10/1965
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar	27/07/1960	14/12/1964
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.R. Madholkar	03/10/1960	03/07/1966**
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Bachawat	07/09/1964	31/07/1969
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami	04/01/1965	29/10/1969
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Raju	20/10/1965	20/04/1966*
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Shelat	24/02/1966	30/04/1973**
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vishishtha Bhargava	08/08/1966	04/02/1971
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Mitter	29/08/1966	23/09/1971
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.A. Vaidyalingam	10/10/1966	29/06/1972
23.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Hegde	17/07/1967	30/04/1973**
24.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.N. Grover	11/02/1968	31/05/1973**
25.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Jaganmohan Reddy	01/08/1969	22/01/1975
26.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice I.D. Dua	01/08/1969	03/10/1972
27.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subimal Chandra Roy	19/07/1971	12/11/1971*
28.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.G. Palekar	19/07/1971	03/09/1974
29.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hans Raj Khanna	22/09/1971	12/03/1977**
30.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuttayil Kurien Mathew	04/10/1971	02/01/1976

31.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Dwivedi	14/08/1972	08/12/1974*
32.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mukherjea	14/08/1972	23/10/1973*
33.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Alagiriswami	17/10/1972	16/10/1975
34.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer	17/07/1973	14/11/1980
35.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Goswami	10/09/1973	31/12/1977
36.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Sarkaria	17/09/1973	15/01/1981
37.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.C. Gupta	02/09/1974	31/12/1981
38.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.L. Untwalia	03/10/1974	31/07/1980
39.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali	02/04/1975	20/08/1985*
40.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Shingal	06/11/1975	14/10/1980
41.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh	23/01/1976	24/01/1979
42.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Kailasam	03/01/1977	11/09/1980
43.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.D. Tulzapurkar	30/09/1977	08/03/1986
44.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.A. Desai	30/09/1977	08/05/1985
45.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Koshal	17/07/1978	06/03/1982
46.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy	17/07/1978	24/09/1987
47.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sen	17/07/1978	19/09/1988
48.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baharul Islam	04/12/1980	12/01/1983**
49.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Varadarajan	10/12/1980	16/08/1985
50.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath Sen	28/01/1981	30/09/1985
51.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi	30/01/1981	18/06/1987
52.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.B. Misra	30/01/1981	14/06/1986
53.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Madon	15/03/1983	06/04/1986
54.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.P. Thakkar	15/03/1983	03/11/1988
55.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Khalid	25/06/1984	30/06/1987
56.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.L. Oza	29/10/1985	11/12/1989
57.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.C. Ray	29/10/1985	31/10/1991
58.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Dutt	10/03/1986	29/10/1989
59.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Natarajan	10/03/1986	28/10/1989
60.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Jagannatha Shetty	01/05/1987	14/12/1991
61.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ranganathan	05/10/1987	30/10/1992
62.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.D. Ojha	18/01/1988	18/01/1991
63.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian	14/12/1988	12/03/1994

64.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice T.K. Thommen	14/12/1988	25/09/1993
65.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Saikia	14/12/1988	28/02/1991
66.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	14/12/1988	31/12/1996
67.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami	06/10/1989	14/02/1994
68.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant	06/10/1989	29/06/1995
69.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.M. Kasliwal	06/10/1989	03/04/1993
70.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Ramaswamy	06/10/1989	12/07/1997
71.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice M. Fathima Beevi	06/10/1989	29/04/1992
72.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Jayachandra Reddy	11/01/1990	14/07/1994
73.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Agrawal	11/01/1990	04/09/1998
74.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M. Sahai	11/01/1990	24/06/1995
75.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogeshwar Dayal	22/03/1991	02/08/1994*
76.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mohan	07/10/1991	10/02/1995
77.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy	07/10/1991	13/03/1997
78.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.N. Ray	07/10/1991	30/04/1998
79.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Patnaik	03/12/1991	30/05/1992*
80.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.P. Singh	15/06/1992	24/12/1996
81.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Venkatachala	01/07/1992	02/07/1995
82.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.K. Mukherjee	14/12/1993	30/11/1998
83.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faizan Uddin	14/12/1993	04/02/1997
84.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.L. Hansaria	14/12/1993	24/12/1996
85.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Sen	11/06/1994	20/12/1997
86.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Paripoornan	11/06/1994	11/06/1997
87.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Majmudar	19/09/1994	19/08/2000
88.	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sujata V. Manohar	08/11/1994	27/08/1999
89.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.T. Navati	06/03/1995	16/02/2000
90.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Saghir Ahmad	06/03/1995	30/06/2000
91.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Venkataswami	06/03/1995	18/09/1999
92.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Kurdukar	29/03/1996	15/01/2000
93.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.T. Thomas	29/03/1996	29/01/2002
94.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Jagannadha Rao	21/03/1997	01/12/2000
95.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Wadhwa	21/03/1997	04/05/2000
96.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Srinivasan	25/09/1997	25/02/2000*
97.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Prakash Misra	04/12/1997	31/08/2001

98.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.M. Quadri	04/12/1997	04/04/2003
99.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Shah	09/12/1998	24/09/2003
100.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Mohapatra	09/12/1998	02/08/2002
101.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.C. Banerjee	09/12/1998	17/11/2002
102.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Santosh Hegde	08/01/1999	15/06/2005
103.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Sethi	08/01/1999	06/07/2002
104.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Phukan	28/01/1999	31/03/2002
105.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Doraiswamy Raju	28/01/2000	01/07/2004
106.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ruma Pal	28/01/2000	02/06/2006
107.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Variava	15/03/2000	07/11/2005
108.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil	15/03/2000	11/01/2005
109.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brijesh Kumar	19/10/2000	09/06/2004
110.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Agrawal	19/10/2000	14/10/2009
111.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Venkatarama Reddi	17/08/2001	09/08/2005
112.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan	17/08/2001	01/10/2008
113.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Arijit Pasayat	19/10/2001	09/05/2009
114.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Singh	14/12/2001	08/07/2007
115.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari	05/03/2002	13/08/2005
116.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.K. Sema	09/04/2002	31/05/2008
117.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Sinha	03/10/2002	07/08/2009
118.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar	03/10/2002	11/04/2006
119.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Srikrishna	03/10/2002	20/05/2006
120.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice A.R. Lakshmanan	20/12/2002	21/03/2007
121.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.P. Mathur	20/12/2002	18/01/2008
122.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Mathur	07/06/2004	06/08/2008
123.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Thakker	07/06/2004	09/11/2008
124.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Chatterjee	27/08/2004	13/01/2010
125.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Balasubramanyan	27/08/2004	27/08/2007
126.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.P. Naolekar	27/08/2004	28/06/2008
127.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Raveendran	09/09/2005	14/10/2011
128.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari	28/10/2005	27/04/2012**
129.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokeshwar Singh Panta	03/02/2006	22/04/2009
130.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain	10/04/2006	24/01/2013
131.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markandey Katju	10/04/2006	19/09/2011

132.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.S. Bedi	12/01/2007	04/09/2011
133.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar	12/01/2007	21/08/2011
134.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Sudershan Reddy	12/01/2007	07/07/2011
135.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Singhvi	12/11/2007	11/12/2013
136.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aftab Alam	12/11/2007	18/04/2013
137.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.M. Panchal	12/11/2007	05/10/2011
138.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Mukundakam Sharma	09/04/2008	17/09/2011
139.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cyriac Joseph	07/07/2008	27/01/2012
140.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Ganguly	17/12/2008	02/02/2012
141.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Verma	11/05/2009	27/08/2012
142.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan	11/05/2009	01/07/2014
143.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Patnaik	17/11/2009	02/06/2014
144.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan	17/11/2009	14/05/2014
145.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Nijjar	17/11/2009	06/06/2014
146.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Swatanter Kumar	18/12/2009	19/12/2012
147.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.K. Prasad	08/02/2010	14/07/2014
148.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L. Gokhale	30/04/2010	09/03/2014
149.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Gyan Sudha Misra	30/04/2010	27/04/2014
150.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave	30/04/2010	18/11/2016
151.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. J. Mukhopadhaya	13/09/2011	14/03/2015
152.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai	13/09/2011	29/10/2014
153.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.M. Ibrahim Kalifulla	02/04/2012	22/07/2016
154.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen	24/12/2012	30/12/2015
155.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Y. Eqbal	24/12/2012	12/02/2016
156.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda	24/12/2012	05/10/2016
157.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose	08/03/2013	27/05/2017
158.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Kirti Singh	19/09/2013	12/11/2016
159.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagappan	19/09/2013	03/10/2016
160.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prafulla C. Pant	13/08/2014	29/08/2017

* Date of Death ** Date of Resignation

3

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court of India has Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to any legal dispute between the Government of India and one or more States or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States.

The Supreme Court also has an appellate jurisdiction over all Courts and Tribunals in India. It has discretion to grant special leave to appeal under Article 136 of the Constitution from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India.

The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution.

I. Powers of the Supreme Court

In addition to the Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court can also exercise the following powers:

A. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Any individual or group of persons either by filing a Writ Petition at the Filing Counter of the

Court or by addressing a letter to Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India highlighting the question of public importance can move the Court. This concept is popular as Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

B. Power of Review

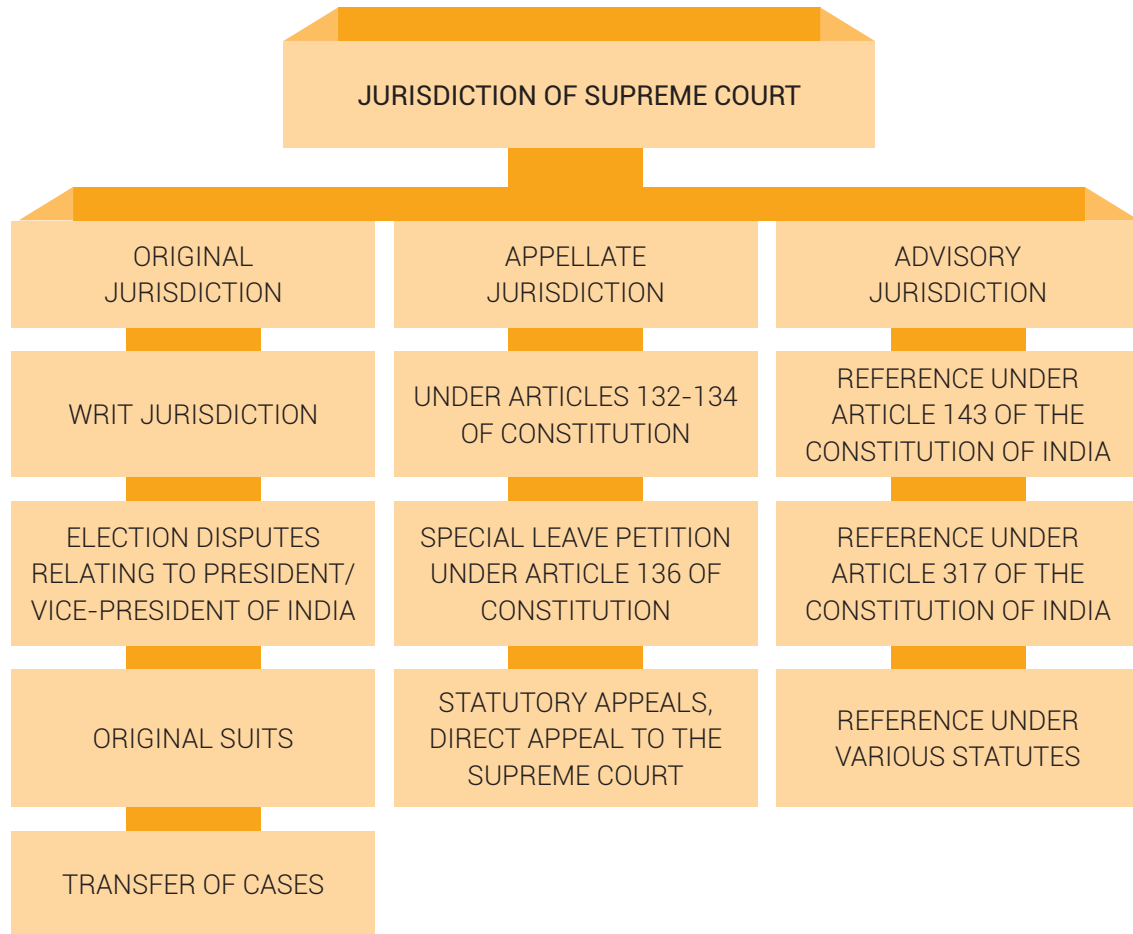
The Supreme Court under Article 137 of Constitution of India has the power to review any of its judgments or orders. Review Petitions are disposed of by circulation as per listing procedures. However, in death sentence cases, oral hearing has been made permissible limited to 30 minutes as per the verdict in *Sonu Sardar vs. Union of India* [2014 (9) SCC 737].

C. Curative Petitions

Order XLVIII of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 provides that the Supreme Court can reconsider its final Judgment / Order by way of a Curative Petition on limited grounds after the dismissal of Review Petition.

D. Reference to Supreme Court

Reference to the Supreme Court can also be made under Article 317 of the Constitution of India; Sections 14 and 17 of the Right to Information Act, 2005; Section 11 of the Competition Act, 2002 and Section 257 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.



II. Statutory Appeals

A number of special statutes provide for an Appeal to Supreme Court. Such provisions for statutory appeals include the following:

- (i) Section 35 (L) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);
- (ii) Section 116A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (iii) Section 38 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961);
- (iv) Section 261 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) before the establishment of National Tax Tribunal;
- (v) Section 130E of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);
- (vi) Section 19 (1) (b) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (70 of 1971);
- (vii) Section 374 and Section 379 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) read with Section 2 of Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970 (28 of 1970);
- (viii) Section 23 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986);
- (ix) Section 19 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (28 of 1987);
- (x) Section 10 of the Special Courts (Trial of Offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 (27 of 1992);
- (xi) Section 15Z of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992);
- (xii) Section 18 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 (24 of 1997);

- (xiii) Section 53T of the Competition Act, 2002 (12 of 2003);
- (xiv) Section 125 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);
- (xv) Section 24 of the National Tax Tribunal Act, 2005 (49 of 2005);
- (xvi) Section 30 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 (55 of 2007);
- (xvii) Section 37 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 (19 of 2006);
- (xviii) Section 31 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008 (27 of 2008);
- (xix) Section 22 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (19 of 2010);
- (xx) Section 423 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);
- (xxi) Section 38 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 (23 of 2013);
- (xxii) Section 21 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 (22 of 2015);
- (xxiii) Section 62 and 182 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016);
- (xxiv) Section 118 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (12 of 2017).

III. Important Acts Relating to Supreme Court

- (i) Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 (51 of 1968);
- (ii) Judges (Protection) Act, 1985 (59 of 1985);
- (iii) Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Act, 1970 (28 of 1970) [amended by Act No. 37 of 1972];
- (iv) Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956 (55 of 1956) [amended by Act Nos. 17 of 1960, 48 of 1977, 22 of 1986 and 11 of 2009];
- (v) Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 (41 of 1958) [amended by Act Nos. 77 of 1971, 36 of 1976, 57 of 1980, 36 of 1985, 38 of 1986, 20 of 1988, 32 of 1989, 72 of 1993, 2 of 1994, 20 of 1996, 18 of 1998, 7 of 1999, 8 of 2003, 46 of 2005, 23 of 2009 and 13 of 2016].

IV. Subordinate Legislations

- (i) Judges (Inquiry) Rules, 1969;
- (ii) Supreme Court Rules, 2013;
- (iii) Supreme Court (Decree and Orders) Enforcement Order, 1954;
- (iv) Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959;
- (v) Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1959;
- (vi) Rules to Regulate Proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975.



Rare view of Supreme Court

4

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

The building of Supreme Court of India was designed in an **Indo-British Architectural Style** on a triangular plot of 17 acres by Ganesh Bikhaji Deolalikar. Its construction began in 1954 and was completed in 1958. The court shifted from Chamber of Princes in Parliament building to the present building on 4 August 1958.

The building, majestic in size and rich in ornamentation serves home to the court and manifests the significance of this institution as a co-equal, independent branch of the State.

The design of the building itself is in the shape of a balance with a pair of scales of justice. This noble edifice has been conceived in British architecture style with deep rooted Indian conception of justice. Traditionally, justice is looked upon as a pair of scales, two pans of which are held evenly without allowing the beam from which they hang to incline on either side. Therefore, there are two wings, one on each side showcasing this concept. At the end of each wing is a semi circular structure. They represent the pans which are attached to the beam at the top. This beam accommodates the court rooms where the Hon'ble Judges sit and dispense justice.

The Central beam from the ends of which the scales hang, comprises of the Chief Justice's Court at the Centre with two Court halls on either side. The right wing of the structure

consists of the Bar room, the offices of the Attorney General and other Law officers and the library of the Court. The left wing consists of offices of the Court.

I. Emblem of Supreme Court

The emblem of the Supreme Court appears on the wall just above the entrance of the Chief Justice's Court visible from the grand staircase. The inscription "*Yatodharmastato*

jayah" is inscribed on the semi-secular strip on the Supreme Court's emblem.



This emblem has been designed by reproducing the wheel with 32 spokes that appear on the Abacus of

the lion capital of Ashoka Pillars at Sarnath. The inscription in Sanskrit (*Yatodharmastato jayah*) means – **"Where there is Dharma, there is victory"**. It is also referred to – as the wheel of righteousness, encompassing truth, goodness and equity.

II. Mural In The Judges Gallery

In the Judges Wing, there is a beautiful mural of coloured Porcelain tiles between the two inner entrances of the Chief Justice's Court, with the



Mural in the Judges Gallery

Goddess of Justice and Mahatma Gandhi on each side and a wheel of Dharma in between. The eyes of the Goddess in this mural are not blind-folded.

The Goddess of Justice on the right side of the rectangle is in white robes and wearing a crown, holding a balance with scales in one hand and a book in the other.

Between the Mahatma on the left and the Goddess on the right, there is a rectangle showing a **Dharma Chakra (Wheel of Justice)** with an inscription below in Sanskrit which reads '*Satyamevoddhaharamyham*' which means "Truth alone I uphold".

On the left side of the central rectangle, there is a picture of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, who won freedom for our country through his unabiding faith in truth, non-violence and peace.

III. Mother and Child Sculpture

A black bronze sculpture of 210 centimeter height was installed in the lawns of the Supreme Court on 20 February 1978. It portrays Mother India in the form of the figure of a lady.



The sculpture depicts Mother India sheltering the young Republic of India represented by the symbol of a child, who is upholding the laws of land symbolically shown in the form of an open book. On the book, a balance is shown, which represents dispensation of equal justice to all. The sculpture was made by the renowned artist Shri Chintamani Kar.

IV. Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

A Statue of the Father of our Nation Mahatma Gandhi was installed in the lawns of the Supreme Court facing the main entrance of Chief Justice's Court on 1 August 1996. This statue was sculpted by the renowned artist Freda Brilliant Marshall.



V. Recent Infrastructural Developments

In order to improve infrastructural facilities in the Court Rooms and other parts of the

Registry, the following projects have been undertaken during 2016-17:

- Two new Court Rooms for Court Nos. 6 & 8 have been made after converting Conference Hall & Committee Room into Court Rooms.
- New Corridors have been added to both sides (East & West Wing of the building) in order to connect existing corridor on the second floor in the Judges Area paving the smooth movement of Hon'ble Judges to reach the Court Rooms.
- Court Rooms have been renovated/ amalgamated while creating four bigger Court Rooms.
- In order to provide easy access to the Advocates and Litigants to Court Room Nos. 10 to 15 from Court Room Nos. 6 & 7, a connecting walkway has been constructed.
- With a view to give better infrastructural facilities, a new Consultation Room of SCBA on the second floor near Law Officers' area has been constructed. Ladies Bar Room in East Wing has also



Chief Justice's Court

- been extended by renovating the adjacent room.
- Installation of Air Purifiers, Acoustic Panels, False Ceiling in the Court Rooms and Wooden Flooring in the Chambers of Hon'ble Judges is underway to control pollution in the Court precincts.
- Data Server Room has been renovated.
- Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC) has been provided Video Conferencing facility by renovating a room adjacent to the departmental canteen.
- Provision for replacement of two elevators installed at M.C. Setalvad Lawyers' Chambers Building has been made and the process to replace the same is underway.
- CCTV Control Room at Ground Floor and Judges' Pantry at First Floor have been renovated.
- Slip Road at Gate-'C' has been constructed to ease out the traffic entering the Supreme Court premises through Bhagawan Das Road.
- A new Cafeteria, viz., Cafeteria for Litigants has been constructed and made functional between A.K. Sen and R.K. Garg, Old Block Lawyers' Chambers in Supreme Court Compound.

VI. Upcoming Additional Supreme Court Building

Additional Office Complex of the Supreme Court with a futuristic vision is upcoming on a land admeasuring 12.19 acres abutting Pragati Maidan. Foundation stone of this Building was laid on 27 September 2012. This Building Complex is a state of the art, environment friendly, centrally air conditioned office complex with all modern facilities. While retaining the original architectural character of the Supreme Court, it has been designed to maximize the use of available sunlight, air and water. The complex will produce solar power of 1.2 MW which will be integrated in the main Grid. This project has been registered as a 4-Star GRIHA rated energy efficient Building Complex.



Design of Upcoming Additional Supreme Court Building

This new Building will have five functional blocks and one Service Block:

Library Block	Block A
Judicial Block	Block B
Convention Centre	Block C
Lawyers Chambers	Block D
Facilities Block	Block E
Service Block	Block F

These Blocks are four to nine storey high and a three level basement with car parking capacity of about 1850 cars.

The structural work of the Building has been completed. However, developmental work is in progress and an interior consultant is to be appointed for undertaking the interior and exterior art work.

The Govt. of India conveyed its sanction on 11 July 2012 for construction of this project at a cost of Rs. 884.3 crore. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2018.



A view of the Judges Library

5

COURT ADMINISTRATION

The administrative wing of the Supreme Court is known as the Registry. For systematic functioning and efficient disposal of work, the Registry is divided into two main Wings, viz. Administration and Judicial, which are further divided into various Divisions, Branches, Sections and Cells. The subject matters dealt with by each and every Section/Unit are well defined. Judicial Wing is separately elaborated in Chapter Six.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Administrative Head of the Supreme Court. All the administrative powers for determining the work structure of the Court and the Registry of the Apex Court and also for setting up the ministerial side of the Court, exclusively vest in Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. Powers under Article 146 of the Constitution read with the Supreme Court Officers and Servants (Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1961 are exercised by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India either directly or through some other Hon'ble Judge or a Committee of the Hon'ble Judges or Officer(s) of the Court authorized for the purpose.

The Secretary General who is of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India is the highest Administrative Officer of the Supreme Court. The post of the Secretary General is exclusively meant for a judicial officer of the rank of a District and Sessions Judge. For positions of Registrars, mostly the judicial officers of the rank of Additional District and

Sessions Judge are drawn on deputation. The Secretary General is assisted by 8 Registrars and 25 Additional Registrars who are assigned work of specific branches and they, in turn, are assisted by Deputy Registrars, officers of other lower ranks and subordinate staff. There are 2272 posts on the establishment of the Supreme Court Registry, which includes 1743 permanent posts. Details of staff strength in the Registry are as under:

Staff strength in the Registry		
S. N.	Type of Posts	No. of Posts
1.	Gazetted-Officers	294
2.	Non-Gazetted officials	982
3.	Non-Clerical Staff	996
Total		2272

The Supreme Court Registry has been divided into 56 Sections/Units. All case files pertaining to judicial matters, i.e. SLPs, Writ Petitions, Original Cases, References and other appeals etc. are mainly handled in 21 Sections on the judicial side and the division of work between them is based either on its nature, i.e. Special Subject Category or on geographical area, i.e. State/High Court wise. Further, there are other Sections dealing with judicial matters, which are called ancillary judicial Sections such as Filing Counter (Section I-B), Extension Counter, Paper Books Sections [Sections preparing Paper Books (I, I-A & I-A Annexe)],

Sections relating to Computerization (DEU-I, DEU-II, DEU-III), Elimination Section, Sections dealing with maintenance of Original Record and Translation work (Sections V&VI), Record Room & Scanning Cell, Decree Sections (XIII & XIII-B), Copying, Editorial, PIL (English), Receipt & Issue and Information & Statistics Secretariat for dealing with applications under RTI Act, 2005 and Compilation and processing of statistical information. There are two supporting wings, i.e. Library Wing and Court Masters Wing. A Centre for Research and Planning has also been established to assist the Court in general and Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India in the field of legal research. It also prepares material for the purpose of Conferences, Seminars and Legal Forum Meetings. Two Courts of Registrars have also been functional, one since 3 April 2006 and the other from 1 September 2006 for dealing with matters referred to in the Supreme Court Rules.

There are 13 Sections dealing with the matters pertaining to the establishment, which includes Admn. I, Admn. II, Admn. III, Admn. Materials (Purchase & Stores), Admn. Materials (Maintenance), Admn. General, Cash and Accounts-I & II, Admn. J, Protocol, Medical, Transport and Caretaking. Admn. I Section deals with recruitment, promotions etc. Admn. II Section deals with leave, pay and pension of officers and staff. Admn. III Section deals with all types of advances admissible to officers and staff. Admn. Materials (Purchase & Stores) Section deals with purchase and issue of all items including Stationery, Furniture, Livery and Printing etc. Admn. Materials (Maintenance) deals with the maintenance of all the items, award of annual maintenance contract and other miscellaneous work. Admn. General

Section deals with maintenance of Supreme Court Building and allotment of Lawyers' Chambers etc. Admn. Judges Section looks after the provision of necessary amenities to the Hon'ble Judges and overall house-keeping job, including the work connected with maintenance of the Judges' Chambers in the Supreme Court and their official residences. Protocol Section renders protocol services to the Hon'ble Judges and the Transport Section provides transport facilities to the Hon'ble Judges and the Registry. There also exists a Medical Section for arranging medical facilities for the Hon'ble Judges. Cash and Accounts Sections deals with preparation of pay bills and budget estimates etc. Reception Office and the Reception Counters provide necessary assistance and hassle-free services to the visitors, litigant public and the Advocates.

While the practice and procedure of working on the judicial side of the Registry are regulated by the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 and Manual of Office Procedure on Judicial Side, the practice and procedure of working on the Administrative side have been mentioned in the Supreme Court Officers and Servants (Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1961 and Manual of Office Procedure. The minimum educational qualifications and other eligibility conditions prescribed for each and every post have been specified in the Schedule to the 1961 Rules. Manuals also contain the nature of duties and responsibilities of the officers and employees.

I. Conference Secretariat

The Conference Secretariat was conceptualized by the Resolution passed in the Chief Justices' Conference, 2016 held on 22-23 April, 2016. Accordingly, this Secretariat was set up in

the Supreme Court and later on Conference Secretariats were also established in each High Court.

The Conference Secretariats at the Supreme Court level and at the High Court level work in unison to ensure that the progress made in implementation of various resolutions is evaluated in the right earnest. By virtue of online exchange of data and coordination between the Conference Secretariats, a mechanism has been put in place for automated collation of complete information. Conference Secretariat, Supreme Court of India through online mechanism on quarterly basis reviews the progress.

II. Information and Statistics Secretariat

Information and Statistics Secretariat compiles the Institution, Disposal and Pendency Data for Subordinate courts as well as the High

Courts for every quarter. In the judicial year 1/7/2016 to 30/6/2017 Quarterly Statements of Institution, Disposal and Pendency for 1/7/2016 to 30/9/2016, 1/10/2016 to 31/12/2016, 1/1/2017 to 31/3/2017 and 1/4/2017 to 30/6/2017 were compiled. The quarterly statements are published in the Supreme Court's publication "Court-News" magazine, on quarterly basis.

The Secretariat also deals with RTI applications received under provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005. During the period 1/7/2016 to 30/6/2017, a total of 4637 RTI/N-RTI applications were received and all have been duly replied under the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005.

During the said period a total of 692 First Appeals under the provisions of RTI Act, 2005 were received and dealt within the office of the First Appellate Authority, as per the provisions of the said Act.

SECRETARY GENERAL



Ravindra Maithani

REGISTRARS*



Chirag Bhanu Singh



Kapil Mehta

* As on 1 November 2017

REGISTRARS



Rajesh Kumar Goel



Sanjay Parihar



Ramkumar Choubey



Deepak Jain



Pradeep Kumar Sharma



Launch of Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) of Supreme Court of India by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 10 May 2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

6 JUDICIAL WING

The Judicial wing deals with all cases filed before the Supreme Court from filing to disposal and consignment of record. All case files pertaining to judicial matters, i.e. SLPs, Writ Petitions, Original Cases, References and other appeals etc. are mainly handled in 21 Sections on the judicial side and the division of work between them is based either on its nature, i.e. Special Subject Category or on geographical area, i.e. State/High Court wise. Further, there are other Sections dealing with judicial matters, which are called ancillary judicial Sections such as Filing Counter (Section I-B), Extension Counter, Paper Books Sections [Sections preparing Paper Books (I, I-A & I-A Annexe)], Sections relating to listing & data entry (DEU-I, DEU-II, DEU-III), Elimination Section, Sections dealing with maintenance of Original Record and Translation work (Sections V&VI).

I. Change In Court Processes

A. Integrated Case Management Information System

The Supreme Court of India has undertaken sustained efforts to clear the backlog of cases which has resulted in reducing the pendency of the cases to a substantial extent. An Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) was launched on 10 May 2017 by Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India. It, *inter-alia*, ushered in a new system which is not only litigant centric but a highly responsive mechanism that is totally automated, transparent and objective.

The ICMIS is integrated with new website which displays every proceeding in each case to the lawyers, litigants and all stakeholders from time to time. The website is dynamic and responsive. It also envisages providing of e-Notices to the Advocate-on-Records/litigants and even the government departments and other instrumentalities of the State. E-Cause Lists are also being forwarded on the respective mails of all the Stakeholders.

Another important feature of the new programme is that a framework for two-way communication has been designed for accessing the case information in future from the respective High Courts across the country.

The programme also grants access to the Central Government Departments, the State Governments and the High Courts through their respective login ID's, enabling them to monitor their cases and to get scanned copies online. All Police Stations and Jails across the country will be integrated online. The new system shall thus, help in expediting the process at each stage, giving an impetus and a boost to early disposal of cases and reduction in arrears. It further augments transparency and objectivity in the system.

B. Constitution of Special Benches

1. With a view to step up hearing of Constitution Bench matters, the Chief Justice constituted two such Benches of five Judges each to sit on every miscellaneous day (Mondays and Fridays post lunch). 1141 cases have been

- decided by these Constitution Benches till 31 October 2017.
2. Likewise, Special Benches were constituted for disposal of Tax Matters and Criminal Matters relating to Bails. Consequently, 3,042 tax matters and 25,311 bail matters have been disposed of by these special benches till 31 October 2017.
 3. Besides Regular 3-Judge Benches, Six Special 3-Judge Benches were constituted on Miscellaneous Days i.e. Mondays and Fridays for deciding cases post lunch.
 4. In order to facilitate easy hearing and disposal of notice matters, a special measure was taken to list such matters before the Regular Benches on Monday/ Friday.
 5. With a view to expedite disposal of old cases, the Chief Justice of India constituted Special Benches for hearing regular matters during the summer vacation commencing from 11 May 2017 to 30 June 2017. It resulted in 365 old regular matters being listed before the Vacation Bench and out of them a total of 44 matters were disposed of. About 276 miscellaneous hearing matters were also decided during this period. As such about 320 cases came to be disposed of during the summer vacation itself.
 6. For the first time, Special Benches were constituted during the Winter Vacations.
 7. 'In-chamber Matters' are being listed before Five Hon'ble Judges and also at times before other Hon'ble Judges. Earlier, only three designated Hon'ble Judges took up such matters.
 8. Two Constitution Benches – one consisting of Nine Hon'ble Judges (for hearing Aadhar matter) and another consisting of Five Hon'ble Judges were constituted during Summer Vacation - 2017 for speedy disposal of the matters.

C. New Handbook of Practice and Procedure

In order to facilitate easy comprehension and usage of Supreme Court's practice and procedure, a Handbook of Practice and Procedure was published online, on 21 August 2017. Information relating to the Practice and Procedure applicable in the Supreme Court along with relevant Circulars and Office Orders has been made available in the Handbook.

D. Changes in Judicial Work Flow

- i. Matters belonging to subject category 1439 (criminal matters in which sentence awarded is life imprisonment) where the accused are undergoing sentence for the last more than 10 years are being listed before the Court for speedy disposal. In addition, Criminal matters pending on miscellaneous side which are pending for more than five years are being given priority for speedy disposal.
- ii. Short matters belonging to Rent Act, Arbitration Petitions, Compensation Matters, Criminal matters relating to maintenance, Criminal matters relating to bail/interim bail/anticipatory bail and Transfer Petitions are being listed before the Hon'ble Court on Non-Miscellaneous Days for speedy disposal.
- iii. One new Criminal Section has been created with a view to usher in efficiency and timeliness.
- iv. To eliminate delay of service on the parties, a special tracking system of notices has been worked out in tandem with the postal authorities. It will help in ensuring service of notices promptly.
- v. The procedure for sending formal orders has been simplified. Certified copy of the order is now being sent to the concerned quarters. It has expedited the process.

- vi. The unnecessary delay in shifting the Record of Proceedings at the time of consignment has now been simplified. It has now been mandated that Record of Proceedings which was placed in Part II of the File shall be placed in the beginning of Part I file, right from the inception. It has done away with the cumbersome exercise of placing the Record of Proceedings at the time of consignment, resulting in great reprieve to the staff and simultaneously expediting the completion of records.
- vii. All miscellaneous matters are now being listed chronologically and in relative proportion of cases pending under different subject categories.
- viii. The terminal list has been converted into a running list which is updated on first day of every month.
- ix. In fresh matters, all the defects are notified on the website of the Registry for the benefit of Advocates/Litigants.
- x. New Fresh Filing Counters have been increased from four to six.

The various aforesaid special measures adopted by the Supreme Court has accelerated the rate of disposal. This is evident from the fact that as against 60,666 cases instituted, about 71,850 matters have been disposed of between 1 July 2016 and 31 October 2017.

STATEMENT OF INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
1950	1037	178	1215	491	34	525	546	144	690
1951	1324	600	1924	1560	227	1787	310	517	827
1952	1127	330	1457	1145	527	1672	292	320	612
1953	1354	360	1714	1163	252	1415	483	428	911
1954	1743	410	2153	1522	427	1949	704	411	1115
1955	1580	512	2092	1669	200	1869	615	723	1338
1956	1732	630	2362	1720	258	1978	627	1095	1722
1957	1490	999	2489	1517	411	1928	600	1683	2283
1958	1698	784	2482	1694	623	2317	604	1844	2448
1959	1870	783	2653	1829	682	2511	645	1945	2590
1960	1971	1276	3247	1910	1271	3181	706	1950	2656
1961	2000	1214	3214	1899	1654	3553	807	1510	2317

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
1962	2214	1345	3559	2291	1542	3833	730	1313	2043
1963	2189	1561	3750	2152	1131	3283	767	1743	2510
1964	2544	1520	4064	2463	1605	4068	848	1658	2506
1965	2366	1535	3901	2444	1341	3785	770	1852	2622
1966	2639	3012	5651	2429	1412	3841	980	3452	4432
1967	2826	2493	5319	2515	1566	4081	1291	4379	5670
1968	3489	3317	6806	3138	3032	6170	1642	4664	6306
1969	4185	3512	7697	3731	2737	6468	2096	5439	7535
1970	4273	3203	7476	3779	2569	6348	2590	6073	8663
1971	5338	2641	7979	4588	1903	6491	3340	6811	10151
1972	4853	4223	9076	5053	1769	6822	3140	9265	12405
1973	6298	3876	10174	6112	2063	8175	3326	11078	14404
1974	5423	2780	8203	5103	3158	8261	3646	10700	14346
1975	6192	3336	9528	5749	2978	8727	4089	11058	15147
1976	5549	2705	8254	4904	2830	7734	4734	10933	15667
1977	9251	5250	14501	8714	1681	10395	5271	14502	19773
1978	13723	7117	20840	10624	6471	17095	8370	15148	23518
1979	16088	4666	20754	11988	3845	15833	12470	15969	28439
1980	21749	4616	26365	14520	2433	16953	19699	18152	37851
1981	24474	6566	31040	16528	2162	18690	27645	22556	50201
1982	29706	13804	43510	26593	2519	29112	30758	33841	64599
1983	37602	18300	55902	35745	10079	45824	32615	42062	74677
1984	37799	11275	49074	28813	6734	35547	41601	46603	88204
1985	36243	15349	51592	36004	15074	51078	41840	46878	88718
1986	22334	5547	27881	17881	12819	30700	46293	39606	85899
1987	22234	5806	28040	15476	6331	21807	53051	39081	92132
1988	21950	5771	27721	15714	4181	19895	59287	40671	99958
1989	21213	6256	27469	17389	4011	21400	63111	42916	106027
1990	22265	6223	28488	20890	4348	25238	64486	44791	109277
1991	26283	6218	32501	28679	6662	35341	62090	44347	106437

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
1992	20435	6251	26686	20234	15613	35847	62291	34985	97476*
1993	18778	2870	21648	17166	3718	20884	37549	21245**	58794** (98240)*
1994	29271	12775	42046	35853	12037	47890	30967	21983	52950
1995	35689	15754	51443	51547	16790	68337	15109	20947	36056
1996	26778	6628	33406	35227	10989	46216	6660	16586	23246
1997	27771	4584	32355	29130	7439	36569	5301	13731	19032
1998	32769	3790	36559	31054	4179	35233	7016	13342	20358
1999	30795	3888	34683	30847	3860	34707	6964	13370	20334
2000	32604	4507	37111	30980	4320	35300	8588	13557	22145
2001	32954	6465	39419	32686	6156	38842	8856	13866	22722
2002	37781	6271	44052	36903	5536	42439	9734	14601	24335
2003	42823	7571	50394	41074	6905	47979	11483	15267	26750
2004	51362	7569	58931	47850	7680	55530	14995	15156	30151
2005	45342	5198	50540	41794	4416	46210	18543	15938	34481
2006	55402	6437	61839	51584	4956	56540	22361	17419	39780
2007	62281	6822	69103	56682	5275	61957	27960	18966	46926
2008	63346	7006	70352	61219	6240	67459	30087	19732	49819
2009	69171	7980	77151	64282	6897	71179	34976	20815	55791
2010	69456	8824	78280	71867	7642	79509	32565	21997	54562
2011	68020	9070	77090	67131	6002	73133	33454	25065	58519
2012	68887	8030	76917	64682	4062	68744	37659	29033	66692
2013	68478	8264	76742	70385	6700	77085	35752	30597	66349
2014	74730	14434	89164	75980	16742	92722	34421	28370	62791
2015	69485	8959	78444	70763	11329	82092	33263	26009	59272
2016	71460	7784	79244	68618	7361	75979	36105	26432	62537
2017 (Jan-Oct)	40392	4420	44812	44254	7836	52090	32160	23099	55259

* The pendency figures shown up to the year 1992 indicates the number of matters after expanded hyphenated number on files.

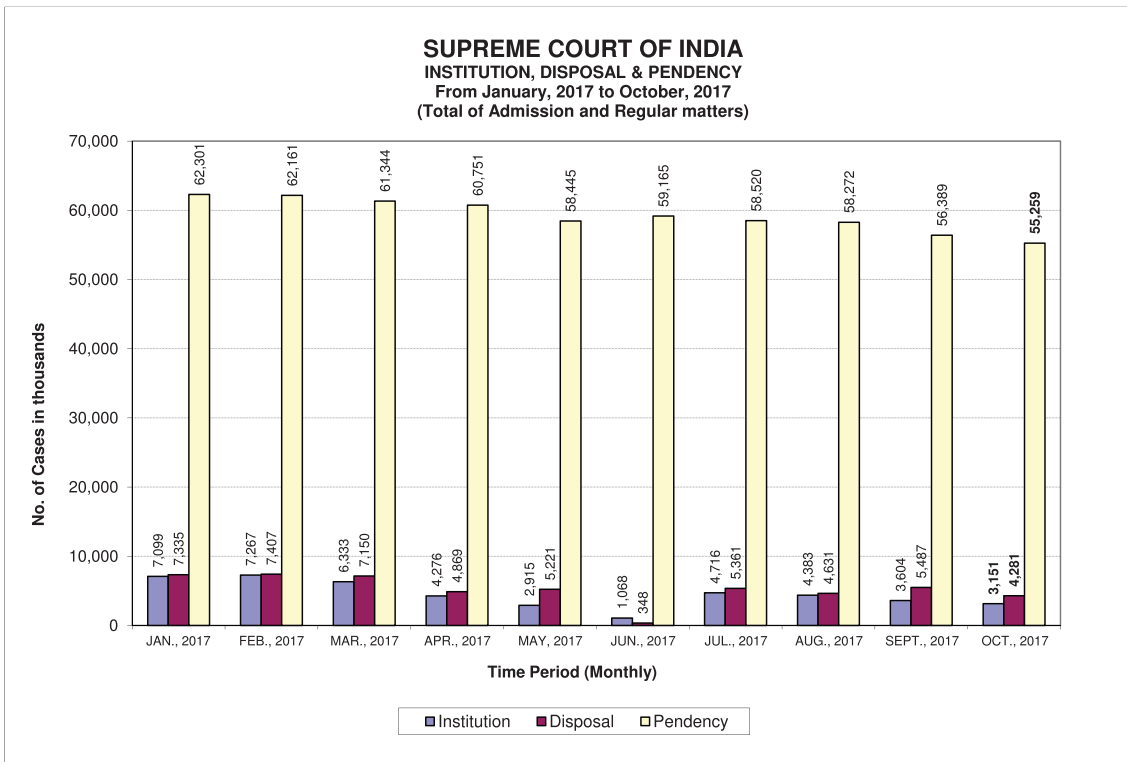
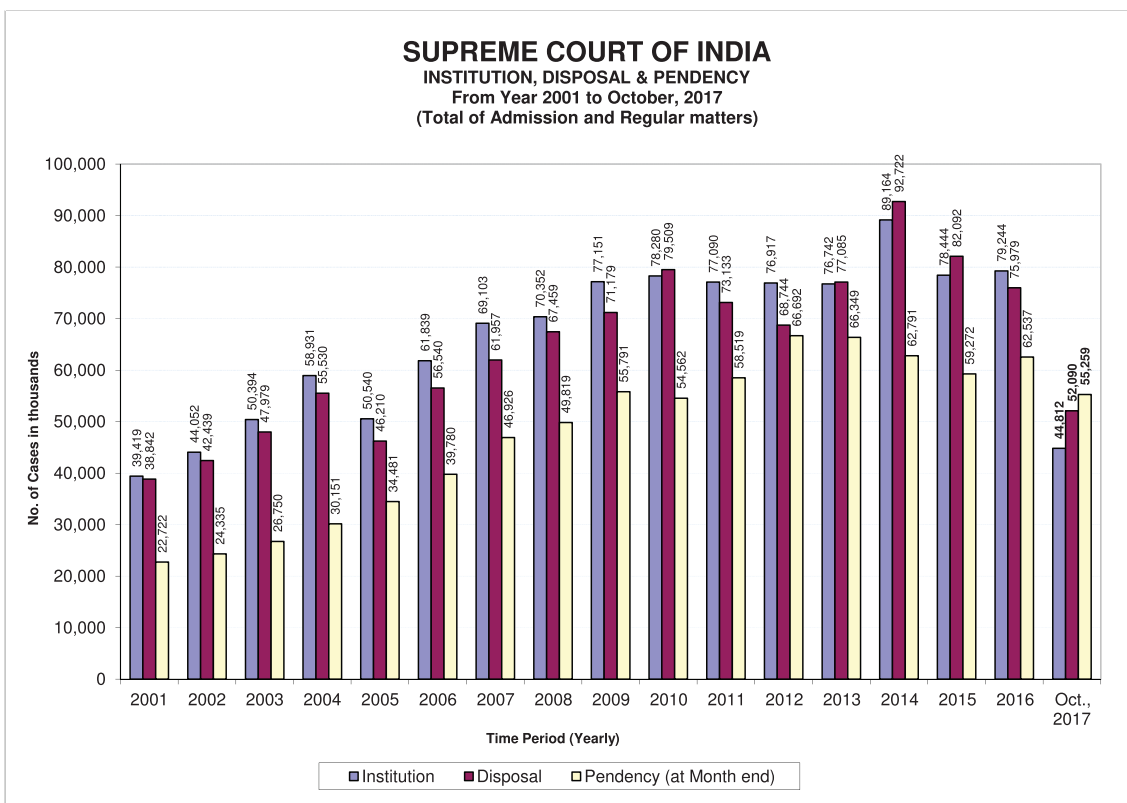
** From 1993 onwards the figures of pendency of matters are actual file-wise, that is, without expanding hyphenated number on files.

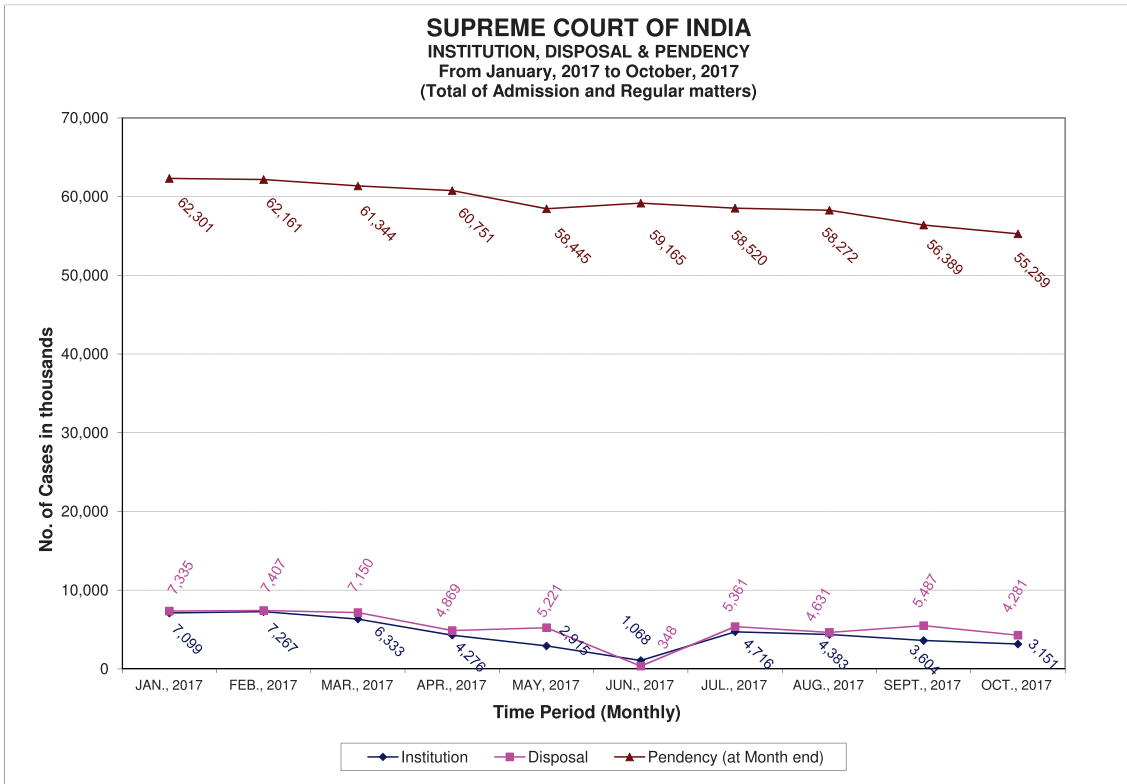
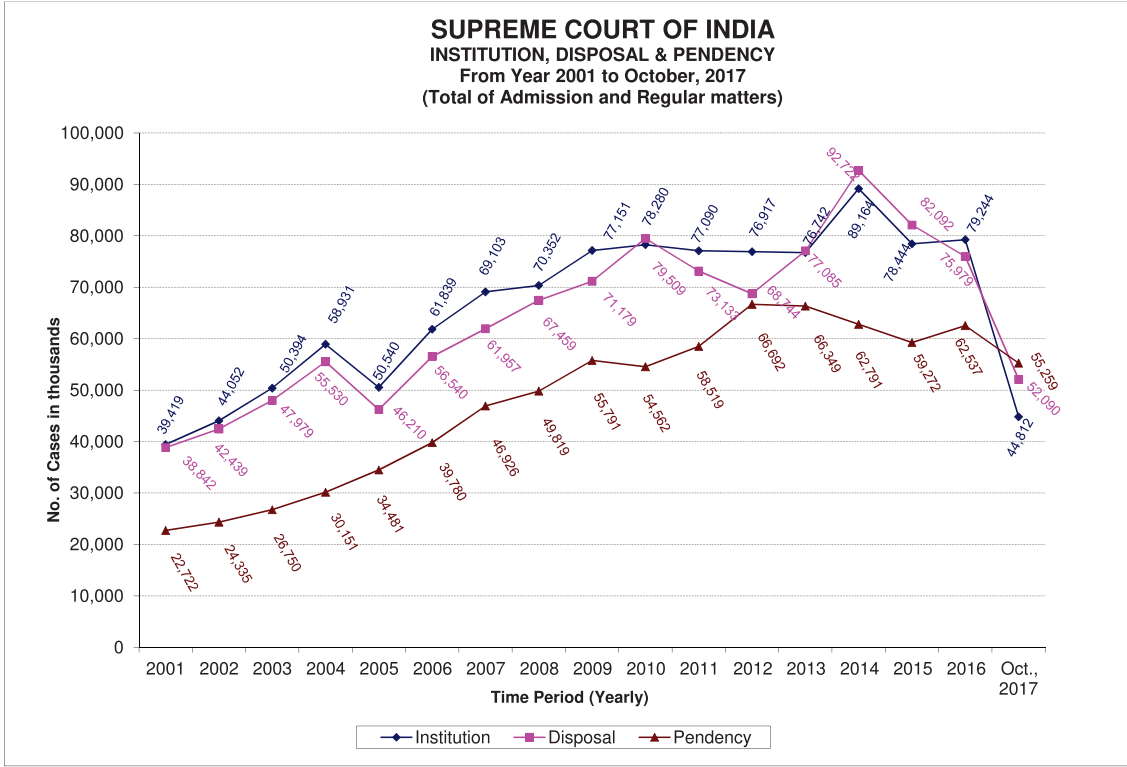
Monthly Statement of Institution, Disposal, and Pendency of Cases in the Supreme Court (January 2017 to October 2017)

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY		
	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total	Admission	Regular	Total
Jan, 2017	6232	867	7099	6765	570	7335	35572	26729	62301
Feb, 2017	6167	1100	7267	6453	954	7407	35286	26875	62161
March, 2017	5345	988	6333	6324	826	7150	34307	27037	61344
April, 2017	3790	486	4276	4441	428	4869	33656	27095	60751
May, 2017	2663	252	2915	4329	892	5221	31990	26455	58445
June, 2017	1012	56	1068	306	42	348	32696	26469	59165
July, 2017	4497	219	4716	4727	634	5361	32466	26054	58520
Aug, 2017	4176	207	4383	3687	944	4631	32955	25317	58272
Sept, 2017	3440	164	3604	3597	1890	5487	32798	23591	56389
Oct, 2017	3070	81	3151	3625	656	4281	32160	23099	55259

Civil / Criminal Institution and Disposal- 2017

YEAR	INSTITUTION			DISPOSAL			PENDENCY (at the end of month)		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
Jan, 2017	5351	1748	7099	5456	1879	7335	51420	10881	62301
Feb, 2017	5462	1805	7267	5460	1947	7407	51422	10739	62161
March, 2017	4786	1547	6333	5160	1990	7150	51048	10296	61344
April, 2017	3114	1162	4276	4300	569	4869	49862	10889	60751
May, 2017	2116	799	2915	3642	1579	5221	48336	10109	58445
June, 2017	769	299	1068	217	131	348	48888	10277	59165
July, 2017	3666	1050	4716	3968	1393	5361	48586	9934	58520
Aug, 2017	3342	1041	4383	3166	1465	4631	48762	9510	58272
Sept, 2017	2698	906	3604	4058	1429	5487	47402	8987	56389
Oct, 2017	2338	813	3151	3316	965	4281	46424	8835	55259





Letters/Petitions and Writ Petitions (Civil and Criminal) Received/Filed under PIL in the Supreme Court of India

YEAR	Letter-Petitions Received in English, Hindi, and Other Regional Languages	Writ Petition (Civil)	Writ Petition (Criminal)
1985	24,716	105	2
1986	25,419	286	10
1987	18,411	119	19
1988	16,271	71	25
1989	17,769	76	22
1990	17,971	92	26
1991	17,474	61	28
1992	16,961	62	16
1993	15,749	96	38
1994	16,466	83	20
1995	15,094	109	44
1996	19,180	185	36
1997	15,503	180	35
1998	13,087	160	17
1999	15,339	137	21
2000	17,764	161	22
2001	17,198	159	23
2002	15,518	186	13
2003	14,293	156	21
2004	15,653	171	22
2005	14,261	215	12
2006	19,840	226	17
2007	18,200	232	26(3)*
2008	24,666	193(1)*	33(1)*
2009	21,180	153 (1)*	12
2010	24,611	115	14
2011	35,026	135	20(1)*
2012	41,314	126	23
2013	45,588	214(3)*	45(2)*
2014	30,404	332	48(2)*
2015	51,203	264(2)*	39(1)*
2016	53,282	282	35
2017 (Till 31/10/2017)	49,246	150(2)*	25(1)*

*Figure in brackets shows the number of Writ Petitions registered suo-moto.



An illuminated view

7 | THE BAR

The Supreme Court, in discharge of its Constitutional obligations, needs the assistance of a strong, enlightened and independent Bar. A self contained Bar, distinguished for learning and independence and upholding the high traditions of the profession is *sine qua non* for a robust judicial system.

The Advocates Act, 1961 was enacted by the Parliament of India to integrate the Bar into a single class of legal practitioners known as Advocate. The Advocates Act, 1961 enabled the creation of autonomous Bar Councils, one for the whole of India and one for each State. The Bar Council of India lays down the standards of professional conduct for Advocates and also lays down the standard of legal education in consultation with the Universities in India imparting legal education.

The Bar Council safeguards the rights, privileges and interests of the Advocates. Its primary functions include - to admit a person as an Advocate on their roll; to prepare and maintain such roll; to entertain and determine the cases of misconduct against an Advocate; to safeguard the rights, privileges and interests of the Advocates; to promote and support law reforms and to visit and inspect universities imparting legal education.

There are three categories of Advocates who are entitled to practice law before the Supreme Court as per the provisions of Supreme Court Rules, 2013:

I. Senior Advocates

Order IV Rule 2 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, deals with designation of Advocates as Senior Advocates. Rule 2(a) provides that the Chief

Justice and the Judges may, with the consent of the Advocate, designate that Advocate as Senior Advocate, if in their opinion, by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction.

Apart from the designation of Advocates as Senior Advocates, retired Hon'ble Chief Justices/Judges of the High Courts are also considered for designation as Senior Advocates in the Supreme Court.

In *Indira Jaising Vs. Supreme Court of India* (Writ Petition (C) No. 454/2015, Writ Petition (C) No. 33/2016 and Writ Petition (C) No. 819/2016), the Supreme Court emphasized the need of formulating norms / guidelines governing the exercise of designation of Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court and all High Courts. The Court directed for constitution of a permanent Committee to be known as 'Committee for Designation of Senior Advocates' and also issued guidelines for designation of Senior Advocate in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

II. Advocates-On-Record

The Supreme Court of India at the time of its inception in 1950 inherited the jurisdiction of the Federal Court and the Privy Council. The Rules prevalent in the Federal Court were continued in the beginning. The Practice and Procedure of the Supreme Court has undergone enormous changes ever since. The Rules of the Supreme Court (as then adopted) recognized the system of 'Agents'.

The Practice and Procedure were substantially modified in the year 1954 and 'Advocates-on-Record' (AOR) replaced the system of 'Agents'.

Originally when introduced in 1954, apart from the then registered 'Agents', an Advocate of seven years standing was entitled to get himself registered as an 'Advocate-on-Record', provided he fulfilled the conditions prescribed. In 1959, the Rules were amended, introducing the 'Advocates-on-Record' examination conducted by the Supreme Court.

Order IV Rule 5 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, deals with registration as an Advocates-on-Record. No Advocate other than an Advocates-on-Record shall be entitled to file an appearance or act for a party in the Court.

The Registry of the Supreme Court conducts Advocates-on-Record Examination periodically with approval of the Examination Committee and under the supervision of Secretary, Board of Examiners, appointed by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. The examination maintains high standards to ensure that best talent come in as Advocates-on-Record. List of Advocates-on-

Record is available on Supreme Court of India website www.sci.gov.in. Regulation 6 (i) pertaining to AOR examination states that no Advocate shall be eligible to appear at the examination unless he has received training from an Advocates-on-Record of not less than ten years standing for a continuous period of one year commencing from the end of the fourth year of date of his enrollment ending with the 30 April or 30 November, of the year of the examination, as the case may be.

III. Advocates

The persons, whose names are entered on the roll of any State Bar Council maintained under the Advocates Act, 1961, are entitled to practice as an 'Advocate' in a Court of Law. They cannot appear and plead in any matter on behalf of a party in the Supreme Court unless instructed by an Advocates-on-Record (Order IV Rule 1(b) of Supreme Court Rules, 2013).

8

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

I. Supreme Court Judges Library

The Supreme Court Judges Library was established in the year 1937 as Federal Court Library. It contains rich legal literature in large volumes to support the need of the Hon'ble Courts and Judges.

The Supreme Court Library is a state-of-the-art Library containing more than 3,70,000 legal documents in the form of books, monographs, Encyclopedic Sets of law (both Indian and Foreign), Law Reports, Statutes, Commission/Committee Reports, State Legislations, Parliamentary Debates, other

Legislative materials and e-Resources in the form of Online databases and CD-ROM Legal databases. Acquisition Section of the Library keeps a track of the new books published in the field of law and procures the same after approval of the Library Committee. Complete documentation of Acts, Amendments (both Central and States), Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws, Schemes and Notifications is being done by the Library so that the same may be made available expeditiously to the Hon'ble Courts and the Hon'ble Judges whenever required.

The Supreme Court Judges Library is working on all the 365 days except on three National



Inside view of the Judge's Library

Holidays and Holi and Diwali festival. It is a network of libraries containing 31 Residential Libraries and 15 Bench Libraries. Two members of the Library staff are deployed in each Court to provide the books cited by the lawyers during course of Court Proceedings to the Hon'ble Judges. Requisitions from the residential office of the Hon'ble Judges are also catered to, by the Judges Library. The library is managed by nineteen professional librarians and sixty supporting staff.

In-house Databases

- Judgments
- SUPLIS : Database of Case Laws
- SUPLIB : Database of legal Articles
- LEGIS : Database of Legislative History of Central Acts
- OPAC: Online Catalogue
- Database of Reportable Judgments Since 1950
- Database of Law Commission Reports
- Database of Committee /Commission Reports
- Database of Standing/ Select/ Joint Committee Reports
- Database of 'References' Published in the Supreme Court Reports
- Database of Newspaper Articles
- Digital Law Library
- National Legal Information System

A. E-Resources

The Supreme Court Judges Library provides access to the digital resources through its 'Home Page' which is available on the main website of the Supreme Court of India (www.sci.gov.in). In addition to the in-house databases of the library, it also provides access to open source websites (databases of the

foreign jurisdictions) to retrieve the legislations and case laws of foreign countries. Access to sixty six 'Free Online Law Journals' has also been provided on the home page of Judges Library. Full text of any judgment of the Court can be retrieved through the link 'Judgments' available on website of the Court (<http://www.sci.gov.in>).

B. SUPLIS (Database of Case Laws)

Being an Indexing database of case laws decided by the Supreme Court, SUPLIS consists of more than 56,000 case laws since 1950. This database is very useful in finding out the desired case laws. As soon as a copy of any judgment is received in the library, it is immediately entered in this database after assigning subject headings and a famous case name, if any.

C. SUPLIB (Database of Legal Articles)

SUPLIB is a database of legal articles published in about 160 Indian and Foreign Journals/Law Reports subscribed by the library. Academic journals and law reports contain valuable articles which are written after comprehensive research and studies on the aspect they deal with. Presently, SUPLIB consists of bibliographic references of more than 29,971 articles.

D. LEGIS (Database of Legislative History of Central Acts)

Legislative instruments such as Bills, Acts, Joint Committee Reports, Select Committee Reports, Law Commission Reports, Parliamentary and Assembly Debates, Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws, Schemes etc. are among the most important and often needed library materials in any law library.

The Legislative Database is a database for central government Acts including Amendments, Rules, Bills, and all subordinate legislations relating to Central Acts. This database is very useful for tracing the complete legislative history of any particular Central Act. All the amendments in Acts, Rules, Schemes and Bye-laws framed under any particular enactment can be readily identified and retrieved with the help of their citations/ source given in this database. If the text of any particular Central Act is desired, a link for 'India Code,' which is a database of the Ministry of Law, is also provided to access the full text of the desired Central Act.

E. National Legal Information System (NLIS)

Developed for the purpose of single window search, the National Legal Information System is intended to serve as National Gateway of Legal Information in the country. Unified Catalogue of the Supreme Court Judges Library and all the High Court Libraries is a significant feature of this portal through which availability of any particular book in any of these law libraries can easily be ascertained. All the in-house databases developed by the Supreme Court Judges Library and other High Court Libraries are accessible through this website. Important Links like Constitution of India (Amending History) and e-Gazettes are also available on this portal.

F. Digital Law Library

'Digital Law Library' developed by the Supreme Court Judges Library is highly valuable research tool, available on the NLIS Portal. The intended purpose of this Digital Library is to provide free access to something on

everything related to the field of law by single click of a mouse. Presently, this database is containing more than 3027 full text documents. Full text of all the legal information such as Legal Articles, Committee/Commission Reports, Consultation Papers, Policies and UN Documents including Charter, Covenants etc., which is available in public domain, can be accessed through the database of this Digital Law Library.

II. Supreme Court Museum

The rich treasure of archival original records of landmark trials, judgments and other important documents including exhibits relating to Judicial System is usually not available in public domain. Therefore, a need was felt to set up a museum, to display for general public, the rare objects, artifacts, manuscripts, old documents, files and photographs etc. depicting the legal heritage and growth of our justice delivery system.

Museums are the most sacred shrines of cultural heritage of any society as well as the country. It is a medium of communication of past with posterity and is primarily concerned with the visual communication of objects of cultural and scientific interest. The glory of the Indian Judiciary and its invaluable heritage not only requires proper preservation but also adequate exhibition. With this noble purpose, the Supreme Court Museum was inaugurated on 6 April 2004 for the general public as a unique Center of Informal Learning of our judicial heritage.

A single pillared round building housing the Museum is located within the premises of the Supreme Court of India on the northern side and, has two galleries of 5000 square feet built

up area on each floor.

The Museum is divided into two permanent galleries viz.; 'Development of Justice System in India' and 'The Supreme Court of India'. The first gallery deals with the history of Indian Legal and Judicial System from the ancient period till British time; whereas second gallery portrays the Federal Court of India and the Supreme Court of India.

The Museum exhibits all the artifacts/objects related to the Indian legal & Judicial System of different historical periods and it includes Manuscripts, Copper Plates, Maces & Oars, ancient books on 'Dharmashastra' & Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', Court Furniture, Judges Wigs & Costumes, land-mark Judgments and Photographs of former Hon'ble Chief Justices of India and Judges of the Apex Court etc.

Museum houses a Mini-Auditorium with

modern infrastructure to provide the visitors a brief idea of Legal & Judicial history of India and its administration through projection of documentary films on various issues like '50 years of Supreme Court and the Evolution of Law in India', 'Supreme Court of India', 'Our Constitution', 'Truth Alone I Uphold', 'Parliament of India', 'Witness to our Constitution', 'The People of India', 'Bhagat Singh' and 'Institution of Democracy' etc.

The visitors can also have a memorable experience of listening to the original speeches of eminent members of the Constituent Assembly and Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India through Kiosk.

The Supreme Court Museum, therefore provides a quick and comprehensive snapshot of the legal and judicial heritage of India to all its visitors.



A view of the Supreme Court Museum

9

TECHNOLOGICAL INITIATIVES

Adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been one of the main focus areas of the Supreme Court. Ushering into an era of advanced computerization and laying foundation for shifting to paperless courts through computerized integrated Courts at all tiers in the country, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, introduced the Integrated Case Management Information System in the Supreme Court. The objective was to provide transparent, time-bound and effective mechanism for efficacious dispensation of justice. The endeavour has been to streamline the use of information and technology through various software tools and applications which have been developed in-house by using open source technology for the benefit of the litigants and the Bar.

I. ICMIS (Integrated Case Management Information System)

Supreme Court developed a next generation hybrid database Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS), which would help all the stakeholders to access and retrieve case information online.

ICMIS is designed to empower all the three stakeholders in justice dispensation viz. Bench, Bar & Litigants by offering various digital services in the system as a step towards a paperless Supreme Court. All stake-holders are provided with relevant credentials to send/receive information related to them in a secured manner.

A recurring data replication software tool has been developed, as a result of which Case Status,

Office Reports, Daily Orders, Caveats and Judgments are instantly available on the website. This mechanism instantly sends SMSs and e-mails to concerned Litigants at the time of publication of Cause Lists and informs them as to the status of their case.

There is a provision for e-Court fees/Process fees payment online, multiple communication addresses by e-Mail and SMS in respective cases, customized cause list for the day/week/month concerning the Advocate/Litigant. Also, a provision has been made for the issuance of a digitally signed certified copies of orders.

A. Automated Human Resource Management System

The Online Work Management Reports have been very helpful for various Sections of the Registry by providing various reports as per the requirements of the user. This in-built mechanism of Integrated Case Management System generates reports based on a Section's requirement wherein all information of that particular Section can be retrieved. This provides the user with all the information instantly.

B. Section wise Work Done Report

The data of all the cases of the Supreme Court has been maintained in a manner wherein each case is allocated to a particular Judicial Section of the Registry. Based on this segregation, live instant reports have been developed which show the amount of work done by a particular Section during the day and the cases, I.A.s and other tasks pending with them. An instant live scheduler of case being listed for that particular Judicial Section has also been provided.

C. Dealing Assistant wise RED / GREEN / ORANGE Work Done Report

In addition to the feature of segregating the cases Section-wise, a new feature has been implemented whereby all cases are mapped to a Dealing Assistant working in the Section. Based on this, reports of work done and pending cases are generated for each Dealing Assistant. An instant live scheduler of cases to-be-listed for the particular Dealing Assistant has also been provided.

Tasks assigned to a Dealing Assistant are to be completed within the time frame and cases assigned to him which, as per system if shown in red category, are to be updated on the same day. The orange category cases are those cases in which some issues/tasks are remaining to be fed for updation. Green Report matters are the matters which are ready for listing. No case will remain undated in the ICMIS software and every case will get the date from the computer system as per different activity.

D. Dynamic Report of Cases

A Dynamic Report generation tool has been developed to prepare report of filed or registered, pending or disposed of cases. This tool is so developed that it can consider specific criterion in different permutations and combinations in order to generate a required report of the cases selected. Overall usage of various reports has proved it to be an effective and efficient tool for the working of Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS).

E. Process Generation Software

All notices/summons/letters are auto generated through ICMIS software with predefined templates for which optimum human resource is used thereby significantly reducing time, to prepare such notices/summons/letters by the Dealing Assistant.

II. Integration of Supreme Court With High Courts

In order to reduce the paperwork and to simplify the filing process an initiative has been made to integrate Supreme Court database with the High Court's database. This has been planned to be done through ICMIS. Under this initiative, Supreme Court will be able to access the impugned judgment of a High Court directly when such a judgment is challenged in the Supreme Court. It will enable the High Court's Registry to digitally forward all documents related to a judgment challenged easily and in the shortest possible time to the Registry of the Supreme Court.

This digital initiative will further provide respite to a litigant who would then only be required to file an appeal / petition memo in the Supreme Court.

This process has begun and initially some High Courts have already been integrated with the Supreme Court through ICMIS Software with effect from June, 2017.

III. Court Halls Equipped with Online Access to Fresh Filed Petitions

One more initiative has been taken towards making Supreme Court a paperless court. This initiative was introduced on 10 May 2017 whereby all fresh cases filed in the Supreme Court are now being scanned and digitized at the filing counter and the record of the digitized case files can be retrieved at the time of hearing in the courts by the Hon'ble Judges. Some of the court rooms have already started using Wacom devices which enables the Hon'ble Judges to view digitized petitions which are listed before the Hon'ble Court. Thus, practice of carrying paper books to court rooms is being replaced by digital version. This has started lessening the burden of going through the paper books by the Hon'ble Judges and has also reduced the use of human resource in carrying such paper books.

IV. Record Room Computerization

A module to facilitate the updation of the consigned cases and to record the requisitions received for consignment of the records has been developed. This module helps in keeping track of the matters which were finally consigned. This system helps other Judicial Sections also to know the matters which have been consigned to the Record Room.

V. Visitor Management Service (VMS)

A new software has been designed, developed and is in implementation phase to manage and monitor litigants, advocates and other visitors in the Supreme Court. The Registry has as of now developed the programme only for offline usage whereas making of online visitor passes is in progress, which would be accomplished shortly.

VI. Court Master Live Reporting

A live reporting mechanism has been developed which facilitates the Court Master to update the summary of the proceedings of the day in the matters taken up, while in the Court. This has helped in early generation of Cause Lists thereby avoiding delays.

VII. New website with Online Portal for Advocates (sci.gov.in)

With the launch of Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) on 10 May 2017, a new website of the Supreme Court with a new domain name sci.gov.in, which is dynamic and responsive, replaced the earlier website. It offers digitally secure and transparent platform for case filing and empowers the litigants/Advocates to manage their cases easily. All Government Departments, Advocate-on-Record and High Courts are provided with credentials for sending or receiving information pertaining to them to

encourage a paperless environment.

The new web page provides online court fee calculator, online limitation calculator and it is further proposed that there would also be an online payment gateway for submitting the court fee. The case status displays real time online information regarding the movement of the case on the new website. Some other updated features and services available on the new website include:

- Next tentative date for the case generated through e-process or by court.
- Updated index of cases/paper book.
- Objections in Defective matters.
- Interlocutory Application
- Office Reports
- Notice Service Status
- All Court Orders/Judgments
- Case information of subordinate courts
- Mention Memo
- Court fees paid/Deficit court fees information
- Status of certified copy application

VIII. New Website for SCLSC (sclsc.nic.in)

A new litigant friendly website has also been designed, developed and implemented by the Computer Cell of Supreme Court for Supreme Court Legal Service Committee (SCLSC). All information regarding SCLSC is provided through this website which is responsive viz. compatible with all smart phones and Tablets of varying screen sizes. Process of updating SCLSC Case Status, Statistical Reports and its integration with the Supreme Court Database is in progress. This will enable the litigants to easily monitor their case status and its proceedings.

IX. New Hardware & Establishment of Data Centre

Supreme Court has procured many hardware



Screenshot of new Supreme Court Website

equipments to strengthen its capacity in creating a paperless environment by replacing all obsolete and outdated hardware equipments. Supreme Court has also created its own Data Center to maintain and manage its official website and other Information Technology Services.

X. New LFD Digital Display Boards

All age old Display Boards in Court Rooms and Corridors have been replaced with latest LFD devices. Software application for new Display Boards has been implemented using in-house Open Source Technology which is compatible with smart phones and Tablets of varying screen sizes. Now the Display Board shows the status of matter with Case number and Cause Title, court-wise as well as item-wise.

XI. eCommittee—Initiatives and Activities

In order to devise a National Policy and Action Plan with appropriate spread and phasing to implement Information and Communication

Technology (ICT) in Courts across the country and their web-based interlinking, the eCommittee was constituted by a decision of the Union Cabinet.

Phase-I of the eCourts Project ended on 31 March 2015. About 95% of the target set in Phase-I has been achieved.

A. Present Status

1. The Department of Justice, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India approved Phase II of the eCourts project as per Order No. F.No.15018/3/2014-Jus-II dated 4 August 2015, with project time line of four years up to 2019 and at cost of Rs. 1670 crore. The eCommittee is involved in policy planning and providing strategic direction and guidance for effective implementation of Phase II of the eCourts Project. The eCommittee has been playing a pivotal role in the monitoring and coordination of activities in the eCourts project on behalf of Supreme Court of India and the Indian Judiciary. The High Courts are now the implementing agencies for the eCourts Project Phase II in respect of the areas under their jurisdiction.

2. The eCommittee has also undertaken the process of providing email addresses for all the Judicial Officers, Court Establishments across the country and also for the Supreme Court of India. It has also undertaken the task of customization of the open source Operating System Ubuntu 16.04 for the laptops of Judicial Officers and computers of the Court Complexes and Ubuntu server 16.04 for the servers of the Court Complexes.

B. Hardware

1. *Funds*: Out of Rs. 835.13 Crore released up to 31 October 2017, Rs. 271.44 Crore has been utilized by the High Courts.
2. *Components of Phase II of the eCourts Project*: The Major components of Phase II of the eCourts Project are Computerization of Courts and additional hardware, Technical Infrastructure for Court Complexes, Computerization of DLSAs and TLSCs, Creation of Computer Labs at State Judicial Academies, Video Conference in Court Complexes and Jails, WAN Connectivity, Software Development and Cloud Infrastructure. Funds have been released to the High Courts for above mentioned components and procurement processes are going on various stages in High Courts.

C. ICT Training and Education

1. *Training of Trainers (TOT)*: The training sessions conducted as part of e-Committee's change management initiatives were based on 'Training of Trainers' (ToT) model. Judicial officers and Court staff well versed with computers were identified and were given intensive training on use of computers and Ubuntu (Linux) operating system, and were designated as Ubuntu Master Trainers and District System Administrators respectively. As many as 236 Ubuntu Master Trainers and 233 Ubuntu cum CIS Master Trainers have been designated from the judicial officers, and 490 District System Administrators have been designated from the court staff. Through these Master Trainers, computer training has been

given to almost all the judicial officers and court staff.

2. *Training programs*: The following training programs were conducted during last year: (i) Cyber Law training – Six batches of screening were conducted for selected Judicial officers at National Police Academy, Hyderabad. (ii) Training on Handling Video Conference Equipments – Three batches of training for handling the video conference equipments for the Judicial Officers and Jail officers have been completed. (iii) International Training Program at University of California, Berkeley, USA – Two-weeks International Judicial Training program for Court Administration and Procedures was conducted from 21 August 2017 to 1 September 2017 at Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley, USA. (iv) Project Management Training Program at IIM, Bangalore – Three days executive management programme on Project Management (eCourts Mission Mode Project) was conducted from 9–11 October 2017 at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.
3. *Judicial Process Re-Engineering*: A committee of retired judges of the High Court and retired District Judges was formed by the E-Committee. The committee started its work from 6 April 2017 and has submitted interim report of certain chapters of Civil and Criminal manual.

D. Software Development

1. *District Court Websites*: All the District Courts have launched their own websites to disseminate information related to District Courts using Drupal template.
2. *National Judicial Data Grid for District Courts*: Case data of 2.29 crore pending cases are available in NJDG for District Courts. NJDG is intended to be the National Data Warehouse for case data for Courts across the country. NJDG will be useful for policy planners and policy makers to manage case loads and to bring in effective case management systems.

3. *National Judicial Data Grid for High Courts*: So far, 22 High Courts have joined through web services National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) for High Courts. Allahabad and Jammu & Kashmir High Courts will join shortly.
4. *eCourts Website (ecourts.gov.in)*: The e-Courts National portal is providing on-line services to litigants, advocates and the judiciary to access: (a) Case status (b) Cause List (c) Daily orders and judgments.
5. *eCourts Services Mobile Application*: The eCourts services Mobile Application was launched on 22 July 2017 by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. The eCourts Services Application is available both on Google Play and Apple Store. It will serve as a source of information both for the judicial delivery system and for lawyers, litigants, police, government agencies and other stake holders. The user can get their case details on their mobile phone simply scanning the QR code. The QR code can be obtained from eCourts website and eCourts services mobile application.
6. *SMS PUSH / SMS PULL*: Case status is being sent automatically to the registered Advocates and litigants through SMS by the CIS 2.0 software using SMS push facility. The SMS Pull facility was inaugurated during the meeting of eCommittee held on 22 September 2017. The case details can be obtained by sending unique CNR number (Case Number Record) to 9766899899 through SMS. Format: Ecourts<space> <CNR Number> to 9766899899. The case details automatically will be sent as reply SMS to the user mobile.
7. *Automated Mailing Services*: Automated mailing service has been launched for district courts. The software will automatically send emails to registered Advocates and Litigants with status of the case, next hearing date, cause list and judgment/orders.
8. *Common Software for All the District Courts (CIS 2.0)*: Common software (CIS 2.0) has been installed in almost all Court Complexes. The CIS 2.0 software is based on Free and Open Source Solutions (FOSS) and Graphical User Interface (GUI) is available in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Tamil in addition to English. The salient features of the CIS 2.0 are Unique case number (Case Number Record (CNR)), flexibility in the nomenclature of menus, Data Health Card and Hide party Name.
9. *Case Type Standardization and Unification*: The national codes have been prepared and shared with High Courts. The district courts can use their existing nomenclature but it would be mapped to National code for case type, Adjournment type, Purpose type and Disposal type through software. The exercise of tagging of national codes with existing code is being done at District Courts. On completion of this exercise, the national statistical reports can be generated from CIS.
10. *eOffice*: The eOffice application has been implemented at the office of eCommittee. Files can be managed electronically by using eFile Management System. The documents can be stored centrally and accessed by all using Knowledge Management Module.
11. *e-Filing*: The office of eCommittee has prepared eFiling application with integration into CIS 2.0 software through web services. Presently, security audit is going on for the eFiling application.

10

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

I. National Judicial Academy, Bhopal

More than a decade ago, the Supreme Court decided to establish an All India Institute for Judicial Education, Research and Training. It was established as a registered society fully funded by Government of India. This institution was named as the National Judicial Academy (NJA). Hon'ble President of India dedicated it to the nation on 5 September 2002 at Bhopal.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the *Ex-Officio* Chairman of the society and two puisne judges of the Supreme Court as members. The National Judicial Education Strategy was adopted by the National Judicial Academy under the chairmanship of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, which established for the first time a clear framework for National Judicial Education for enhancing timely justice by reducing delays and arrears and improving the quality and responsiveness of justice.

Taking forward its mission through Judicial Education and Research, the National Judicial Academy organised 49 academic programmes for judges, both Indian and foreign, and presiding officers of various Tribunals during the Academic Year 2016-2017. In Academic Year 2017-2018, fifteen academic programmes

have been organized and till September 2017, sixty-four academic programmes have been organised by the Academy. In academic year 2016-17 more than 1852 Judges including 347 High Court Judges, 1505 District Court Judges, Registrar Generals, Registrars and Members of various Tribunals participated in various academic programmes, whereas, in academic year 2017-18, (till September, 2017), 521 Judges and other stake holders have attended various academic programmes. Thus, during the period covered in this report, 2373 Judges and other stake holders, including 416 High Court Judges attended various academic programmes.

Details of the activities of the Academy during 2016-17 are as under:

A. High Court Justices Conferences

During the Academic Year 2016- Sep, 2017, the National Judicial Academy organised 13 conferences for High Court Judges. 293 High Court judges participated in these conferences.

B. Conferences

- Commercial Laws (*January 28-29, 2016*)
- Development of Parameters for Judicial Performance Assessment (*March 18-19, 2017*)

- Court Room Technology in High Courts (*August 27-28, 2016*)
- Economic Crimes (*September 03-04, 2016*)
- Mapping of Public Trust and Confidence in the Justice Delivery System (*October 15-16, 2016*)
- Application of Election Laws (*November 05-06, 2016*)
- Art, Science and Craft of Judging (*December 10-11, 2016*)
- Developments in the area of Constitutional Law (*February 04-05, 2017*)
- Supervisory Powers of High Courts and Bench and Bar relationship. (*May 06-07, 2017*)
- National Judicial Conference for High Court Justices (*September 22-24, 2017*)
- Newly Elevated High Court Justices on Public Law (*September 15-17, 2017*)
- Regime of Goods and Services Tax (*September 8-10, 2017*)

C. Regional Conferences

The Academy organized 08 regional conferences around the theme **"Enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities"** in Academic Year 2016-2017. The unique feature of these conferences was that the High Court Judges participated as participants along with Civil Judges Junior Division.

- Regional Conference for Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities was organized for South Zone, West Zone, East Zone, North Zone in the year 2016-2017 on *October 22-23, 2016, November 19-20,*

2016, December 17-18, 2016, January 07-08, 2017 respectively.

- Regional Conference for Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities was organized for South Zone, West Zone, East Zone, North Zone in the year 2017. (*February 25-26, 2017, April 01-02, 2017, April 29-30, 2017, May 13-14, 2017*)

D. Conferences for Principal District Judges

The Academy organised 05 conferences for Principal District Judges on the following themes:

- Sentencing at the Trial Court Level (*September 10-11, 2016*)
- Court Administration (*March 11-12, 2017*)
- Management of Resources and ICT Tools Usage at the District Level (*October 15-16, 2016*)
- Applicability of ADR techniques to Reduce Pendency in Courts (*November 26-27, 2016*)
- Stress Management and Use of Court Managers at the District Court Level (*April 15-16, 2017*)

In Academic Year 2017-2018 (from July to September 2017) one Conference was organised for Registrar Generals, PDJs and Court Managers to focus on coordination among them for smooth and efficient court management.

E. Training Courses for Presiding Officer of Special Courts

Nine training sessions were organised for Presiding Officer of Special Courts as under:

- NDPS Courts (*August 13-14, 2016*)
- CBI Courts (*January 14-15, 2017*)
- POCSO Courts (*March 04-05, 2017*)
- Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals (*February 18-19, 2017*)
- Family Courts (*November 12-13, 2016*)
- Juvenile Justice Board (*April 01-02, 2017*)
- Prevention of Atrocities on SC and ST Courts (*December 03-04, 2016*)
- Human Right Courts (*August 20-21, 2016*)
- Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (*January 21-22, 2017*)

In Academic Year 2017-2018 (from July to September 2017) three conferences have been organised for Judges of Family Courts, Judges of POCSO Courts and CBI Courts.

F. Conferences for Registrars General and Registrars of High Courts

(September 17-18, 2016, November 05-06, 2016, February 11-12, 2017, March 11-12, 2017, April 08-09, 2017)

One conference for Registrar Generals and four conferences for Registrars of High Courts were organized by the Academy. The conference of Registrar Generals focused on administrative skills and general responsibilities of Registrar Generals, whereas the conferences of Registrars focused on functions of different registrars dealing with specific matters and coordination among them. Registrar Generals and Registrars also discussed and shared best practices.

G. Seminar for Member Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities

(October 01-02, 2016)

Member Secretary of the District Legal Services Authority is the kingpin of all functions

of DLSA at District level. This Seminar for Member Secretaries of District Legal Services was organised with a view to sensitise them on the importance of the functions assigned to them and how to effectively discharge them. Attention was also drawn on the theme of legal services to vulnerable sections of the society, capacity building in legal aid through advocates and para legal volunteers.

H. Training Courses for Judges of Sri Lanka *(August 20-24, 2016 November 14-18, 2016 and April 20-24, 2017)*

Three training courses, each of five days duration was organised for judges of Sri Lanka on the request of Sri Lanka Judges Institute in which the following general topics were deliberated upon:

- Disparity and discrimination
- Sentencing policy
- Cyber laws
- Electronic evidence

I. Sensitization Programme on Animal Rights Jurisprudence *(March 25-26, 2017 and August 18-20, 2017)*

This programme was organised for magistrates with an objective to sensitizing them about animal cruelty cases they deal with.

J. Orientation Programme on Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act for Magistrates *(August 18-20, 2017)*

Discussions in this programme highlighted aims of PC and PNDT Act and drew attention of the participants on the declining sex ratio in

the country. The participants were sensitised to the important role they are expected to play as a concerned magistrate.

K. Workshops for Federal Indirect Taxes Adjudicators

(May 01-03, 2017)

A workshop for Departmental Adjudicators, which included Commissioners and Additional Commissioners of the Department of Customs, Excise and Services Tax was organised mainly to highlight the constitutional issues involved in indirect taxation and to sensitize adjudicators on the endemic pathologies which are often noticed in assessment proceedings. Sessions were also organised on writing of reasoned orders and appreciation of electronic evidences in assessment proceedings.

L. Conference for Members of Central Administrative Tribunals

(October 08-09, 2016)

Members of Central Administrative Tribunals discussed and deliberated on service jurisprudence as applicable to employees of the Central Government with special emphasis on laws relating to disciplinary proceedings and relevant constitutional and administrative law principles. Possibilities of settlement of service disputes through ADR mechanism were also discussed.

M. Seminar on Working of the Juvenile Justice Boards in India

(April 01-02, 2017)

The seminar focused on the recent amendments in the Juvenile Justice (Care

and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and new pronouncements of Supreme Court on age determination and speedy conclusion of enquires under the Act. Special procedure of preliminary assessment by the Board in cases of heinous crimes committed by juveniles above the age of 16 years was discussed in detail and the latest legal position was clarified by the resource persons. Time bound disposal of juvenile cases was also emphasised.

N. Workshop for Members of Railways Claims Tribunals

(September 10-11, 2016)

Twenty five members of various Railways Claims Tribunals participated in the workshop. Main focus of the workshop was on principles of determination of quantum of compensation in injury and death cases. Other procedural issues such as delays and technical objections were also dealt with.

O. Training of Trainers-cum-Orientation Programme on Adoption under JJ Act.

(April 08-09, 2017)

A special programme on adoption under Juvenile Justice Act 2015 was organised as a special event with a view to emphasize that judges need not adhere to the adversarial approach while dealing with cases of adoption under JJ Act. The scope of judicial scrutiny in such cases were explained with reference to CARA guidelines. Faculty members of the State Judicial Academies and other judges dealing with adoption cases under JJ Act participated in this programme.

P. Workshops for Additional District Judges *(August 04-06, 2017, August 11-13, 2017, September 15-17, 2017)*

In the Annual Academic Calendar for 2017-2018, the Academy has included workshops for Additional District Judges with a view to sensitize them on issues dealt by them in regular working. Themes of these workshops includes: Civil and Criminal appeals and Revisions, Sessions Trials, ADR, Appreciation of Electronic evidence, etc. Three such workshops have been organized during 2016-17 (till 30th September, 2017).

Q. Court Excellence Enhancement Programmes (CEEP) *(August 25-27, 2017)*

CEEP programmes have been conceptualised as workshops for all stake holders of justice delivery system at the district level with the object of bringing them together in developing a court development plan for their courts in light of their specific needs. The idea is that Judges, Prosecutors, clerks and lawyers all should work together as integral constituents of the court so that, the image and excellence of court as a whole and as an institution is enhanced. First CEEP programme was organised in August, 2017.

II. Indian Law Institute

The Indian Law Institute (ILI) is a premier Legal Research Institute founded on 27th December, 1956. The first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad formally inaugurated the opening of the Institute on December 12, 1957. The Institute is an autonomous body registered under the

Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Indian Law Institute has the requisite independence and academic freedom to carry out its objectives. The objectives of the Institute as laid down in its Memorandum of Association are to cultivate the science of law; to promote advanced studies and research in law so as to meet the social; economic and other needs of the Indian people; to promote systematization of law; to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields; to improve legal education; to impart instructions in law; and to publish studies, books, periodicals, etc. The membership of the Institute is now nearly three thousand, representing the persons interested in the study and advancement of law.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Ex-officio President and the Law Minister of Government of India is the *Ex-officio* Vice-President of the Institute. The Attorney General for India, some Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Solicitor General of India, Chairman, Law Commission and University Grant Commission and other prominent lawyers and law professors etc. are the members of the Governing Council. The Institute's regular administration is controlled by various committees headed by Senior Judges of the Supreme Court of India and other members are chosen from the legal fraternity including Judges from various High Courts and prominent academicians.

The prime objective of the Institute is to promote advanced studies and research in law and to contribute substantially in reforming the administration of justice, so as to meet the socio-economic aspirations of the people through law and its instrumentalities.

The Institute got the status of Deemed University in the year 2004. The Institute got its accreditation with 'A' grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) during March, 2017 with a CGPA of 3.35 on a 4.00 point scale.

The Institute is conducting Masters in Law and Doctoral courses as well as few PG Diploma Courses in various areas of law, i.e., Alternative Dispute Resolution, Corporate Laws and Management, Cyber Law and Intellectual Property Rights Laws.

A. ILI Library

ILI Library is one of the leading law libraries in Asia and attracts scholars from all over the world for legal research and contains around 82,000 volumes and about 190 current legal periodicals including serial publications. Digitisation of rare documents and Institute's publications are done on regular basis and placed in the repository for access by public at large. The library of the Institute has recently shared its Institutional repository at the coveted National Digital Library (NDL) platform which is the brain child of the MHRD-NME-ICT.

B. Publications

- *Journal of the Indian Law Institute (JILI)* (quarterly)
- *ILI Newsletter* (quarterly)
- *Index to Legal Periodicals* (yearly)
- *Annual Survey of Indian* (yearly)

Books Published

- Legal Research Methodology
- Copyright Law in the Digital World : Challenges and Opportunities

- Environment Law and Enforcement: The Contemporary Challenges
- Emerging Competition Law

C. Activities in ILI (Seminar/Conference/Training/Workshop/Visits/Special Lectures)

- (i) *Summer Course on "Business and Human Rights" " from June 20 – July 1, 2016:* The Indian Law Institute and the Human Rights and Business Academy (HURBA) organised a summer course on "Business and Human Rights" from June 20 – July 1, 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India, delivered the inaugural address and Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, delivered the welcome address. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India delivered the valedictory address along with Dr. Surya Devanand and Dr. Erika R. George. The two week intensive course was attended by 60 participants from diverse backgrounds including students, corporate executives, government officials and policy makers.
- (ii) *Workshop on Financial Literacy Awareness on August 26, 2016:* The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) organised a workshop on 'Financial Literacy Awareness' on August 26, 2016 at ILI. The intended purpose of holding the workshop was to spread awareness about protection of the interests of investors as well as common man so that they can make informed choices concerning their financial decisions.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra with participants at the inaugural session of the Summer Course on Business and Human Rights

- (iii) *National Conquests 2016*: Indian Law Institute in partnership with Centre for Laws and Policy Research, organised India's first national level quiz on the "Indian Constitution, History and Politics Conquests 2016" on August 20, 2016 at Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), New Delhi.
- (iv) *Workshop on Death and Sex in Criminal law from September 26th to October 1, 2016*: The Indian Law Institute organised a workshop on "Death and Sex in Criminal Law" at the ILI from September 26, 2016 to October 1, 2016. The Inaugural Address was delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India (As his Lordship then was).
- (v) *International Conference on "Use of Technology in Courts and Liberalisation of Legal Profession" on December 10, 2016*: The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with Deakin University, Australia and National Law University, Delhi hosted the law conference on "Use of Technology in Courts and Liberalisation of Legal Profession" on December 10, 2016 at the Institute.
- (vi) *Annual Law Conference on Legal Research Methodology: Issues and Challenges from December 16 -18, 2016*: The Indian Law Institute conducted an Annual Law Conference on "Legal Research Methodology: Issues and Challenges" at the Institute from December 16-18, 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India was the chief guest at the inaugural function along with Professor Ved Prakash, Chairman, UGC as the guest of honour.
- (vii) *Judicial Consultation on Bail Related Matters on January 21, 2017*: The Law Commission of India and the Indian Law Institute jointly organised "One Day Judicial Consultation on Bail Related Matters" on January 21, 2017. The presidential address was delivered

by Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Chairperson, Law Commission of India. The opening address was delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

- (viii) *National Conference on Competition Law and Policy: Problems and Prospects on March 18-19, 2017*: The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with the Competition Commission of India (CCI) conducted a National Conference on "Competition Law and Policy: Problems and Prospects" on March 18-19, 2017. Hon'ble Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Chairperson, Law Commission of India inaugurated the conference.
- (ix) *National Conference on Intellectual Property Rights and Public Interest on April 7-8, 2017*: The Indian Law Institute organised a two day National Conference on "Intellectual Property Rights and Public Interest" on the 7 and 8 April, 2017. The two day National Conference aimed at conglomerating the intellectual minds from across the country to discuss the emerging issues and trends in intellectual property rights vis-a-vis public interest commenced with the lighting of the lamp by the chief guests.
- (x) *Seminar Course on Law and Violence on May 8-14, 2017*: The Institute organised a one week seminar course on "Legal Theory: The Contexts of Justification/De-justification for Violence in a Civilized Society" from May 8-14, 2017. The course was enlightened by Professor Upendra Baxi, Emeritus Professor of Law, University of Delhi and University of Warwick, United Kingdom.
- (xi) The Indian Law Institute in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission organized the following Training Programmes during the period under consideration:
- (a) Two Days Training Programme for 1st Class Judicial Magistrates on the theme "Human Rights: Issues and Challenges" held on 22-23 October, 2016
 - (b) Two Days Training Programme for Police Personnel on the theme "Human Rights: Issues and Challenges" held on 19th-20th November, 2016
 - (c) One-Day Training Programme for the "Juvenile Homes, Old Age Homes & Health Sector" held on 23rd January, 2017
 - (d) One Day Training Programme for Media Personnel and Govt. Public Relation Officers held on 22nd February, 2017
 - (e) Two Days Training Programme for Prison Officers held on March 20-21, 2017
 - (f) Two Days Training Programme for Judicial Officers held on March 25-26, 2017
- (xii) *Training Programme for Delegation from Nepal Parliament*: The Indian Law

Institute organised a programme for the Members and Officials of Legislative Committee, Legislature, Parliament of Nepal from August 21- 31, 2016. The programme comprised of talks by senior advocates and Constitutional law experts, as well as interaction with Hon'ble judges of the Supreme Court to get an overview of the judicial system in the light of the ongoing Constitutional drafting process in Nepal.

- (xiii) *Training Programme for Judicial Officers from Myanmar on July 22-29, 2017: A training programme was jointly organised by the Indian Law Institute and Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India, for 23 Judicial Officers from Myanmar during July 22-29, 2017, on various aspects of Indian Laws such as Comparative Constitutional Law, Intellectual Property Rights, Cyber Law, Refugee Law and International Criminal Law. Ambassador of Myanmar His Excellency U Maung Wai and Law Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mr. Suresh Chandra, were among the dignitaries who delivered on the topics in the programme.*

III. Legal Education

The Supreme Court is instrumental in enhancing standards of legal education in the country. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India/ Nominee of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India is the Chancellor, or Visitor, of several reputed institutions like National Law University-Jodhpur, West Bengal National University

of Juridical Sciences-Kolkata, National Law University, Delhi, National Law School of India University-Bangalore, National Law Institute University-Bhopal, Hidayatullah National Law University-Raipur, Gujarat National Law University Gandhi Nagar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow, National University of Advanced Legal Studies-Kochi, National Law University, Odisha, Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai, National Law University, Nagpur, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab and National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi.

IV. Law Clerk-Cum-Research Assistants and Law Trainees

- In order to attract young law students into judicial process and to provide assistance in legal research to Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India, Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants are engaged for a short term contractual assignment by the Supreme Court. They are given assignment on a fixed stipend of Rs.30,000/- per month. Each Hon'ble Judge is entitled to have two Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants. Out of the two Law Clerks, if the Hon'ble Judge so desires, the second Law Clerk can be a person of His Lordship's choice.
- Law students are considered for being placed as Law Trainees with the Hon'ble Judges, as per requirement, for a period not exceeding one month from time to time, without any monetary incentive.

- As per the Revised Scheme for selection of Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants all final year Law students/Law Graduates from Law Schools/Colleges/ Universities from all over the country recognized by the Bar Council of India for enrollment as an Advocate are eligible for participating in the process of selection. The candidates are subjected to a Written Test and candidates short-listed on the basis of marks secured by them in the Written Test are called for an interview by the Committee of Hon'ble Judges. On the basis of marks secured by the candidates in the Written Test and Interview, a merit list is drawn where from the Committee of Hon'ble Judges recommends candidates to be kept on the panel of Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants for assignment during the assignment session.
- During the period from 1 July 2016 – 31 October 2017, a total of 71 Law Graduates have been engaged as Law Clerk-cum-Research Assistants and 40 Law students have been placed as Law Trainees.



Commendation Ceremony for DLSAs and PLVs organised by NALSA on Legal Services Day on 9 November 2017

11

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

I. Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee

The Supreme Court of India constituted the *Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee (MCPC)* to oversee the implementation of mediation and conciliation in the country. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C.Lahoti, the then Chief Justice of India set up the Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee on 9 April 2005 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Santosh Hedge, for encouraging amicable resolution of disputes pending in the Courts throughout the country in accordance with Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The MCPC was also mandated to evolve a policy for court annexed mediation in the country. The MCPC launched a pilot project of court annexed mediation in the Tis Hazari District Courts in Delhi in August 2005 with Judicial Officers as Mediators. The MCPC receives grant-in-aid from the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) for implementing its activities.

The MCPC is conducting the following programmes/ activities all over the country:

- (a) ARCM Programme (Awareness, Refresher, Critiquing and Mentoring programmes), which includes awareness programmes for Judicial Officers and Advocates, Coaching/Mentoring of

the mediators; Critiquing programme for the mediators and Referral Judges' training programme for judicial officers to improve the quality of referrals and increase the number of referrals.

- (b) 40 hours Mediation Training Programme for Judicial Officers, Lawyers etc.
- (c) Refresher Programmes.
- (d) Advanced Training Programme for Mediators.
- (e) Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme.
- (f) Training Skills Programme.
- (g) Referral Judges Training Programme.
- (h) For the first time in the year 2017, MCPC has organised a new programme named Advanced Training Skills for Trainers for improving the skills of Trainers, who are trained by the MCPC across the country. This programme is conducted after the assessment certificate is received from the concerned High Court.
- (i) MCPC is going to hold Training Skills for Trainers Programmes at Gujarat Judicial Academy, Ahmedabad from 17-19 November 2017.
- (j) MCPC has developed a software database wherein data of each and every mediator/trainer across the

country is entered on a monthly basis and monitored closely. This data relates to number of cases referred, number of cases settled, number of cases not settled, number of cases which are non-starters and number of pending cases. The database also provides details like whether a Mediator has undergone Refresher Course, Advanced Course and the details of these courses. The data of all the established Mediation Centres across the country is available in the said software. The software also contains the details about the co-ordinators and infrastructure of each Mediation Centre.

II. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

Towards fulfilling the Preambular promise of securing to all the citizens, Justice – social, economic and political, Article 39 A of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society. Article 14 of the Constitution of India also make it obligatory on the State to ensure equality before law. In 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the Parliament, which came into force on 9 November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal services programmes and to lay down policies and principles for making legal services available under the Act. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to administer

and implement the legal services programme insofar as it relates to the Supreme Court of India. In every State, a State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted. District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted in the Districts and most of the Taluks to give effect to the policies and directions of the NALSA and to provide free legal services to the people and conduct Lok Adalats in the State.

The Chief Justice of India is the Patron-in-Chief of NALSA. The Senior most Judge of the Supreme Court is the Executive Chairman. Similarly, at the State level the Chief Justice of the High Court is the Patron-in-Chief of State Legal Services Authority and Senior most Judge of the High Court is the Executive Chairman.

A. Activities during 2016-17

- (i) A special talk with the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, NALSA Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur on the topic "*Empowerment through Legal Aid*" was broadcasted on the channels of Akashwani throughout the country on 18 July 2016 on the eve of International Justice Day.
- (ii) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P.(C) No.406/2013 passed directions for release of undertrial prisoners who had served half of the sentence extending benefit of Section 436 A of the Cr.P.C. Pursuant to the same, Undertrial Review Committees (UTRCs) have been set up in all the Districts chaired by the District Judge of that District and the

District Legal Services Authorities have been assisting the undertrial prisoners in getting benefit of Section 436 A of Cr.P.C. During the period from April 2016 to September 2016, a total of 1729 such cases were identified by the DLSA Secretaries, out of which 438 undertrial prisoners were recommended for release and 185 of them have been released.

- (iii) National Legal Services Authority in association with Delhi State Legal Services Authority and Bachpan Bachao Andolan through the All India Child Rights Cell organised a National Workshop on Rehabilitation of Missing and Trafficked Children Phase-I on 22-23 August 2016. The Workshop was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in the presence Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Judge, Supreme Court of India & the then Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Ms. Justice G. Rohini, Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi & Patron-in-Chief, Delhi State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee, Judge, High Court of Delhi & Executive Chairman, DSLSA and Nobel Peace Laureate Shri. Kailash Satyarthi.
- (iv) Regional Meet of State Legal Services Authorities on "*Effective Implementation of Legal Services Programmes: Challenges and Way Forward*" were conducted for Eastern States including Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand held on 3-4 September 2016 at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.
- (v) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA along with Shri Prakash Jha, Director & Producer of M/s. Prakash Jha Productions gave a brief description of the activities conducted by NALSA and SLSAs on the National Television (Doordarshan) for ensuring prompt and qualitative legal services to the marginalised sections of the society.
- (vi) A new Web Portal has been developed by NALSA along with facility for filing online applications and web based monitoring of grievances. The same was launched by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India and Shri Ravishankar Prasad, Hon'ble Union Law Minister on 1 October 2016 at a function held at DRDO Bhawan, New Delhi. NALSA is also working to develop a Portal for online uploading of statistical information by SLSAs and DLSAs. A Theme Song depicting NALSA's commitment to provide access to justice to all the marginalised communities all over the country was released by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S.Thakur, the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and Shri Ravishankar Prasad, Hon'ble Union Law Minister on 1 October 2016.
- (vii) National Legal Services Authority along with National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Govt. of India and Ministry of Law & Justice organised a Global Conference on "National Initiative towards Strengthening Arbitration in India" in Delhi from 21-23 October 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, the then Patron-in-Chief, NALSA was the Chief Patron of the said Global Conference.

The said Conference was inaugurated by the His Excellency Hon'ble the President of India on 21 October 2016 and the Valedictory Session on 23 October 2016 was addressed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The technical sessions on 22-23 October 2016 were held in the form of panel discussions.

- (viii) 'Two Day Mass Door to Door Campaign' through the Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) was organised across the States and Union Territories on 2-3 November, 2016. This mass campaign proved to be highly successful and in a matter of two days 1577577 household's members across the country were covered and the total persons covered were 7924392.
- (ix) NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 to facilitate the victims of acid attacks was released on 9 November 2016. Another scheme has been prepared for legal services to senior citizens, which was released on 09.11.2016.
- (x) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in association with Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) organised National Legal Services Authority's 15th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities on 18-19 March 2017 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. The said meet was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S.Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India & Patron-in-Chief, NALSA in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA, Shri P. P. Chaudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State for Law & Justice, Govt. of India, Hon'ble Ms. Justice G. Rohini, the then Chief Justice, High Court of Delhi & Patron-in-Chief, DSLISA and Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee, the then Executive Chairman, DSLISA.
- (xi) A Seminar on "Welfare of Senior Citizens: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward" was organised by the Haryana State Legal Services Authority at Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad on 15 April 2017. Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA inaugurated the said Seminar in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal, Judge, High Court of



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra the then executive Chairman NALSA inaugurating a Seminar on Welfare of Senior Citizens



Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Kehar, the then Chief Justice of India having a discussion with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA at the National Meet of Para Legal Volunteers

- Punjab & Haryana & Executive Chairman, Haryana SLSA and other dignitaries. The theme of the Seminar was to discuss the issues relating to neglect and maltreatment of Senior Citizens with a discussion on the relevant law, programmes and policies relating to senior citizens. A campaign for senior citizens "YOU ARE NOT ALONE" was also launched by His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, which would be carried out across the State of Haryana for the benefit of senior citizens.
- (xii) NALSA organised National Meet of Para Legal Volunteers on 29-30 April 2017 at New Delhi. Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Kehar, the then Chief Justice of India inaugurated the PLV Meet in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Judge, Supreme Court of India and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Union Minister for Law & Justice.
- (xiii) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA inaugurated the first Legal Assistance Establishment in Delhi State Legal Services Authority on 17 May 2017. The Delhi SLSA has named it as 'Nyaya Sanyog'. The Legal Assistance Establishment would be manned by legal services advocate on the panel of Delhi State Legal Services Authority along with the Para Legal Volunteers. As of now, 25 Legal Assistance Establishments Centres have been established. Other Legal Assistance Establishments Centres are under the process of being finalized and put into operation.
- (xiv) Regional Conference of Northern & Western State Legal Services Authorities was convened as the last in a series on 27-28 May 2017 in Ahmedabad. The broad objectives of the Meet were to understand and build consensus on priorities of State Legal Services Authorities in the region; to discuss

difficulties faced in implementing the legal services programmes; plan to measurably reduce the Court's pendency through Lok Adalats in the current Judicial year; create awareness about the Government's Schemes; and invite suggestions for improving the quality and range of the legal services. The Regional Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subhash Reddy, Chief Justice, High Court of Gujarat & Patron-in-Chief, Gujarat State Legal Services Authority, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Shah, Executive Chairman, Gujarat State Legal Services Authority.

- (xv) The Tele-Law Scheme was initially launched in Uttar Pradesh by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Union Minister of Law and Justice and Electronics and Information Technology in the august

presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman NALSA, Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dilip Babasaheb Bhosale, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court and Patron-in-Chief, UPSLSA on 6 June 2017.

- (xvi) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA addressed the Reflective Session for the law interns on 19 June 2017 in the Plenary Hall at Indian Law Institute. His Lordship interacted with them and motivated them about their roles in the society.
- (xvii) Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA launched Web Application for Legal Services to Prisoners on 28 June 2017 at Indian Law Institute, New Delhi to facilitate quick an easy representation of prisoner in the court during the course of trial and appeal. .



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA inaugurating Legal Assistance Establishment at Delhi



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA Launching Web Application for Legal Services to Prisoners

B. National Lok Adalats

Since January, 2017, NALSA has organised four National Lok Adalats on 11 February 2017, 8 April 2017, 8 July 2017 and 9 September 2017 throughout the country in all courts at all levels from the Taluk Courts to High Courts. The next National Lok Adalat will be held on 09.12.2017. SLSAs regularly hold other Lok Adalats apart from National Lok Adalats.

III. Supreme Court Legal Service Committee (SCLSC)

With a view to provide easy and inexpensive access to justice in the Supreme Court and to give free legal advice, the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (SCLSC) was constituted by virtue of Section 3A of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. It came into existence w.e.f. 1 January 1996. The functions of the Committee are regulated by the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Regulations, 1996 and Supreme Court Legal Services Committee Rules, 2000. It is headed by a sitting Hon'ble

Judge of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and has nine other distinguished members in its Executive Body.

SCLSC provides free legal aid to litigants whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,25,000/- per annum. It also provides free legal assistance to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, woman, children, disabled persons, victims of trafficking, mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocities, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster, persons in custody and industrial workmen, irrespective of their financial means. However, no legal aid is provided in any legal proceedings concerning defamation, malicious prosecution, persons charged with Contempt of Court proceedings, perjury, elections, economic offences and offences against social laws such as Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 unless in such cases the aid is sought by the victim.

A person seeking free legal aid through the Committee should apply to its Secretary at 108, Lawyers' Chambers, Supreme Court



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA with Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Law & Justice & IT, Govt of India, and Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble Chief Minister, UP launching the Tele-Law Scheme.

Compound, New Delhi in the prescribed form, free of cost in its office or through its website www.sclsc.nic.in. SCLSC has a panel of Senior Advocates, Advocates-on-Record and counsel rendering legal aid through the Committee. It also has a full time Legal Service Counsel-cum-Consultant. SCLSC provides services of Senior Advocates in the matters relating to Section 302, 376, 390, 391, 396 IPC, NDPS Act, Curative Petition (CrI.) and other serious offences where sentence awarded to the accused is more than ten years.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the then Executive Chairman, NALSA in presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, the then

Chairman, SCLSC on 22 March 2017, launched new website of SCLSC which is more user friendly. It also contains the application forms for legal services, entitlement of legal aid, right to appeal by litigants, messaging systems, information about the working procedure of the SCLSC and other requisite information for the convenience of the litigants. The website also contains the links of the websites of all the High Courts and State Legal Services Authorities. Video Conferencing facility and Video Conferencing Room of the SCLSC was inaugurated by His Lordship Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra on this occasion to facilitate face to face interaction between

Disposal of cases in National Lok Adalat (in lacs)

Date	Pending Cases disposed	Pre- Litigation disposed	Total disposal
11.02.17	6.57	3.02	9.53
08.04.17	4.13	5.34	9.47
08.07.17	5.50	4.68	10.18
09.09.17	6.02	5.15	11.18

prisoners and panel Advocates of the SCLSC to keep them abreast about the progress of their matters.

SCLSC is in the process of scanning all old records, disposed of files, RTI files and other files in fulfilment of its endeavor to create a Document Management System and make Data mining possible. SCLSC has provided legal aid to 15500 litigants since 2000 till 25.10.2017.

IV. Supreme Court Mediation Centre

Mediation is a voluntary, structured and party centred process where a neutral third party

assists the disputing parties in resolving their conflict by using specialised communication and negotiation techniques. A Mediation Centre has been functioning in Supreme Court since 6 August 2009 at 109-110, Lawyers Chambers, R.K. Jain Chamber Block. It has a panel of trained mediators sponsored by the Mediation and Conciliation Committee of the Supreme Court to settle cases referred to the Centre by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Interested parties can approach The Coordinator, Supreme Court Mediation Centre for assistance and information. Since inception, the Mediation Centre has settled 696 cases referred to it by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Executive Chairman, NALSA addressing the Regional Meet of State Legal Services Authorities of Northern Region at Chandigarh on 1 October 2017



Regional Meet of State Legal Services Authorities of North-Eastern Region at Shillong on 27 September 2017

12 | CONFERENCES

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and other Hon'ble Judges of this Court attended various National and International Conferences and Meets. The details of Conferences/Meets are given hereunder:

I. International Conferences and Meets attended by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges

A. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India

A delegation of Supreme Court of India led by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief

Justice of India along with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Agrawal, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uday Umesh Lalit, Mr. P. S. Narasimha, Additional Solicitor General and Mr. Ravindra Maithani, Secretary General, Supreme Court of India visited the Supreme Court of Canada to participate in Indo – Canadian Legal Forum Meet, 2017 during October 15 – 18, 2017.

Indian delegation held discussions/meeting with the Canadian delegation on the issue relating to Canada – India Extradition Proceedings, Environmental Courts in India and Alternative Dispute Resolution in India and Canada.



Indian Delegation Led by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India with Hon'ble Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin of Supreme Court of Canada and other dignitaries

The delegation of Supreme Court of Canada comprised of Hon'ble Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, Hon'ble Madam Justice Rosalie S. Abella, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael J. Moldaver, Hon'ble Madam Justice Suzanne Côté, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Malcolm Rowe and Mr. Roger Bilodeau, Q.C., Registrar.

B. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur

Their Lordships visited the Constitutional Court of Belgium from 12-15 June 2017.

C. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph

His Lordship visited Italy as a part of the delegation led by the Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs 2016 in connection with canonization of Mother Teresa at Vatican (Rome) during first week of September, 2016.

D. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arjan Kumar Sikri

His Lordship visited Australia to attend the Twelfth Multinational Judicial Colloquium on Insolvency organized by INSOL International, UNCITRAL and the World Bank Group held at Sydney from 18-19 March 2017.

E. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra

His Lordship visited St. Petersburg, Russia to participate in the International Conference of Chief Justices and Justices of the Supreme Courts of various countries held in the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and delivered lecture on "Constitutional Justice

: Doctrine and Practice" and also participated in the VII St. Petersburg International Legal Forum from 16-18 May 2017.

F. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel

His Lordship visited Bangladesh to participate in the South Asia Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate Change co-hosted by the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) held at Dhaka from 25-26 November 2016.

G. Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud

His Lordship addressed a Conference organized by the School of Law, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia, on Information Technology from 22-26 May 2017.



Hon'ble Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud at Deakin University

H. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul

His Lordship visited Barcelona, Spain to attend workshop at International Trademark

Association's 139th Annual Meeting 2017 from 20-24 May 2017.

II. Conferences & Meets attended by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges in India

- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India laid the foundation stone for the "Lawyer's Academy" and inaugurated a National Seminar on "Continuing Legal Education for Lawyers and it's Benefits" on 16 July 2016, organised by Jharkhand State Bar Council and Bar Council of India at Judicial Academy, Dhurwa, Ranchi. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Sikri and Hon'ble Mrs. Justice R. Banumathi also graced the occasion. Foundation laying ceremony of New Building of 'Nyay Sadan' Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) was inaugurated on this occasion.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India delivered the Fourteenth Annual Convocation address on 6 August 2016 in NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India laid the foundation stone of Himachal Pradesh NLU, Shimla on 19 August 2016 at Ghandal, District Shimla.
- The XIII Convocation Address of Himachal Pradesh University was delivered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India on 20 August 2016 at University Auditorium, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India presided over the Twenty-fourth Annual Convocation as Chancellor on Sunday, 28 August 2016 at National Law School of India University, Bangalore. His Excellency Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Shri Vajubhai Vala, Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka and Shri Siddaramaiah, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka also graced the occasion.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India presided over the function on "Strengthening, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Children" in the Juvenile Justice System organized by the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice on 4 September 2016.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Annual Conference of Judicial Officers at High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur on 11 September 2016.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India participated in "Global Conference on National Initiative towards Strengthening, Arbitration and Enforcement in India at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 21-23 October 2016.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam on 1 November 2016.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India delivered the

Convocation address of West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences on 13 November 2016.

- Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India delivered the Convocation address at Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) on 17 December 2016 and inaugurated the State Judicial Officers' Conference on 19 December 2016 at Bengaluru.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India presided over the Annual Convocation of the National Law University of India, Bengaluru, on 6 August 2017.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India delivered Convocation

Address on the Annual Convocation of the National Law University, Delhi on 12 August 2017.

- Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur participated in the Eighth Biennial Meeting of Commonwealth Judicial Educators on the topic "The Changing Role and Function of the Judge" organized by the Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute at Cochin, Kerala from 12-14 November 2016.

III. Details of Visit of Foreign Delegations to Supreme Court During the Period from 1.7.2016 to 17.11.2017

- Rt. Hon'ble Lady Justice Arden DBE, Judge, Court of Appeal U.K. visited Supreme Court of India on 02 November 2017. Lady



Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra interacting with a delegation of American Bar Association headed by its President Ms. Hilarie Bass



Delegation headed by Hon'ble President, Court of Appeal, Kenya in the Supreme Court of India

- Justice Arden DBE, held a meeting with Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India.
- Hon'ble Mr. Chungtong Opassiriwit, Judge of the Supreme Administrative Court of Thailand and Mr. Prapot Klaisuban, President of a Chamber of the Khon Kaen, Administrative Court of Thailand visited Supreme Court of India and held a meeting with Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India on 09 November 2017.
- A delegation of American Bar Association headed by Ms. Hilarie Bass, President, American Bar Association visited the Supreme Court of India and held discussions with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur on 19 September 2017.
- A twelve-member delegation of Kenya headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paul Kihara Kariuki, President of Court of Appeal, Kenya, visited the Supreme Court of India and held a meeting with Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur on 30 June 2017.
- A delegation of Malaysia visited the Supreme Court of India and held discussions with Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India on 04 May 2017. Hon'ble Dato' Sri Azalina Othman Said, Minister at the Prime Minister's Department of Malaysia accompanied by Hon'ble Dato' P. Karnalanathan P. Panchanathan, Deputy Minister of Education and Hon'ble



Hon'ble Chairman and Member of the Constitutional Court of Mongolia
in the Supreme Court of India

Senator Datin Paduka Chew Mei Fun, Deputy Minister of Women, Family and Community Development were members of the Delegation.

- President of the Constitutional Court of France, His Excellency Mr. Laurent Fabius, visited the Supreme Court of India on 25 March 2017 and held discussions with Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India.
- Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur had a meeting with Hon'ble Dr. Navaanperenlei Jantsan, Judge and Acting Chairman and Hon'ble Mr. Dorj Odbayar, Member, the Constitutional Court of Mongolia on 9 February 2017 in the Supreme Court of India.
- Chief Justice of Maldives visited the Supreme Court of India on 20 October 2016. His Excellency Mr. Justice Uz Abdullah Saeed held discussions with Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra and Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar on 20 October 2016.

- A delegation of Constitution Court of Kingdom of Belgium visited the Supreme Court of India on 6 September 2016. Hon'ble Mr. Etienne De Groot and Hon'ble Mr. Jean Spreutels, Presidents of Constitutional Court of Kingdom of Belgium held a meeting with Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. S. Thakur, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil R. Dave, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra and Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Chelameswar on 6-7 September 2016 in Supreme Court premises.

IV. Constitution Day Celebrations 2016

Supreme Court of India celebrated "Constitution Day" on 26 November, 2016 at Zorawar Hall, Manekshaw Centre, Delhi Cantonment, Delhi. A Constitution Day Lecture Series was also launched on this occasion. Sh. M.N. Venkatachaliah, Former Chief Justice of India, delivered the inaugural lecture on the topic "Constitutional Adjudication, Judicial Legislation and its Limits". Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar delivered the introductory address.

A heritage book on Indian Judiciary entitled "Courts of India—Past to Present" published by Supreme Court of India was also released on this occasion by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India. The book provides an insight in the development of History of Indian Judiciary. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.A. Bobde, Chairman, Editorial Board, spoke about the book "Courts of India—Past to Present" and highlighted the coverage of the book and its contents. Indian Judiciary: Annual Report 2015-2016 was also released on this occasion by Hon'ble the then

Chief Justice of India.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, Former Chief Justice of India alongwith eminent Senior Advocates Mr. K. Parasaran, Mr. Soli J. Sorabjee, Mr. Ashok Desai, Mr. Ram Jethamalani, Mr. K.K. Venugopal, Mr. Fali S. Nariman, Late Mr. Anil B. Divan, Late Mr. T.R. Andhyarujina, Late Mr. P. P. Rao and noted jurists Prof. Dr. Madhava Menon and Prof. Dr. Upendra Baxi were felicitated by the Supreme Court for their contribution to the field of law.

A cultural programme depicting the rich cultural heritage of the country under the banner 'Unity in Diversity' was organized by western region states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa.

V. Meeting of Chief Justices of High Courts

Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India convened a meeting of Chief Justices of High Courts on 22 July 2017 in the Supreme Court of India regarding e-Courts project and concerns on Delay and Arrears in Judicial System. Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India called upon the Chief Justices of High Courts to lay emphasis on advanced planning and execution of e-Court project and delay and arrears in the judiciary. Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India stressed that paperless/e-court mission recently launched by the Supreme Court has to be taken to end users and emphasized on giving urgent attention to the cases relating to under trial prisoners, especially those which are pending for more than 10 years.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Judge, Supreme Court of India (as his Lordship then was) emphasized the need to effectively

implement the mission of e-Courts and observed that it must be ensured that while constituting the e-Committee in High Court, computer savvy members should be appointed in the Committee. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge-In-Charge, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India apprised the Chief Justices that the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) has brought more transparency and accountability in the judicial system and has proved to be a game changer.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, Chairperson, Arrears Committee and Judge, Supreme Court of India, observed that issue of arrears is one of the biggest challenges that the judiciary is facing and highlighted the need of effective monitoring and adopting best management practices for achieving the high rate of disposal.

Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Union Minister for Law & Justice launched the mobile app for "eCourts Services" for tracking case status, "National Judicial Data Grid" in respect of 14 High Courts and "eFiling Software" for High Courts and District Courts.

VI. Delay & Arrears Committee, Supreme Court of India

The Arrears Committee and a Committee for suggesting a Recruitment Programme/ Action Plan to be adopted uniformly in the entire country for filling up of vacancies in Subordinate Courts held several meetings during the year. The Committee comprises of Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Goel and Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Khanwilkar. In its deliberations with High Courts, there was consensus that in light of judgment of Supreme Court dated

02.01.2017 in *Imtiyaz Ahmed Vs. State of U.P. and Ors.* in Criminal Appeal No. 254-262/2012, steps for cadre strength review and filling up of vacancies of Subordinate Courts be taken by the High Courts.

The Arrears Committee laid emphasis on having a monitoring mechanism at all levels. It also held an interaction with various stakeholders to explore areas of judicial reforms besides held video-conferencing with all the High Courts to track the progress of the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices' Conference 2016. It was resolved that High Courts will prepare action plans for disposal of 10/5 year old cases which needed to be continuously monitored by the Committees at High Court and Subordinate Courts level.

The Arrears Committee in its discussion with the Chief Justices of all the High Courts on 22 July 2017 resolved that High Courts may revise and implement action plans, consistent with the resolution of the Chief Justices' Conference (22-23rd April, 2016), judgments of the Supreme Court in *Hussain v. Union of India* [2017 (5) SCC 702] and *Imtiyaz Ahmad v. State of U.P.* [2017 (3) SCC 658]. It also resolved that the Subordinate Courts Judge strength may be revised to break even institution and disposal of cases and for clearance of back log in the light of *Imtiyaz Ahmad judgment (supra)*.

The Arrears Committee has also laid emphasis on disposal of cases pertaining to under trial prisoners. It resolved that top priority be given to under trial prisoners' cases which are more than six months of duration in magisterial trials, more than two years duration in session trials, pending appeals where convicts have completed custody of five years and all the ten years old cases.



Visit of Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India to the Supreme Court of India

VII. Visit of Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India

On 24 July 2017 Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India visited the Supreme Court. On this occasion Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, the then Chief Justice of India and Hon'ble Judges hosted a farewell lunch to the visiting dignitary.

VIII. Conferences/Seminars Attended by Secretary General/Registrars

Shri Ravindra Maithani, Secretary General visited Singapore, to attend 'End-to-End Technology Course' conducted by Singapore Judicial College from 10-14 July 2017.



Hon'ble Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then President of India during his visit to the Supreme Court of India

13 | LANDMARK JUDGMENTS (2016–2017)

I. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India [Date of Judgment: 24 August 2017]

The Nine-Judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld that right to privacy as a fundamental right. In this historic and landmark judgment, the Supreme Court held that privacy is a constitutionally protected right which emerges primarily from the guarantee of life and personal liberty in Article 21 of the Constitution. The court also observed that privacy is the constitutional core of human dignity. Privacy safeguards individual autonomy and recognises the ability of the individual to control vital aspects of his or her life. Personal choices governing a way of life are intrinsic to privacy. Privacy protects heterogeneity and recognises the plurality and diversity of our culture. At the same time, the court also held that- Like other rights which form part of the fundamental freedoms protected by Part III, including the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21, privacy is not an absolute right. In this context, a law which encroaches upon privacy will have to withstand the touchstone of permissible restrictions on fundamental rights.

II. Shayara Bano v. Union of India [Date of Judgment: 22 August 2017]

In a path-breaking judgment, by a majority of 3:2, the Supreme Court set aside the practice of 'talaq-e-biddat' – triple talaq. The majority view

was recorded in two separate judgments, albeit, with different lines of reasoning. In one majority judgment, it was held that this form of Talaq is manifestly arbitrary in the sense that the marital tie can be broken capriciously and whimsically by a Muslim man without any attempt at reconciliation so as to save it. This form of Talaq must, therefore, be held to be violative of the fundamental right contained under Article 14 of the Constitution of India. In the other majority judgment, it was held that triple talaq is against the basic tenets of the Holy Quran and what is held to be bad in the Holy Quran, cannot be good in Shariat and, in that sense, what is bad in theology is bad in law as well.

The dissenting judges, however, regarded triple talaq as an inalienable part of Muslim personal law in India and opined that the practice does not contravene Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution and directed the Union of India to consider appropriate legislation, particularly with reference to 'talaq-e-biddat'.

III. Mukesh & Another v. State for NCT of Delhi & Ors. [Date of Judgment: 5 May 2017]

A three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously dismissed the appeal filed by four convicts against the death sentence awarded to them by the trial court on September 13, 2013 and upheld by the Delhi High Court on March 12,

2014 in one of the most brutal rape and murder case which shook the collective conscience of whole nation. The Bench termed the incident as "Tsunami of shock" while describing the nature and gravity of offence committed by the convicts. In a voluminous judgment (430 pages), the Bench held the attitude of offenders as "beastial proclivity" and said "It sounds like a story from a different world where humanity is treated with irreverence."

IV. State (through) Central Bureau of Investigation v. Shri Kalyan Singh (Former CM of UP) & Others [Date of Judgment: 19 April 2017]

Delivering a significant verdict with massive political ramifications, a division Bench of the Supreme Court restored criminal conspiracy charges against senior BJP leaders L K Advani, Union Minister Uma Bharti, Murli Manohar Joshi and 13 other leaders in the 1992 Babri Masjid demolition case. The court allowed the appeal filed by CBI and held that additional charges against Advani, Joshi and others be framed within four weeks. Invoking its extraordinary constitutional powers under Article 142 of the Constitution, the Bench also transferred the pending separate trial in a Rae Bareilly Magistrate Court and clubbed it with criminal proceedings in the Lucknow CBI Court. The Bench directed the trial court to hold day-to-day trial without any adjournment and pronounce judgment within two years.

V. State of Karnataka v. Selvi J Jayalalitha [Date of Judgment: 14 February 2017]

In a landmark Judgment, a division Bench of the Supreme Court of India convicted V. K. Sasikala, Ilavarasi and Sudhakaran in the disproportionate assets case. A special court in Bengaluru on

27 September 2014 convicted Jayalalithaa, N. Sasikala Natarajan, V.N. Sudhakaran and J. Elavarasi for amassing wealth disproportionate to their income when Jayalalithaa was chief minister of Tamil Nadu between 1991 and 1996. The court had sentenced all of them to four years' imprisonment and imposed a fine of Rs.100 crore. The Karnataka High Court later on 11 May 2015 overruled the conviction, allowing Jayalalithaa to return as chief minister. The High Court cited an error in computing the disproportionate assets and said they did not exceed the 10% of the stated income limit which warrants conviction. The Division Bench of the Supreme Court restored the conviction and sentence imposed by the trial Court. Since A 1 (Jayalalithaa) has expired, the appeals against her stands abated.

VI. Abhiram Singh v. C. D. Commachen [Date of Judgment: 2 January 2017]

A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in its landmark verdict held, that, seeking votes in the name of religion, caste or community amounted to corrupt practice and election of a candidate who indulged in it can be set aside. The seven-judge Bench gave this verdict by a 4:3 majority. The Bench was interpreting section 123(3) of the Representation of Peoples Act in an appeal filed in 1992 by BJP leader Abhiram Singh, whose election to 1990 Maharashtra Assembly was set aside in 1991 by the Bombay High Court on the ground that he had appealed for votes on the basis of Hindu religion. The matter was first heard by a three-judges bench which referred it to the Constitution Bench of five-judges. While the five-judge bench was hearing this matter, on January 30 it was informed that the identical issue was raised in the election petition filed by one Narayan Singh against BJP leader Sunderlal Patwa and

therefore the matter was referred to a larger Bench of seven Judges. The bench decided to focus on question, "Will a religious leader's appeal to his followers to vote for a particular political party amount to electoral malpractice under Section 123 of the Representation of People Act" and refused to revisit the 1995 Hindutva verdict which held that Hinduism is a way of life and not religion. The dissenting judges however, held that such an interference by the court almost amounted to judicial redrafting of law. Prohibiting candidates from articulating issues effecting voters reduced democracy to an abstraction.

VII. Krishan Kumar v. State of Bihar [January 02, 2017]:

A seven-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Krishna Kumar Singh vs. State of Bihar held that re-promulgation of ordinances is a fraud on the Constitution and a subversion of democratic legislative processes. The court also held that the satisfaction of the President under Article 123 and of the Governor under Article 213 while issuing ordinances is not immune from judicial review. The Bench observed that the question as to whether rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities would survive an Ordinance which has ceased to operate must be determined as a matter of construction. The majority Judgment held that the requirement of placing the ordinance before the Legislature is mandatory, however, minority opinion observed that it is directory. In this context, the Chief Justice of India, in his separate concurring opinion, observed: "I would, in that view, leave the question of interpretation of Articles 123 (2) and 213(2) in so far as the obligation of the Government to place the ordinance before the Parliament/legislature open."

VIII. State Bank of India v. Santosh Gupta [December 16, 2016]:

In a landmark judgment on cooperative federalism and legislative relations between the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and the Union of India, a two judge Bench of the Supreme Court set aside the Jammu and Kashmir High Court's judgment which had held that various key provisions of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 were outside the legislative competence of Parliament, as they collided with Section 140 of the Transfer of Property Act of Jammu & Kashmir, 1920. The Bench also rejected the J&K High Court's view that the J&K Constitution was equal to the Constitution of India.

IX. The Sate of Tamilnadu v. K Balu [December 15, 2016]:

In a landmark decision, Supreme Court on December 15 2016 ordered closure of all liquor shops along National and state highways stressing on the need to improve road safety and curb menace of drunken driving. The Bench also ruled that there should not be any liquor shops within 500 metres of such highways and they should also be not visible from such roads. The bench also restrained authorities from issuing new licenses.

X. Jindal Stainless Ltd. & Another v. State of Haryana & Others [November 11, 2016]:

A Nine-Judge Constitution Bench of Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of Entry Tax imposed by States on goods coming in from other states. More than 2,000 cases were filed by several companies against the states

levying tax on the movement of goods. The companies contended that it was beyond the power of states to impose tax on the inter-state movement of goods as it is "against the concept of free trade and commerce under Article 301 (Freedom of trade commerce and intercourse) of the Constitution." The States, however refuted these arguments by saying their sovereign powers should not be diluted as the right to levy and entry tax is essential to the division of tax powers between the Centre and states. The Bench while upholding the validity of Entry Tax observed that, though state governments are empowered to impose tax on goods coming from other states there cannot be a discrimination between the goods. Further the apex court said if a state imposes entry tax on products made within the state it was not empowered to impose higher tax on the identical products entering from other states. The majority left it for the smaller regular bench to adjudicate upon the term 'local area' whether it would refer to the entire state or some pockets within its territory.

Other Significant Judgments

In addition to aforementioned landmark judgments, the Supreme Court delivered many other notable judgments in this judicial year. Acting on a Public Interest Litigation pointing out the alarming increase in the use of drugs and alcohol among children in India, the Supreme Court in **Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs Union of India & Ors, (Date of Decision: 14.12.2016)** directed the Union government: (i) To complete a national survey and generate a national database within a period of six months; (ii) To formulate and adopt a comprehensive national plan within four months, which will, among other things, also address the areas of immediate concern; and (iii) To adopt specific content in the school curriculum in this regard. In **Sabu Mathew George vs Union**

of India (Date of Decision: 16.11.2016), a case concerning search engines publishing pre-natal sex determination advertisements, the Supreme Court held that internet search engines Microsoft, Google and Yahoo! are under obligation to ensure that the "doctrine of autoblock" is applied within a reasonable time period to prohibit any attempt to search any keyword pertaining to pre-natal sex determination. The Court further directed the Union of India to constitute a nodal agency and give due advertisements in television, newspapers and radio to inform that it has been created in pursuance of the order of the Court and anyone who comes across anything "that has the nature of an advertisement or any impact in identifying a boy or a girl in any method, manner or mode by any search engine" shall be brought to its notice. In another notable judgment of **Voluntary Health Association vs State of Punjab (November 8, 2016)**, a Supreme Court Division Bench issued additional directions to curb female foeticide by effective implementation of the 'The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The Bench observed that it needs no special emphasis that a female child is entitled to enjoy equal right that a male child is allowed to have. The constitutional identity of a female child cannot be mortgaged to any kind of social or other concept that has developed or is thought of. The Supreme Court in **State of Punjab vs. Jagjit Singh (October 26, 2016)**, has held that temporary employees would be entitled to draw wages at the minimum of the pay-scale (- at the lowest grade, in the regular pay-scale), extended to regular employees, holding the same post. The Bench held that the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' would be applicable to all the concerned temporary employees, so as to vest in them the right to claim wages, at par with the minimum of the pay-scale of regularly engaged Government employees, holding the same post.

14

PUBLICATIONS

I. Supreme Court Reports

The Supreme Court Reports (SCR) is the official Reporter of the Supreme Court judgments. It is published under the supervision of the Supreme Court Council of Law Reporting consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, two Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court nominated by Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, Attorney General for India and an Advocate nominated by the Executive Council of the Supreme Court Bar Association. The work relating to Supreme Court Reports is governed by the Supreme Court (Council of Law Reporting) Rules, 1964. From 2007 onwards, SCR has been made a weekly publication and is published in running volumes, with each such Volume consisting of four parts and a Volume Index. Besides circulation within the country, SCR is also sent on reciprocal basis to many Commonwealth and other countries.

II. Court News

Supreme Court of India started publication of its quarterly newsletter – '*Court News*' in the year 2006 to promote transparency, accountability and to provide free flow of information. Since then, quarterly issues of '*Court News*' are being regularly published. Besides figures of institution, pendency and disposal of cases as well as vacancy position in Courts at all levels, '*Court News*' also contains a gist of judgments of public importance delivered by the Supreme Court of India in the last quarter. Printed copies of '*Court News*' are sent free of cost to all High Courts, and to Bar Associations, Law Colleges and Government Departments etc. '*Court News*' is also sent to the Chief Justice (or the Head of Judiciary) in 18 countries – Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, UAE, United Kingdom and USA. It is also available on the official website of the Supreme Court of India.





Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra being administered the oath of office as the 45th Chief Justice of India on 28 August 2017 by His Excellency Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of India at a ceremony in the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan



सत्यमेव जयते

PART

2

HIGH COURTS

15

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD



Principal Seat at Allahabad

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dilip Babasaheb Bhosale, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Tandon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar Singh Baghel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Mishra-I
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarun Agarwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Surat Ram (Maurya)	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dilip Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Amit Sthalekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsh Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Naqvi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Kant
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.P. Sahi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Om Prakash-VII
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yashwant Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satyendra Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sunita Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukhtar Ahmad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Agarwal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amar Singh Chauhan
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati Sapru	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendra Dayal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Misra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shri Narayan Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachchoo Lal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghvendra Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajai Lamba	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratyush Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ran Vijai Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.P. Kesarwani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhai Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Mithal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Srivastava-II
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Kumar Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Bajpayee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Nath Kakkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shashi Kant Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bala Krishna Narayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anjani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Nath Mishra-II
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Dayal Khare	Hon'ble Dr. Justice K.J. Thaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Chandra Tripathi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shabihul Hasnain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.C. Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajul Bhargava
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhinava Upadhya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suneet Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Varma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Birla	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangeeta Chandra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devendra Kumar Arora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Daya Shankar Tripathi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheo Kumar Singh-I
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Naheed Ara Moonis	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virendra Kumar-II
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vijay Lakshmi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shailendra Kumar Agrawal

*As on 6 November 2017

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Harkauli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Pratap Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh-I	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Dikshit	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ifaqat Ali Khan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satya Narain Agnihotri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajnish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Joshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Moin
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rahul Chaturvedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saumitra Dayal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salil Kumar Rai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Misra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Akhilesh Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Banerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Kumar Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Dhari Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Lochan Mehrotra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Irshad Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Bhanot
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahboob Ali	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saral Srivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Neeraj Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rang Nath Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jahangir Jamshed Munir	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The Indian High Courts Act 1861 established High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the year 1862. It vested power in the Queen of England to issue Letters Patent to establish other High Courts like the High Courts of the Presidency Towns with similar powers. In exercise of this power, a High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at Agra was established on 17 March 1866 replacing the Sadr Diwani Adalat. Sir Walter Morgan, Barrister-at-Law was appointed the first Chief Justice of the High Court of North-Western Provinces. In the year 1869, it was shifted to Allahabad. By a supplementary Letters Patent dated 11 March 1919 its nomenclature was changed to "the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad".

The Oudh Courts Act, 1925 (U. P. Act IV of 1925) was passed by the UP Legislature with the sanction of the Governor-General. It abolished the

earlier Oudh Courts Act, and established a Chief Court for Oudh, with 5 Judges: one Chief Judge and 4 puisne Judges.

The United Provinces High Court (Amalgamation) Order, 1948, issued by the Governor-General under Section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935, amalgamated the Chief Court for Oudh with 'the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad', initially with six Judges. The court maintains a permanent bench at Lucknow, the administrative capital of the State.

The High Court of Judicature for North Western provinces began its function from a building in Agra and was later shifted to Allahabad in 1869.

Starting from Sir Walter Morgan, the first Chief Justice, Shri Shah Mohammad Suleman, the first Indian Chief Justice and Shri Bidhu Bhushan Malik, the first Chief Justice after Independence,

Allahabad High Court has witnessed 46 Chief Justices till date.

The foundation stone of the present building of the High Court was laid in 1911 by Sir John Stanley, the then Chief Justice. The construction of the building started in the year 1914 and was completed in 1916. On 27 November 1916 the court was shifted to the present building.

Besides the Court and the chamber of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the old Court building of the High Court houses 48 Court Rooms and 44 chambers, while the new High Court building, which is an extension of the old Court building, houses 15 Court Rooms and 30 Chambers. Thus, in total there are 63 Court Rooms and 74 Chambers besides the Court and the Chamber of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

In keeping pace with the time, separate building for digitization of records, known as the Center for

Information Technology was inaugurated in March 2016 and stands out as one of the most impressive and modern state-of-the-art Information Technology Center building in the Country.

At the existing building of Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, there are total 30 Courts. A new High Court building has now been constructed at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow on 40 acres land, in which there are 57 Court Rooms.

A museum was established on a permanent basis, during the High Court's Centenary celebrations held in 1966, making it the first High Court to have its own museum. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad celebrated its 150th (Sesquicentennial) anniversary in 2016 in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, established in the year 1997, in co-ordination with District Legal Services Authorities has been supplementing the judicial system by holding Annual National Lok Adalat, Mega Lok Adalat, Permanent Lok Adalat, Legal Literacy Camps, Legal Aid Clinics, Free Legal Aid and other legal services. In the fourth National Lok Adalat, a total number of 17.63 lac cases were settled amicably and an amount of Rs. 8.38 crore was awarded as compensation in MACT cases. Pre-litigation, Lok Adalats were held to settle disputes with various financial institutions. It resulted in settlement of 11.45 lac cases and claims amounting to Rs. 394.06 crore. Total number of 1,716 Lok Adalats were organized and 31.03 lac cases settled. 755 Lok Adalats were organized in jail premises, in which 3,566 cases relating to undertrials were settled. The matters of prisoners eligible for premature release are also being regularly monitored

by the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Services Authority. DLSAs and TLSCs are regularly organizing camps for spreading legal awareness. Pamphlets and small booklets are being distributed to increase the awareness level of people in remote areas on topics such as arrest, bail, domestic violence, juvenile justice, laws relating to marriage, maintenance, dowry prohibition, motor accident claims and consumer protection.

Keeping in view the significance, necessity and potential of the ADR system, two Mediation Centres, one at Allahabad High Court and the other at Lucknow Bench have been started. 71 Mediation Centres are working in the districts of the State. 42,799 cases were referred to Mediation Centres, out of which 7,465 cases were settled in this judicial year. In the premises of Lucknow Bench of the High Court, a Legal Assistance Establishment with Video Conferencing facility was inaugurated in June 2017. Legal services are

being provided to undertrials all over the State by giving them opportunity to interact personally with the Panel Lawyers available at the Legal Assistance Establishment.

Judicial Training and Research Institute has been actively involved in providing induction training to the newly appointed Civil Judges, Refresher training to Civil Judges, Thematic Special Training Programmes to Officers of various Departments of the State of Uttar Pradesh, Mediation Training Programmes, Special Training Programmes on Mediation Awareness and Refresher CIS Computer Training Programme for Judicial Officers as CIS Master Trainers/ Ubuntu Master Trainers. It conducted 22 workshops/ seminars on subjects like Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System, U.P. Land Laws, Gender Sensitization etc. wherein 1,803 Officers/ Stakeholders participated. A total 1,555 District Courts participated in 42 Refresher Training Programmes of CIS Ubuntu Master Trainers.

Technological Accomplishments

Allahabad High Court has taken major administrative initiative to embrace technology for the adoption of Information Technology Tools for dispensation of justice. Allahabad High Court inaugurated its first eCourt and online case filing system at Allahabad and its Bench at Lucknow. It is proposed that collection of Court fee will be done electronically for which the Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited has been designated as the Central Record Keeping Agency.

Model eCourt is proposed to be established and made functional at Allahabad High Court and its Bench at Lucknow to make the judicial process more transparent and justice delivery system speedier. The input and output of the system will be completely in electronic form making the entire system truly paperless. eCourt fee system is also proposed to be implemented. Counsel/Party in Person will be required to register on the e-filing portal at the e-filing counters and generate credentials for uploading e-files. The entire system is proposed to be a web based system.

One crore decided case files are targeted to be digitized and scanning of pending cases will be shortly undertaken for the proposed e-Court. At present, approximately more than 16 Lakh files consisting of around 10.50 crore pages have been digitized.

The entire campus of Allahabad High Court has been connected with high speed Wi-Fi network. The Wi-Fi services at Allahabad was inaugurated on 2 April 2017. Around 60 Mbps of internet bandwidth has been made available and 170 high capacity indoor & outdoor access points have been installed. Bulk SMS facility was launched in November 2016. Personalized cause lists are being sent to Advocates on their registered mobile and at present four to five thousand SMSs are being sent every day. Personalized Cause List as well as daily cause list of cases containing information relating to a case viz. case no., date of listing, serial number, court no., etc. are also being sent by email to counsels.

Android based application has been developed to provide the information like status of Fresh and Daily Cause List of cases, Judgments, Court wise Case Running Information System/ Display Board, Case Status Enquiry, Day to Day Notifications/ Notices etc. Advocate Diary Application has been introduced for the use of lawyers facilitating to access their list of cases in the form of Case Diary and link them with their Advocate Roll number for availing personalized cause list.

Allahabad High Court hosts all its web servers, application servers and e-mail servers in-campus with dedicated high speed internet connectivity and state-of-the-art security infrastructure in place. The website of Allahabad High Court is providing a plethora of information related to case status, cause lists, Court wise Case Running system (Court View). A dedicated portal for accessing Judgment/ Orders available in real-time basis and copying application status inquiry is available at <http://elegalix.allahabadhighcourt.in>. On an average, more than 2,000 Judgments/Orders are



Front View of High Court's Bench at Lucknow

being uploaded from Allahabad and Lucknow daily. Around 10,000 Judgments/ Orders are downloaded daily from the eLegalix portal. At present various search options are used more than 10,000 times every day. The eLegalix system also has a Computerized Copying module for

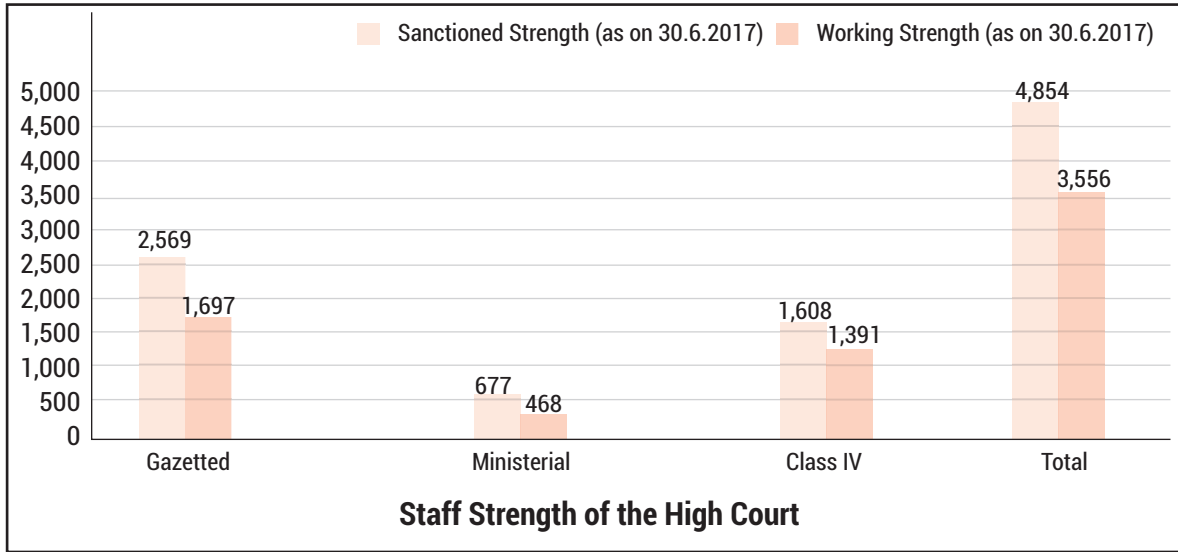
making available authenticated copies of Judgment/Orders. On an average, more than 1,000 certified copies of Judgments/Orders are made available from the system daily. Bail Orders are verified by the District Courts online through eLegalix portal.



Several other applications like Personal Information System for Judicial Officers and Employees of Allahabad High Court; Accounting System; Budget Monitoring System; etc. are already in place catering to internal working of the High Court establishment. Allahabad High Court

is equipped with latest IP based Video Conferencing Facilities to enable structured meetings and reduce time.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	4,44,38,55,200	91,71,38,000	0
Non-Plan	6,85,63,63,859	10,09,13,41,378	4,10,43,60,000
Total	11,30,02,19,059	11,00,84,79,378	4,10,43,60,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

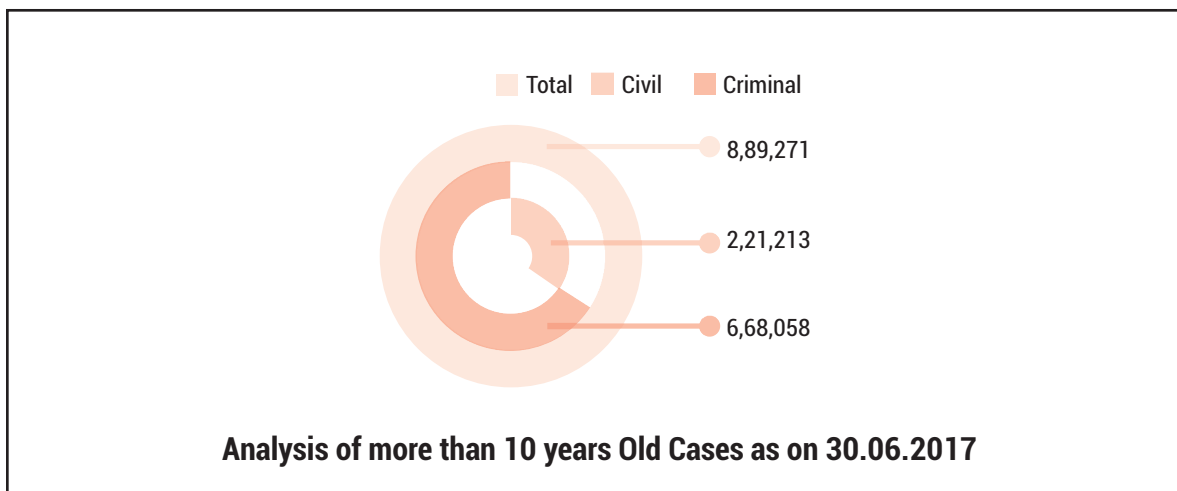
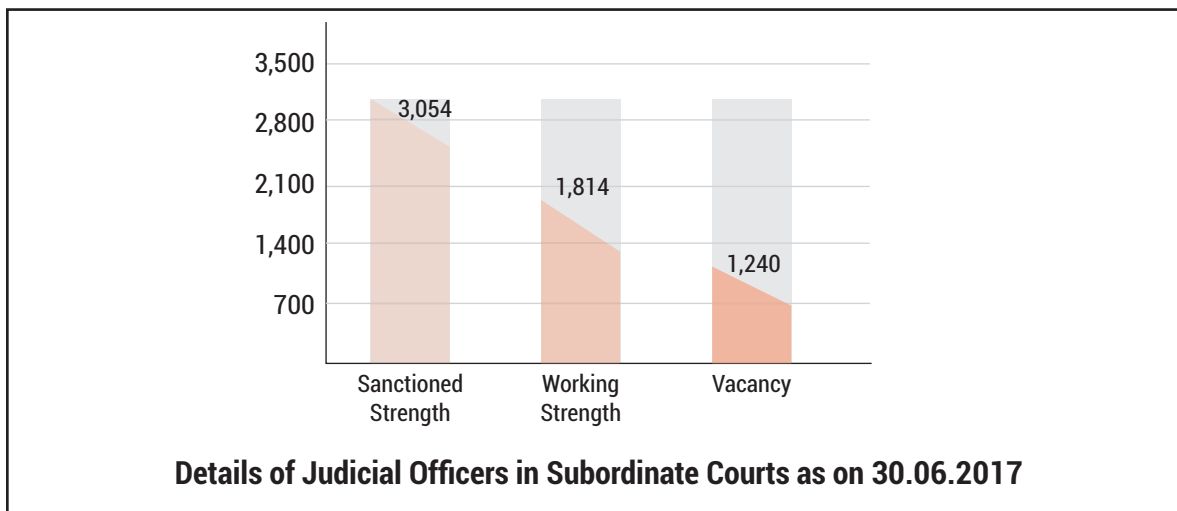
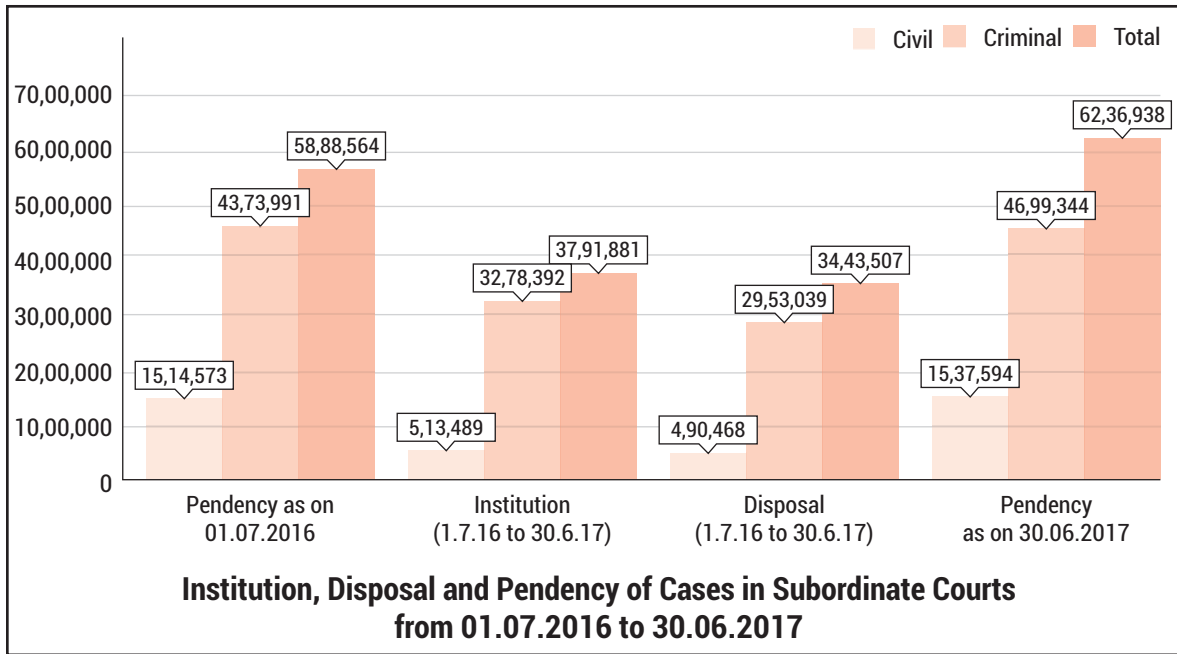
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	160
Working Strength of Judges	83
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	77
Highest	88
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	3,28,417

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	3,44,415	97,534	97,800	3,44,149
Company Matters	389	79	156	312
Contempt (Civil)	29,992	8,329	12,951	25,370
Review (Civil)*	4,843	5,365	5,542	4,666
Matrimonial Matters	2,220	854	497	2,577
Arbitration Matters	358	206	228	336
Civil Revisions	5,424	731	1,543	4,612
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	8,688	1,007	3,037	6,658
Civil Appeals	36,199	1,726	6,213	31,712
Land Acquisition Matters	5,447	2,484	2,790	5,141
MACT Matters	15,663	3,100	3,096	15,667
Civil Suits (Original Side)	128	63	23	168
Other than above	1,06,222	6,412	6,138	1,06,496
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	20,920	31,744	37,332	15,332
Criminal Revisions	38,233	6,178	7,806	36,605
Bail Applications	21,606	59,377	58,079	22,904
Criminal Appeals	1,73,874	9,021	3,205	1,79,690
Death Sentence Reference	38	15	09	44
Contempt (Criminal)	93	34	34	93
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,08,245	50,365	43,186	1,15,423
Other than above	1,441	382	382	1,441

*The figures mentioned against Review Petition (Civil) includes both Civil and Criminal cases as bifurcation of these cases is not available in computer record.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



16

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY



Principal Seat of the High Court

Hon' ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay*

Hon'ble Dr. Justice Manjula Chellur, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.K.Tahilramani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Prabhakarrrao Deshmukh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anuja Prabhudessai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.H.Patil	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Madhukar Jamdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalidas Laxmanrao Wadane
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Kemkar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sadhana Sanjay Jadhav	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Kanahaiyalal Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Oka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Deshmukh	Hon'ble Ms. (Dr.) Justice Shalini Shashank Phansalkar-Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Mohta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.B. Shukre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Deu Naik
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.C. Gupte	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Makarand Subhash Karnik
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.R. Gavai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Zaka Azizul Haq	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.S. Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.R. Shriram	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sonawane
Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.A. Naik	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gautam Shirish Patel	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangitrao S. Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Manohar Borde	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Chandurkar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nutan Dattaram Sardessai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjit Vasantrya More	Hon'ble Ms. Justice R.P. Mohite-Dere	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep K. Shinde
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Manohar Savant	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Sonak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Baban Deo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amjad Ahtesham Sayed	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.V. Ghuge	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bharati H. Dangre
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S. Shinde	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.L. Achliya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarang V. Kotwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Tated	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinay Manohar Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Riyaz I. Chagla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B. Varale	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajey Shrikant Gadkari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manish Pitale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.J. Kathawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nitin Wasudeo Sambre	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.K. Kotwal
Hon'ble Ms. Justice M.R. Bhatkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Sharadchandra Kulkarni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Upadhye
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.G. Ketkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burgess Pesi Colabawalla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mangesh S. Patil
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.K. Deshpande	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Menon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Dhavale
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V. Gangapurwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Bhadang	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.K. Chavan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Nalawade	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Jadhav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.G. Giratkar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Shivlal Sanklecha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Badar	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.V. Kankanwadi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Deokinandan Dhanuka	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.R.Bora	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Gavhane
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

After arrival of the Britishers, the first British Court was established in Bombay in 1672. The second phase in development of the Bombay Judiciary was setting up of an Admiralty Court in 1684 under the Charter of 1683. A Mayor's Court was established under the direct authority of the King in 1726. The Recorder's Court abolished and superseded the Mayor's Court in 1798. A Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Bombay in 1823 abolishing the Recorder's Court. It was to be a Court of Record. A notable feature of the Indian Judicial System before 1862 was the existence of two parallel systems of Courts – Supreme Court in the Presidency Towns and Sadar Adalat System in the Mofussils.

The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 authorized creation of High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Letters Patent unifying the disparate judicial system existing in the Presidency Towns and the Mofussils which were the precursors of the modern system of law and Justice in India. The Bombay High Court was thus established by Letters Patent granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 14 August 1862. The Letters Patent

although authorized 15 Judges, but it initially started with only seven Judges. There were 12 British Chief Justices, the last of them was Sir Leonard Stone, who unfurled the Indian Tricolour at midnight on 14 August 1947 in full ceremonial Court dress and saluted the Indian flag at the Central Hall of the High Court. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahomedali Currim Chagla was the first Indian Chief Justice of Bombay High Court from 15 August 1947.

The High Court has Civil Original, Civil and Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction over the States of Maharashtra, Goa and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Besides its Principal Seat at Bombay, it has benches at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Panaji (Goa).

The present building of Bombay High Court was designed by a British Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Fuller of the Royal Engineers. The structure is a crucial ensemble of a Gothic revival architecture dating back to the early English style. Along the west of the central tower, there are two octagonal towers and statues of 'Justice' and

Aerial View of High Court's Nagpur Bench



'Mercy' on the top of this building which serve as a source of inspiration to law abiding citizens. The Bombay High Court building is protected and is listed as a Grade II-A heritage building under the Heritage Regulations enacted by the Government of Maharashtra in 1995.

The Bombay High Court Bar is one of the oldest in the country and has produced some of India's greatest judges, lawyers and jurists. As many as 24 judges from this court have been elevated to the Supreme Court and seven of them adorned the office of the Chief Justice of India. The first Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hiralal J. Kania, the first Attorney General Mr. M. C. Setalvad and the first Solicitor General of Independent India, Mr. C. K. Daphtary were all products of this

great Bar. Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, M.G. Ranade, G.K. Gokhale, Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and K. M. Munshi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Nani Palkhivala, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, H. M. Seervai are some of the legendary figures who were members of the Bombay Bar.

The Bombay High Court in the year 2012 commemorated 150 years of its inception. A series of programmes were organized by the High Court which also saw the presence of the then Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. H. Kapadia.



Side View of High Court's Aurangabad Bench



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India at a function in the High Court

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority organizes various Lok Adalats in the entire State at regular intervals with the support of local legal services authorities. Lok Adalats have been very successful in settlement of Motor Accident Claim Cases, Matrimonial/ Family disputes, Labour disputes etc. Permanent Lok Adalats have been started in four Districts viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. In addition to Regular Lok

Adalats, the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority organizes 'Maha Lok Adalat' in all Courts and Tribunals throughout the State in every six months. 5.43 lac cases were disposed of through settlement/compromise in these Maha Lok Adalats / National Lok Adalat in the judicial year. The Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority organizes Legal Literacy Camps at remote places across the State on a regular basis. A 'Mobile Legal Services-cum-Lok Adalats' scheme was introduced by designing a Mobile



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the ADR Centre at Bombay

Van with inbuilt infrastructure for holding Lok Adalats as well as Legal Awareness Camps. As part of this scheme, presently four mobile vans are plying in Mumbai, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Thane.

725 Legal Aid Clinics have been established and 2729 persons benefitted from their outreach. Training Programme for Para-Legal Volunteers was organized according to the Scheme of National Legal Services Authority and 6,122 persons have been trained. 2513 Para Legal Volunteers have been deployed in various Police Stations all over the State to keep watch over the manner in which the complaints regarding missing children and other offences against the children are dealt with.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the eCourts Project, several digital initiatives have been taken. Facilities of Case Status, Orders and Judgments, Caveat Query, Certified Copy Query, Cause List, Display Boards are available on the Bombay High Court Website. E-filing and E-payment of Court fees are also

introduced at Bombay High Court. E-mails and SMS on filing objections, registration, listing and disposal of cases and certified copies are being sent to the Advocates and Litigants on their registered mobile and Email IDs. SMS is sent both in English and Marathi. Dynamic Display Boards show current status of case number. Digital signatures are provided to the Private Secretary/Personal Assistants of the Hon'ble Judges.

Case Information System (CIS) and National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is being used for case management through Dashboard and Query Builder functionality. The Registry has circulated information brochures on the services available on eCourts website in Marathi. The Bombay High Court is in the process of scanning and digitization of the records of the High Court and of District and Subordinate Courts in the State of Maharashtra.

The Judges' Library digitization project of scanning of old Judgments, legislation and other important historical documents is in progress. The aim is to build an E- Repository to preserve

judgments and historical documents for future research needs. The access to the digitized documents is given in the Bombay High Court E-Library web page with URL <http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/archive/archives.html>

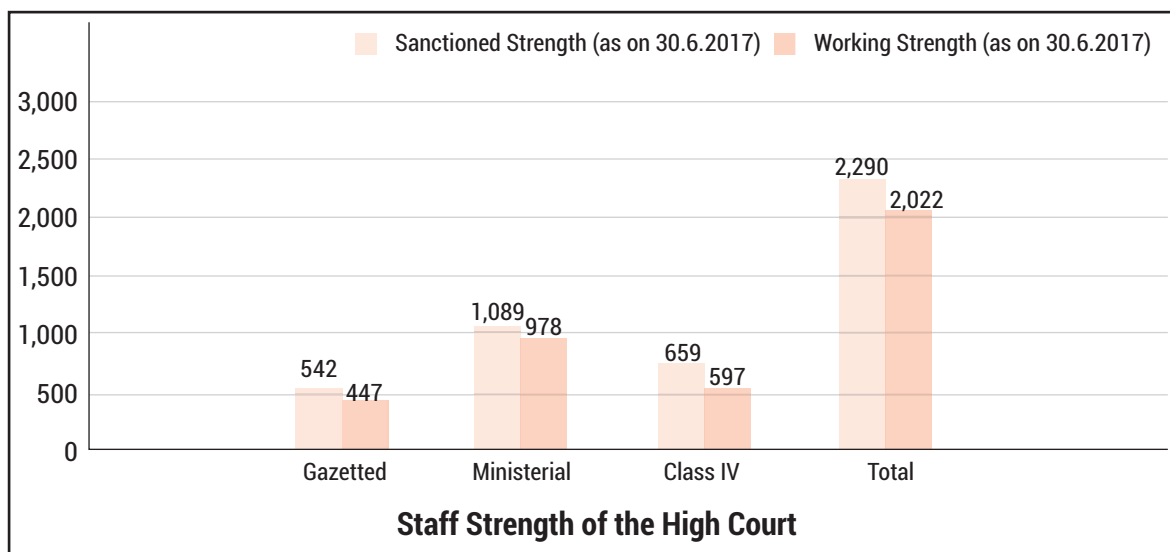
The Maharashtra Judicial Academy and Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute, Uttan, Thane organized 59 training programmes in 133

batches for newly recruited and existing Judicial Officers, Court Managers, Marriage Counselors, Public Prosecutors and Joint, Deputy & Assistant Charity Commissioners. The Judicial Academy also undertook two Research Projects. The Judicial Officers Training Institute (JOTI), Nagpur, organized 19 training programmes for Assistant/Additional Public Prosecutors and Judicial Clerks attached to District Courts.



High Court of Bombay at Goa

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	81,78,05,000	82,87,77,000	84,50,29,000
Non-Plan	2,14,73,70,000	1,51,19,38,000	3,27,02,90,000
Total	2,96,51,75,000	2,34,07,15,000	4,11,53,19,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

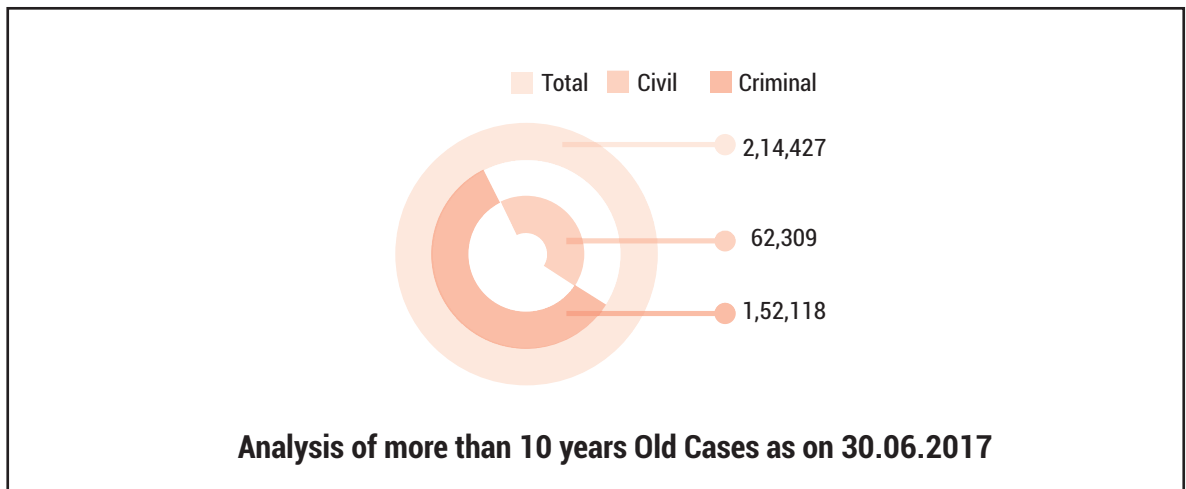
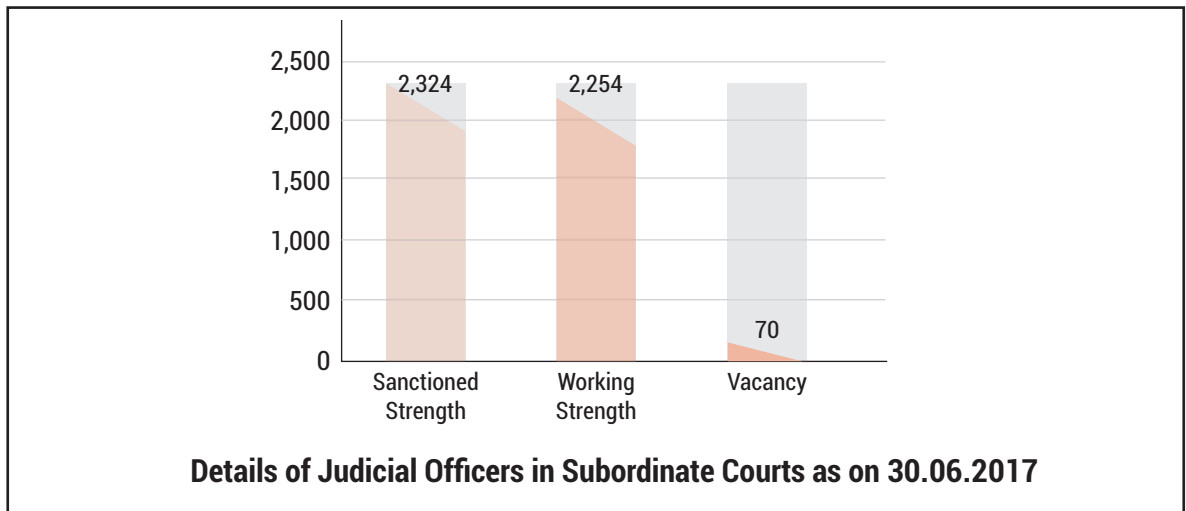
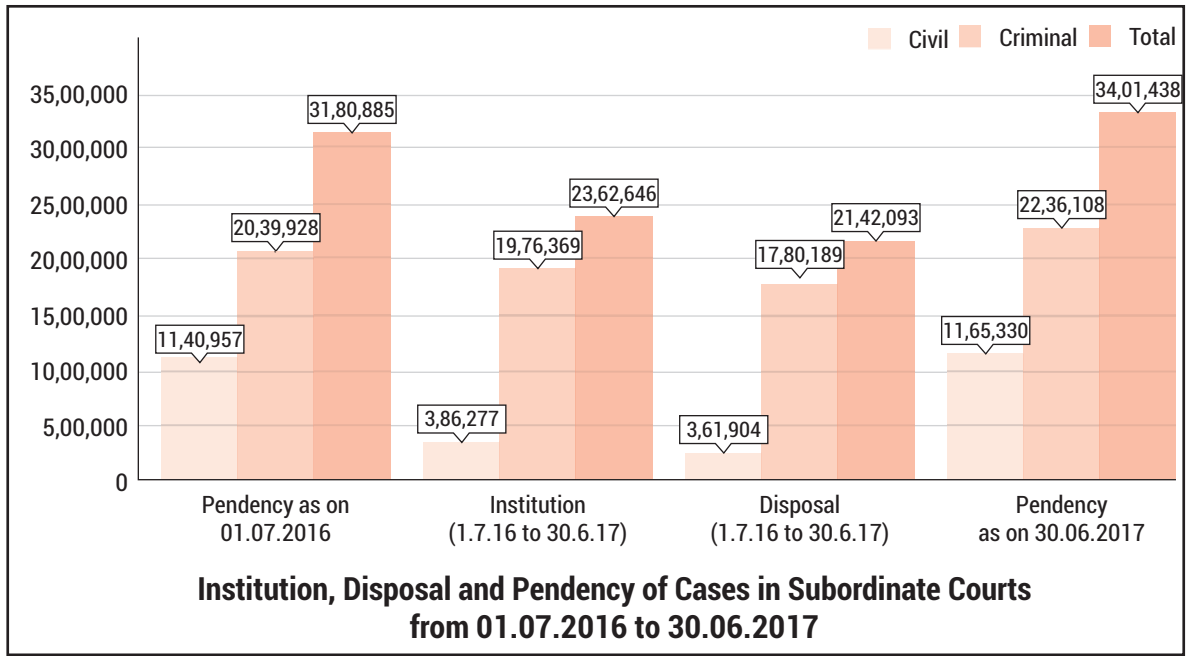
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	94
Working Strength of Judges	74
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	61
Highest	75
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	55,262

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	90,684	40,560	34,663	96,581
Company Matters	2,230	2,266	3,003	1,493
Contempt (Civil)	5,025	1,744	1,788	4,981
Review (Civil)	20	34	31	23
Matrimonial Matters	1,009	233	188	1,054
Arbitration Matters	110	146	102	154
Civil Revisions	3,134	1,113	931	3,316
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,386	7,386	8,285	1,487
Civil Appeals	68,262	8,795	5,466	71,591
Land Acquisition Matters	28,171	4,248	2,493	29,926
MACT Matters	11,361	1,763	948	12,176
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6,291	941	1,973	5,259
Other than above	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	12,668	7,416	5,827	14,257
Criminal Revisions	4,925	1,224	670	5,479
Bail Applications	2,864	10,020	9,686	3,198
Criminal Appeals	24,137	2,176	1,337	24,976
Death Sentence Reference	07	09	05	11
Contempt (Criminal)	58	22	16	64
Misc. Criminal Applications	-	-	-	-
Other than above	-	-	-	-

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



17

CALCUTTA
HIGH COURT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Calcutta High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyotirmay Bhattacharya, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aniruddha Bose	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjit Kumar Bag	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debi Prosad Dey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Gupta	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Samapti Chatterjee	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Asha Arora
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nadira Patherya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sahidullah Munshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddhartha Chattopadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Somadder	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subrata Talukdar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivakant Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipankar Datta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tapabrata Chakraborty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitabha Chatterjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjib Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arindam Sinha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajasekhar Mantha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indra Prasanna Mukerji	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arijit Banerjee	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Protik Prakash Banerjee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Tandon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debangsu Basak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharyya
Hon'ble Dr. Justice Sambuddha Chakrabarti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashis Kumar Chakraborty	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Moushumi Bhattacharya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soumen Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Md. Mumtaz Khan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shekhar Bobby Saraf
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joymalya Bagchi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mir Dara Sheko	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajarshi Bharadwaj
*As on 6 Nov. 2017		

Brief Introduction

Calcutta was the land of British political and economic activities since early British days. In 1772, Calcutta became the capital of British India, and the first Governor General Warren Hastings shifted all important offices from Murshidabad to Calcutta. A Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, Calcutta was established by the Charter issued pursuant to the Act of Parliament in 1773. It replaced the Mayor's Court of Calcutta (established on 24 September 1726) and functioned as British India's highest court from 1774 until 1862 when a High Court at Calcutta, formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William was brought into existence by the Letters Patent dated 14 May 1862, issued under the High Court's Act, 1861.

The Letters Patent of 1862 which conferred the jurisdiction and powers on the High Court ordained that the High Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and 13 Judges. The High Court of Judicature at Fort William was formally opened on 1 July 1862, with Sir Barnes Peacock as its first Chief Justice. The Government of India (Consolidating) Act, 1915 raised the strength of Judges to 20. Justice Sumboo Nath Pandit was the first Indian to assume office as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, followed by legal luminaries such as Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter, Justice Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Sir Chunder Madhab Ghosh, Sir Gooroodas Banerji, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee and Justice Phani Bhusan Chakravarti who was the first Indian to become Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court on 13 June 1951.



Chief Justice's Court at Calcutta High Court

The majestic building of this oldest High Court of India was designed and constructed by Mr. Walter Granville, a Government Architect. It was constructed in a neo-Gothic style, on the model of the 13th Century 'Cloth Hall at Ypres in Belgium.

A grand colonnade is in the lower storey of the south front. The capitals of the pillars are of beautifully sculptured Caen stone. The center tower of the south front, which is 180 feet high, is little taller than the Ochterlony monument. It took four years to complete the construction and in 1872 the Calcutta High Court started functioning in this building with jurisdiction over the State of West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A new annexed

building, named High Court centenary building was inaugurated in 1977. The extension of High Court building consists of ten stories and has been aptly named 'Sesquicentenary Building' in the memory of the completion of 150 illustrious years of the High Court. The building is a stately structure comprising of 24 court rooms, a big conference room and a state-of-the-art auditorium which can accommodate more than 300 people.

The Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court, both Division and Single Bench, have been functioning in Andaman and Nicobar islands since 1991 on regular basis. The building of the Circuit Bench is adjacent to the District Court Building.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

The Calcutta High Court Legal Services Committee regularly organizes Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats to facilitate settlement of cases by way of providing legal aid to the litigants. During the Judicial year 2016-2017, total number

of three Lok Adalats were organized in which 317 cases were placed, 113 cases were settled and Rs. 3.74 crore was settled between the parties. Apart from above, 904 legal aid applicants attended the front office of the High Court Legal

Services Committee. 234 Advocates were engaged for conducting cases in the High Court and 34 Advocates were engaged for Supreme Court while four were engaged by Court(s) as *Amicus Curiae*. 72 visits were made by Higher Judicial Officers at the Correctional Homes.

A total 77 cases were referred for Mediation, out of which 24 cases were settled. To understand the working of the mediation process closely and to enhance the settlements and address the challenges, a new system of 'Mediation Week' has been evolved. It has been decided that each judicial District of the State would observe a week as 'Mediation Week' wherein they would work

towards more and more referrals and try to achieve more and more settlements and thereby try to reduce the burden of the courts. 8,283 cases have been referred for mediation in the 19 districts of West Bengal and 1614 cases have been settled through Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism. Refresher Training on Mediation was organized in three phases consisting of 25/26 participants in each phase.

The second phase of digitization has been taken up by the High Court. Digitization of more than 80 crore pages of pending and disposed of records is likely to start soon. E-filing of cases will also begin shortly.



A view of High Court building

Disposal in National Lok Adalat During the period 2016-2017

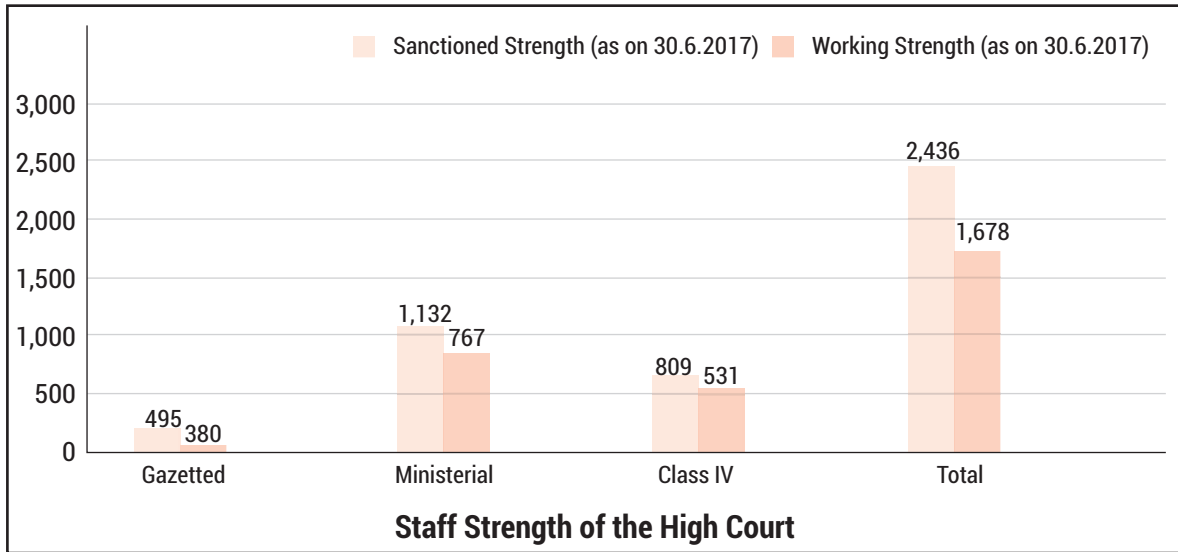
No. of Benches held in Lok Adalat	Total No. of Pre-litigation matters settled	Total No. of post-litigation cases settled	Total No. of matters/cases settled
743	4,10,821	80,484	4,91,305

Disposal in Lok Adalat (Excluding National Lok Adalat) during the period 2016-2017

No. of Benches held in Lok Adalat	Total No. of Pre-litigation matters settled	Total No. of post-litigation cases settled	Total No. of matters/cases settled
2117	3,05,474	29,143	3,34,617



HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	44,54,70,613	31,30,12,755	23,70,00,000
Non-Plan	1,15,05,19,398	1,32,95,80,707	1,46,65,43,160
Total	1,59,59,90,011	1,64,25,93,462	1,70,35,43,160

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

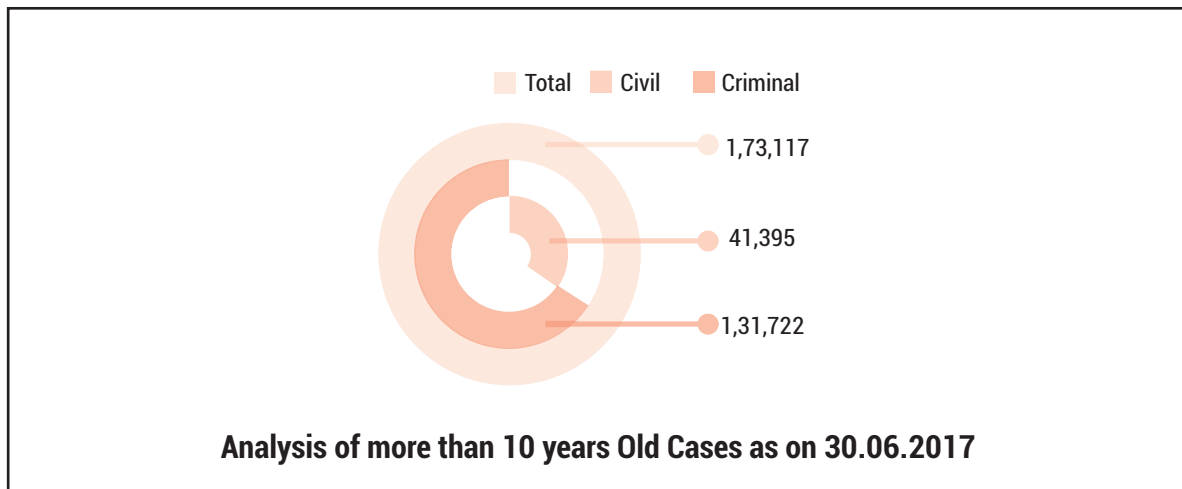
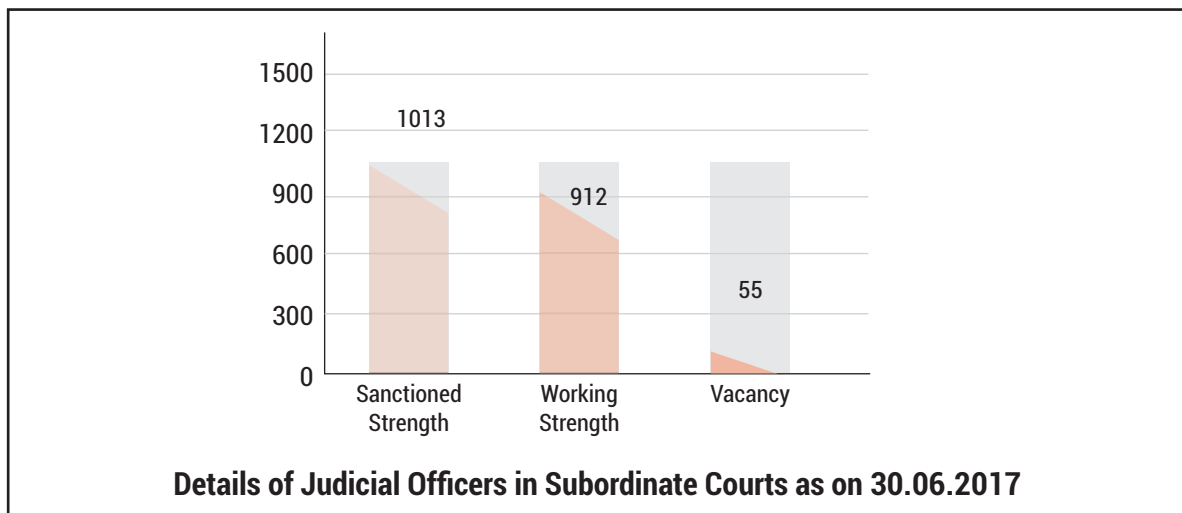
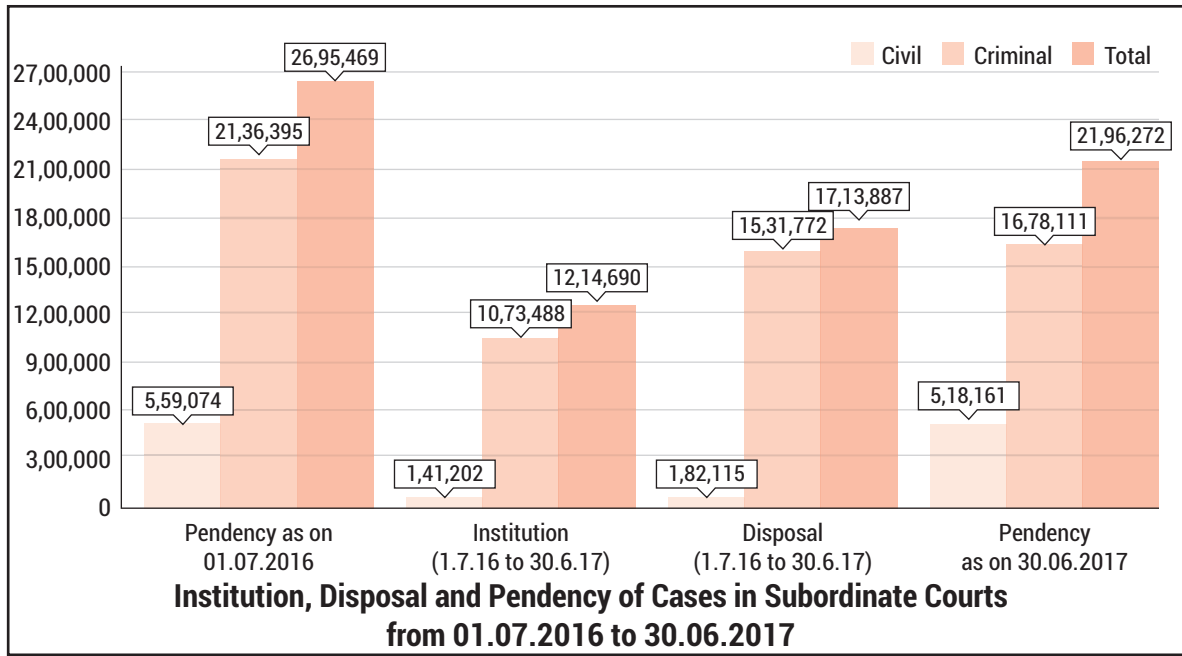
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	72
Working Strength of Judges	34
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	34
Highest	39
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	71,127

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	78,618	38,580	34,901	82,297
Company Matters	285	660	756	189
Contempt (Civil)	5,422	343	318	5,447
Review (Civil)	0	0	0	0
Matrimonial Matters	25	0	0	25
Arbitration Matters	2,569	1,120	1,383	2,306
Civil Revisions	8,747	4,686	4,495	8,938
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	288	235	111	412
Civil Appeals	71,566	7,271	3,728	75,109
Land Acquisition Matters	0	0	0	0
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	4,450	278	320	4,408
Other than above	4,023	1,198	1,850	3,371
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	0	0	0
Criminal Revisions	22,457	4,212	3,615	23,054
Bail Applications	4,025	11,760	10,649	5,136
Criminal Appeals	10,949	788	395	11,342
Death Sentence Reference	08	07	03	12
Contempt (Criminal)	82	12	08	86
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	0	0	0	0

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



18

HIGH COURT OF CHHATTISGARH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Chhattisgarh High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thottathil Bhaskaran Nair Radhakrishnan, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinkar Diwaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay K Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Sam Koshy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Prasanna Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manindra Mohan Shrivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Chandel
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goutam Bhaduri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Chandra Singh Samant	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The Chhattisgarh High Court is one of the newest and the 19th High Court of the Country. The Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000 created a new State of Chhattisgarh and also a new High Court of the State having its jurisdiction over the territories of the State of Chhattisgarh. Prior to independence, Chhattisgarh was part of the Central Province as Judicial Commission's territory and was administered by the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur was, at that time, the highest Court of the territory. In the year 1933, Berar, a part of Nizam's State of Hyderabad was transferred to the Central Province for administration and the consolidated State was named "Central Provinces and Berar." Later, a High Court for the Central Province and Berar at Nagpur was established by the Letters Patent of 2 January 1936, issued under Section 108 of the Government of India Act, 1915. With the passage of States Reorganization Act, 1956, the State of Madhya Pradesh was created. Sub-section (1) of Section 49 of the States Re-organization Act ordained that from 1 November 1956, the High Court exercising jurisdiction, in relation to the existing State of Madhya Pradesh, i.e. Nagpur High Court, shall be deemed to be the High Court for the present State of Madhya Pradesh. The

High Court of Chhattisgarh was established on 1 November 2000 with a sanctioned strength of six Judges.

The High Court started functioning in a school building in Bilaspur. However, at present the High Court is housed in a new three-storied building comprising of 15 court rooms, 300 rooms/chambers, office of the Advocate General and the State Judicial Academy. Equipped with the banking, postal, medical and canteen facilities, the new High Court complex is Asia's largest High Court in terms of area. With the installation of 500 KW Solar Power plant on its building, Chhattisgarh High Court became India's first High Court which started generating its own power using clean energy and initiated a unique move to deal with global warming.

The High Court has inherited a rich legacy of its predecessors i.e. High Court of Madhya Pradesh and High Court of Nagpur in the erstwhile CP & Berar provinces. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, an eminent jurist, belonged to this legacy. He had his initial education in Raipur, now the capital of Chhattisgarh. After serving as the Judge of the Nagpur High Court, his Lordship was appointed as the first Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court and on 1 December 1958, got

elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court and became the Chief Justice of India from 25 February 1968 to 16 December 1970. He also held

the office of the Vice President of India from 31 August 1979 to 30 August 1984.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of Chhattisgarh State Level Legal Services Authority (CGSLSA), a total number of 460 Legal Aid Clinics/Village Legal Care and Support Centres have been established in the State of Chhattisgarh as on 30 June 2017. Lok Adalats are being held on a regular basis. Permanent & Continuous Lok Adalat have also been established in the State and are functioning smoothly. During the year 2016–2017, 1,372 Lok Adalats were held and 24,215 cases were settled and Rs. 41.21 crore was awarded in claims settlement, from which 27,641 persons were benefitted. As per direction of NALSA, nine National Lok Adalats were organized and total 1.33 lac cases were settled and Rs. 177.25 crore was awarded.

Under the Legal Literacy/Awareness programme, total 8,344 legal awareness camps were organized, from which 6.30 lac persons were benefitted during the judicial year. Under Legal Aid/Advice Scheme, total 40,847 persons were provided free legal aid and advice. 465 cases were disposed of and Rs. 2.28 crore was awarded under Victim Compensation Scheme in the judicial year. A National Short Film Festival for legal awareness was organized on 17 & 18 September 2016, in which 80 short films were screened throughout the State. This was the first short film festival for legal awareness in India.

Since January 2008, when Mediation began in Chhattisgarh, the State has been making all efforts to sensitize the litigants and to bring awareness among the people about Mediation as

an important tool for Alternative Dispute Resolution System. In the year 2016, 70 cases were referred for mediation by the High Court, out of which five cases were settled. Similarly, in the year 2017 (till the month of September), 72 cases were referred for mediation, out of which nine cases were settled. In the District and Subordinate Courts, total 618 cases were settled during the year 2016; and 2164 cases were referred from January to August 2017 out of which 334 cases were settled. Total 166 mediators (60 Judicial Officers and 106 Advocates) were trained. A refresher course of 20 hrs duration for 18 mediators was conducted in May 2017.

The Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy (established in December 2003), is constantly imparting training to Judicial Officers of the State, employees of High Court establishment, staff of Subordinate Courts of the State, and Court Managers. Total 48 Workshops/ Trainings have been conducted in the judicial year by the CSJA Bilaspur in which 8,338 participants have participated.

Technological Accomplishments

Several quantitative technological advancements have been made under the direction of the Central Project Co-ordinator. The scanning and digitization of case records of High Court has started and till date 19,800 cases (about 14 lac pages) have been scanned and digitized. Android based Mobile Application has been developed for providing facilities like Display Board Information, Cause List, Web copy of Order /Judgment and Case Status to the Advocates and Litigants. The



Panoramic Night View of the High Court

Process for uploading the same on Google Play Store is in progress. Softwares for online e-gate pass, effective inventory management and online monitoring of the held-up cases have been developed. A software for recruitment process of various posts like District Judge Entry level, Class-

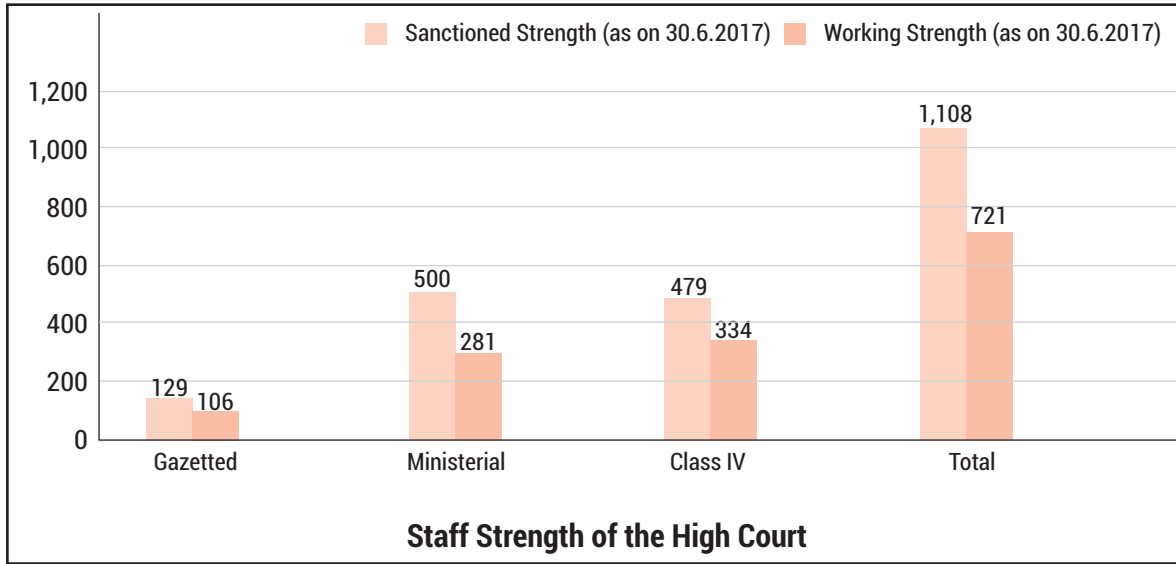
III and Class -IV staff has also been developed. Another software has been developed for organizing paperless meetings in the High Court and was successfully used in organizing meetings of Full Court, Standing Committee and other important Committees.



Three Display Systems for showing the status of application submitted by the Advocates/Litigants have been installed at the counters of Copying Section of the High Court. SMS Module for Advocates and Litigants for providing information about Lok Adalats has been prepared. Software

for generating various new reports, for sending the True Copy of orders of the High Court to the concerned parties through email and for cashless transaction fee for issuance of Certified Copies in Copying Section of the High Court has also been developed.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-2016	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	46,14,20,100	51,36,23,000	59,12,00,000
Total	46,14,20,100	51,36,23,000	59,12,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

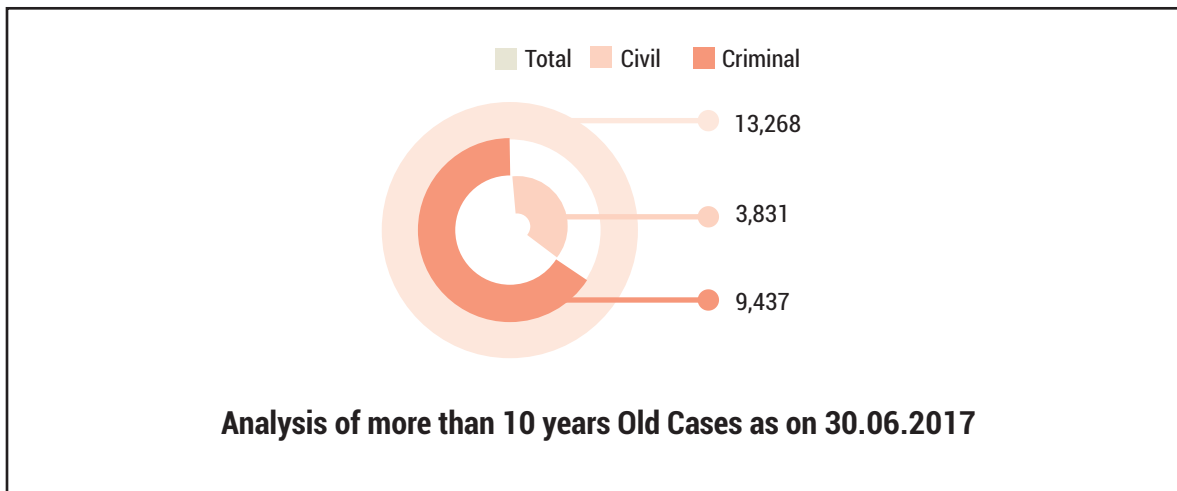
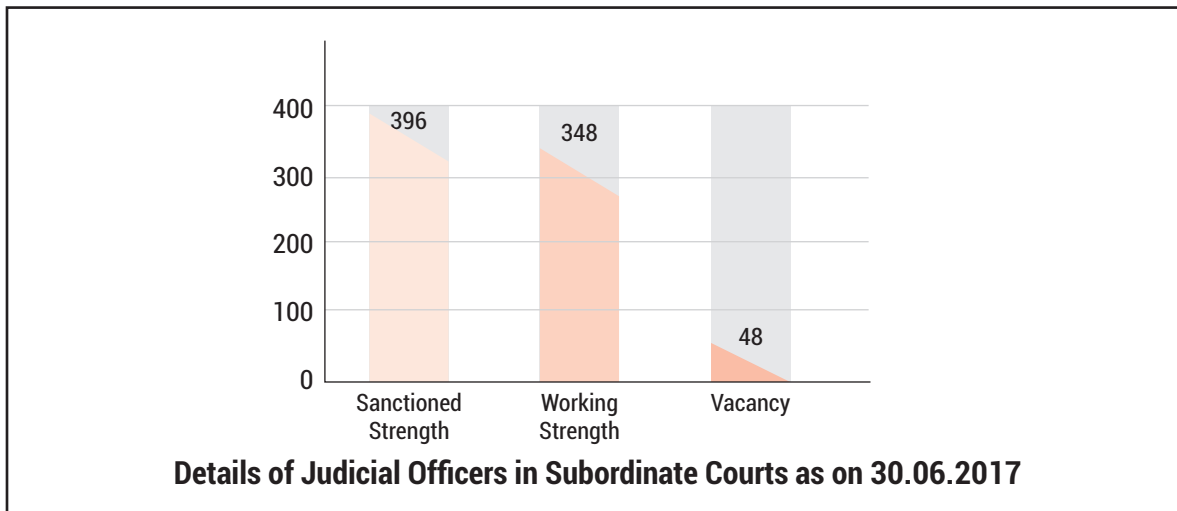
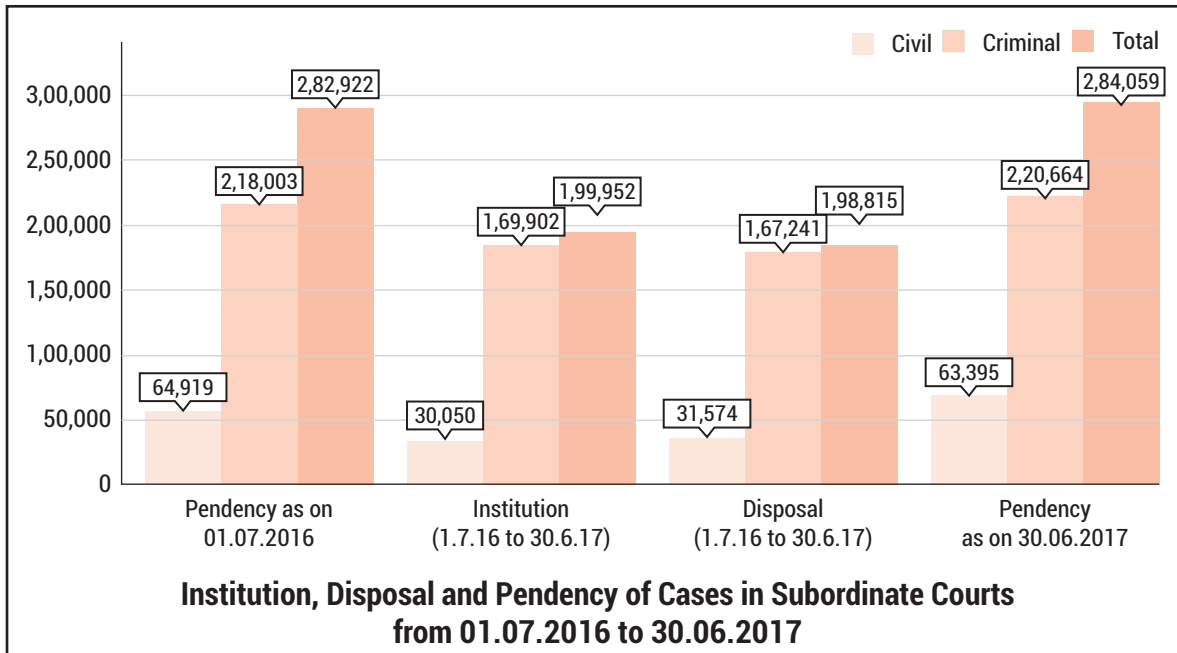
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	22
Working Strength of Judges	14
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	08
Highest	14
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	6,986

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	17,339	12,426	11,480	18,285
Company Matters	70	25	51	44
Contempt (Civil)	341	681	731	291
Review (Civil)	88	142	171	59
Matrimonial Matters	409	268	130	547
Arbitration Matters	148	84	85	147
Civil Revisions	262	186	301	147
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	563	409	324	684
Civil Appeals	8,117	1,496	981	8,632
Land Acquisition Matters	506	386	193	699
MACT Matters	5,165	1,899	797	6,267
Civil Suits (Original Side)	02	0	02	0
Other than above	319	1,083	1,197	205
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	383	440	263	560
Criminal Revisions	4,060	1,252	1,013	4,299
Bail Applications	1,108	10,407	10,004	1,511
Criminal Appeals	12,385	1,819	1,164	13,040
Death Sentence Reference	04	0	03	01
Contempt (Criminal)	04	02	0	06
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,602	1,589	1,301	1,890
Other than above	1,219	232	79	1,372

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



19

HIGH COURT OF
DELHI



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Delhi High Court*

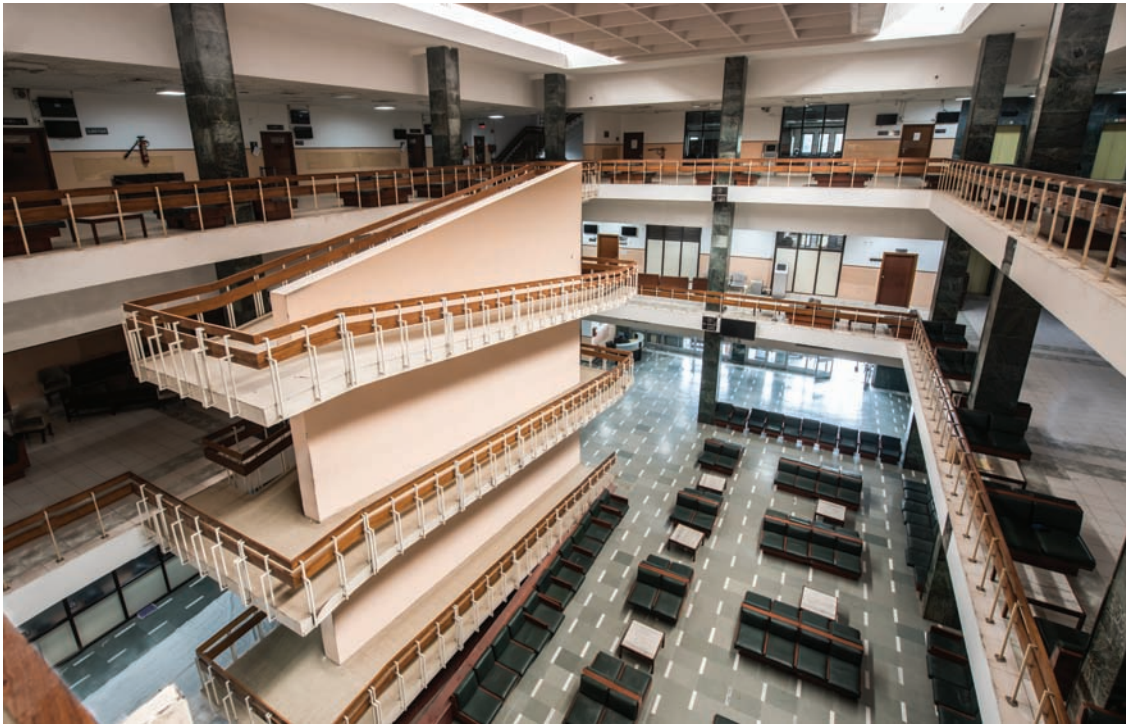
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Ravindra Bhat	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Kumar Gauba
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjiv Khanna	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sangita Dhingra Sehgal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.S. Sistani	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pratibha Rani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Chawla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Muralidhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sat Paul Garg	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Goel
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Hima Kohli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayant Nath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Shekhar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipin Sanghi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Najmussahar Waziri	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Malhotra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Siddharth Mridul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yogesh Khanna
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmohan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vibhu Bakhru	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Palli
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Sahai Endlaw	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Kameswar Rao	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Prathiba M. Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jag Jivan Ram Midha	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Deepa Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navin Chawla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Gaur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Hari Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Valmiki J. Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parkash Singh Teji	
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indermeet Kaur Kochhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inder Singh Mehta	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Delhi was established on 31 October 1966 by the Delhi High Court Act, 1966 passed by the Parliament. Prior to this, provinces of Punjab and Delhi were under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, which was established by a Letters Patent dated 21 March 1919. This position continued till the Indian Independence Act, 1947 when the dominions of India and Pakistan were created. The High Courts (Punjab) Order, 1947 established a new High Court for the East Punjab territory. The High Court of Punjab exercised jurisdiction over Delhi through a Circuit Bench which dealt with the cases pertaining to the Union Territory of Delhi

and the Delhi Administration, till the establishment of the High Court of Delhi.

The High Court of Delhi initially exercised jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The High Court had a Himachal Pradesh Bench at Shimla in a building called 'Ravenswood' and continued to exercise jurisdiction over Himachal Pradesh until the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 was enforced on 25 January 1971. The Delhi High Court initially started functioning with four Judges. The sanctioned strength of Judges has now increased to 60 Judges (45 permanent Judges and 15 additional Judges). Six District Courts (Tis Hazari



Interior View of the High Court of Delhi

Courts, Patiala House Courts, Karkardooma Courts, Rohini Courts, Dwarka Courts and Saket Courts) function in the Union Territory Delhi, under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi.

Initially, the High Court of Delhi started functioning from a residential bungalow at 4, Maulana Azad Road. In 1967, it shifted to Travancore House on Kasturba Gandhi Marg and then to Patiala House, New Delhi. The permanent abode was finally acquired by the High Court when it moved to its own building at Sher Shah Road, which was inaugurated on 25 September 1976 by the late President, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Originally, there were three buildings- one main Court building comprising of 24 Courtrooms and Judges' Chambers ('A' Block) and two adjacent but integrated administrative blocks ('B' and 'C'). The facade of the main court building ('A' Block) has murals made by Mr. Satish Gujral, the renowned painter, sculptor and muralist.

With the passage of time and keeping in view the increased infrastructural requirements, two more

buildings have been constructed - one is known as 'Extension Block', which became operational in December, 2005 comprising 12 Courtrooms, Judges' Chambers, Conference Halls and Delhi High Court Mediation & Conciliation Center (Samadhan). The other is known as 'Administrative Block', which became operational in March, 2012 where most of the administrative branches are housed. In place of the original 'C' Block, a State-of-the-art building comprising 16 court rooms, Judges' Chambers have been constructed, which will be soon inaugurated.

For the members of the bar, there are three blocks of lawyers' chambers comprising of 500 chambers within the premises of the High Court and Bar rooms in both the buildings, which has Courtrooms i.e. 'A' Block as well as Extension Block.

The Multilevel underground Automated Car Parking having a parking capacity of approximately 1,500 cars, is used free of cost by employees of the court and members of the Bar.

The High Court of Delhi has the distinction of contributing 28 Judges to the Supreme Court of India, out of which three Judges became the Chief Justice of India and one Judge was elected to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The High Court of Delhi has several Jurisdictions- appellate, original, revisional, tax and writ over the Union Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi). It is one of the only four High Courts in India with ordinary

original jurisdiction. As per the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of the High Courts Act, 2015, Commercial Division have been established at Delhi High Court as the High Court has original jurisdiction. The Courts are parallel to Model Courts in as much as there are eCourts and the premises are not only litigant-friendly but also differently-abled friendly etc.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

During judicial year 2016-2017, Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) organized 212 training and orientation programmes to sensitize the panel lawyers. The DSLISA has a dedicated panel of lawyers to assist juveniles in conflict with law. They are mandated to visit Observation Homes and care institutions to interact with juvenile inmates to provide free legal aid. During this period 675 visits were made by Legal Service Authorities to Juvenile Justice Boards(JJB), 345 visits to Children Homes and 198 visits to various homes in Nirmal Chhaya Complex. There were 2,770 legal aid beneficiaries at JJBs and 4,332 at Child Welfare Committee (CWC). The DSLISA's panel made visits to all the 13 jails in Delhi in the judicial year. The DSLISA awarded compensation to 2,048 victims amounting to Rs. 27.10 crore. The DSLISA has undertaken project 'Our Earth and Us' for environment awareness, introduced help desks in all traffic courts, opened legal aid clinics in lockup at court complexes, established a Central Information Centre 'Nyaya Sanyog' and is in the process to start 'Swabhiman Parisar' – A Model Complex for Senior Citizens.

During judicial year 2016-2017, around 2,019 cases were referred to the Delhi High Court Mediation and Conciliation Centre (DHCMCC) (Samadhan) and 647 cases settled through

mediation. 435 connected matters were settled but not referred to Mediation Centre. 321 pre-litigation matters were also referred out of which 54 matters were settled.

A pilot project has been launched in the form of zero pendency courts, one in each judicial district under the direct supervision of the State Court Management System Committee. The objective was to study the actual, real-time, 'flow of cases' from the date of institution till final disposal and to identify the variables responsible for delays in disposal of cases.

The High Court of Delhi has a Committee to monitor proper implementation of guidelines laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as Hon'ble High Court for dealing with matters pertaining to sexual offences and child witnesses. The committee is currently headed by Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Mittal, the Acting Chief Justice.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Delhi has been a pioneer in the field of computerization and adoption of digital processes. As of now, 11 Courts are functioning as eCourts. In three jurisdictions (Company, Taxation and Arbitration), the entire process, from filing to judgment, is completely paperless. Even the court fee is electronically payable. The eCourt and e-filing software have been developed in-

house by the Court's I.T. Cell. Till 30 June 2017, 60,978 e-filings in the three Jurisdictions (Company – 25,864, Taxation – 14,276, and Arbitration – 20,838) have been done.

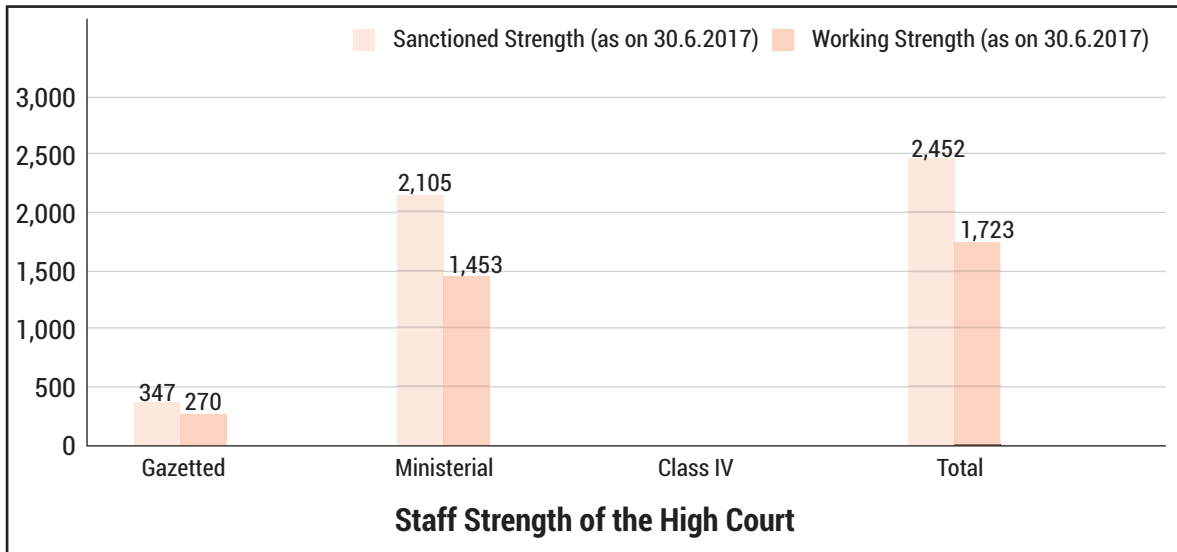
Since commencement of digitization till 30 June 2017, the High Court has already digitized, indexed, and key-worded approximately 15.09 crore pages covering all decided cases. This has enabled the weeding out of approximately 5.86 lakh paper files comprising of approximately 7.39 crore pages and thereby saving about 40-45 thousand square feet of floor space.

Printing of paper cause lists has been abolished and lawyers are informed through e-mail (about 6295 emails are sent everyday), SMSs (about 1500 SMS are sent everyday) as well as through the website. Visitors to the Court can make applications for gate passes online. Litigants and lawyers have access to the complete case history of any case through the website. Several e-kiosks have been provided at different places in the High Court complex for ease of access to case related information. Daily orders and final judgments are available on the website.



Mosaic depicting Scales of Justice at High Court of Delhi

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	2,25,00,000	1,00,00,000	-
Non-Plan	1,72,05,75,000	1,84,00,00,000	3,25,99,00,000
Total	1,74,30,75,000	1,85,00,00,000	3,25,99,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	60
Working Strength of Judges	38
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	34
Highest	39
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	5,803

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	16,756	12,165	10,383	18,538
Company Matters	2,393	876	1,278	1,991
Contempt (Civil)	1,679	1,125	1,619	1,185
Review (Civil)	-	-	-	-
Matrimonial Matters	329	228	272	285
Arbitration Matters	417	982	1,084	315
Civil Revisions	763	849	507	1,105
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,736	1,222	1,127	2,831
Civil Appeals	6,970	5,298	3,936	8,332
Land Acquisition Matters	1,675	361	88	1,948
MACT Matters	3,546	1,166	582	4,130
Civil Suits (Original Side)	6,372	2,037	2,389*	6,020
Other than above***	4,396	2,300	3,498**	3,198
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,129	3,636	3,505	1,260
Criminal Revisions	1,745	840	588	1,997
Bail Applications	829	2,609	2,764	674
Criminal Appeals	8,543	1,282	785	9,040
Death Sentence Reference	0	01	0	01
Contempt (Criminal)	20	06	08	18
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,774	5,045	4,525	4,294
Other than above	1,093	803	716	1,180

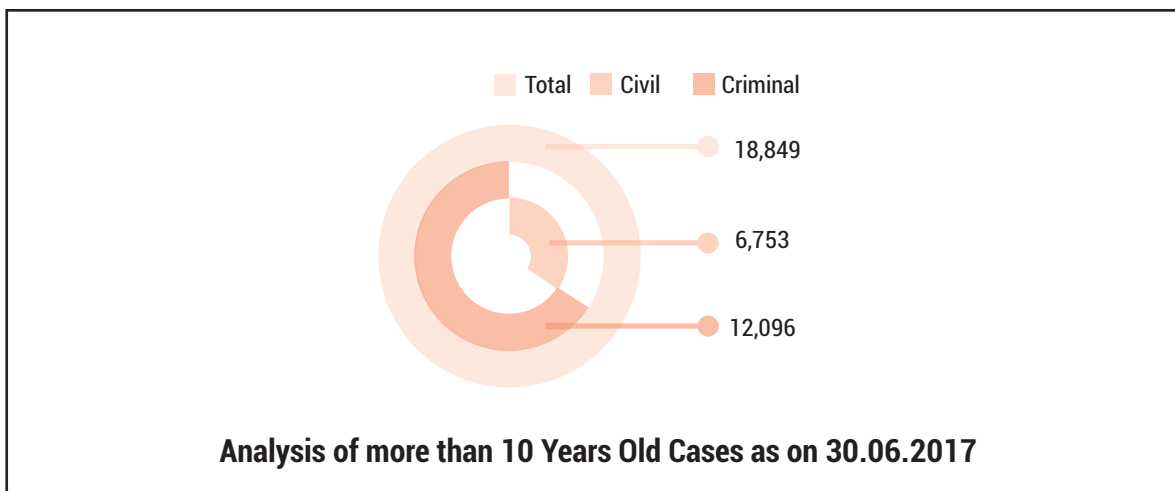
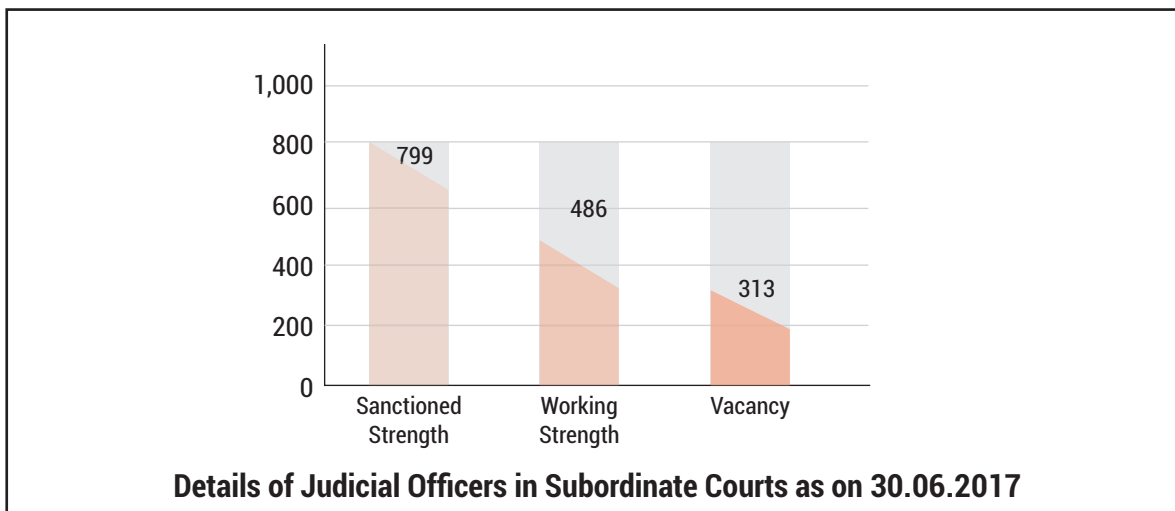
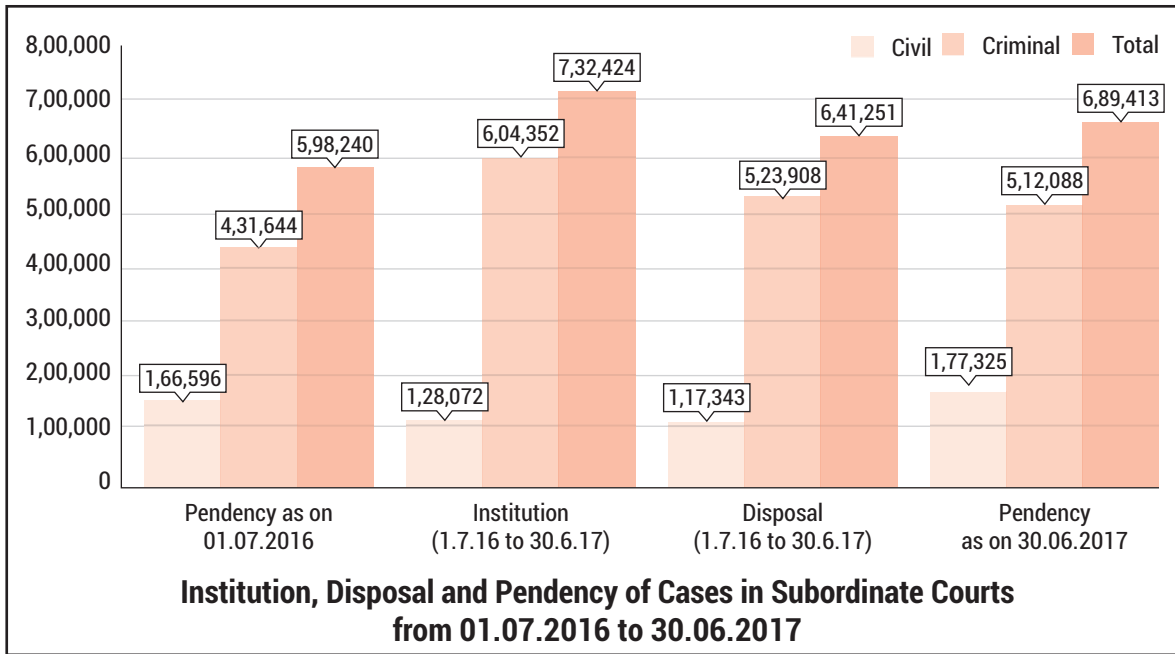
Note: Review Applications are not treated as Main Cases in this Court.

*The figure of 2389 includes 1390 Civil Suits disposed of during this period & 999 Civil Suits transferred to District Courts on account of change of pecuniary jurisdiction.

**The figure of 3498 includes 2659 other matters disposed during this period & 839 Other matters transferred to District Courts on account of change of pecuniary jurisdiction.

***Other than above matters include OMP, Transfer Petitions, Indigent Person Applications, Probate, Counter Claim, Election Petitions, Civil Reference etc.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



20

GAUHATI
HIGH COURT



Principal Seat of the High Court

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Gauhati High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Singh, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Roy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Michael Zothankhuma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Kumar Deka
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suman Shyam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nelson Sailo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ujjal Bhuyan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rumi Kumari Phukan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajit Borthakur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lanusungkum Jamir	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Songkhupchung Serto	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hitesh Kumar Sarma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manash Ranjan Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Achintya Malla Bujor Barua	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mir Alfaz Ali
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manojit Bhuyan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kalyan Rai Surana	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

In less than a month after India's independence on 9 September 1947, the Assam Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution that the High Court shall be established for the Province of Assam. Accordingly, the Governor General of India in exercise of power vested in him by the Government of India Act, 1935 promulgated (on 1 March 1948) the Assam High Court Order, 1948, establishing the High Court of Assam. It was inaugurated on 5 April 1948 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal J. Kania, the then Chief Justice of India. Sir R. F. Lodge was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the Assam High Court on the same day. The Assam High Court initially had its seat at Shillong but was shifted to Guwahati on 14 August 1948. After the Constitution of India came into force, various District Council Courts were established in the Tribal Areas under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. As a result, the jurisdiction of the Assam High Court was extended to the Tribal Areas vide Assam High Court (Jurisdiction over District Council Courts) Order 1954.

With the creation of a new State of Nagaland, the Assam High Court was renamed as the High Court

of Assam and Nagaland with effect from 1 December 1963. On re-organization of the North-Eastern region by the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act 1971, a common High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States i.e. Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura and the then two Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The High Court was again renamed as the Gauhati High Court. Later in the year 2013, three separate High Courts were created for the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, respectively. The Principal Seat of the Gauhati High Court is at Guwahati, Assam. The High Court has three outlying Benches, i.e. Kohima Bench (established on 1 December 1972), Aizawl Bench (established on 5 July 1990) and Itanagar Bench (established on 12 August 2000).

The Subordinate Judiciary is spread across over 61 locations across Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh under the jurisdiction of the Principal Bench. Governing an ethnically varied population, Gauhati High Court is successfully handling divergent challenges unique to the North-Eastern region.



Itanagar Bench of the Gauhati High Court

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The Gauhati High Court organised three Zonal Administrative Conferences for exchange of views and experiences for improvement of justice delivery system. The stakeholders included the District Judiciary and District & Police Administration of the Lower Assam, Barak Valley and Upper Assam Divisions comprising of 20 districts. In association with Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Committee supported by UNICEF and other stakeholders, the High Court organised a programme on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act with a special focus on rehabilitation services. Sensitization programme on National Court Management System (NCMS) was undertaken in which Prof. Dr. G. Mohan Gopal, Chairperson of NCMS Committee, Supreme Court of India, addressed the participants.

The Gauhati High Court, for expeditious disposal of cases under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other Forest Offences under other Acts, has designated District Courts in the Grade-I Cadre as Fast Track Courts. The functioning of such Courts has yielded positive results in disposal of cases.

The permanent campus of the National Law University was inaugurated on 25 March 2017 at Amingaon, Guwahati paving the way forward for quality Legal education in the region. Construction of ADR Centres in five Districts of Assam, namely Darrang, Nalbari, Tinsukia, Sonitpur and Cachar has been completed and construction of ADR centres in 11 other districts is under process. The 22 DLSAs have been organizing Legal Awareness Camps, programmes for promoting awareness on Lok Adalats and Mediation in collaboration with State Legal Services Authority as per the State Action Plan & National Action Plan of Assam State Legal



Kohima Bench of the Gauhati High Court

Services Authority (ASLSA) & National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) respectively.

Project Reach Out & Respond (Sohari) for fitment of Artificial Limbs and Distribution of Aids and Appliances to differently abled persons was carried out under the aegis of Assam State Legal Services Authority. In the said programme, 2,986 persons were provided with artificial limbs and other assistive devices. In the year 2016-17, Legal Services Authorities of Assam organized 2,039 Legal Awareness Camps/ Programme which benefitted 1.99 lac people. ASLSA conducted 13 Lok Adalats in which 81,197 cases were disposed of. It provided legal aid to 3,707 beneficiaries and victim compensation of Rs. 68.68 lac was paid to 93 beneficiaries.

Gauhati High Court conducted 18 recruitment processes in 2016-17 involving 62,286 applicants, out of which, 974 were selected for various post of Judicial Services in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as well as ministerial staff of the High Court and District Courts.

A new Judicial Court building was inaugurated at Dibrugarh in the month of August, 2017. For providing access to justice to the people living in the Hill Districts of Assam, Courts were inaugurated in the newly created Judicial Districts of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong.

For facilitating easy movement of litigants, lawyers and other stakeholders, between the Old and New Blocks of the High Court, construction of underpass to connect both the Blocks is underway. High Court has approved a model plan for construction of Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centres at 60 court complexes in the State of Assam under 14th Finance Commission Grants. Recently, Government of Assam has accorded administrative approval for construction of multi-storied court buildings in the districts of Dhubri and Udalguri. Construction of multi-storied Court Buildings are going on in the districts of Golaghat, Sivasagar, Barpeta, Baksa, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Kokrajhar and Silchar and construction of residential quarters for Judicial Officers are going on in Barpeta, Rangia (Amingaon), Kokrajhar, Baksa and Jonai (Dhemaji).

Foundation stone of the permanent court building at Aizawl was laid on 4 March 2017.

Technological Accomplishments

Migration of Case Information System 2.0 has been completed in all District Court complexes of Assam. The migration process is underway in district courts of Nagaland and Mizoram.

Jail-Court Video Conferencing is fully functional in the Darrang District of Assam, which is being used regularly for regular remand of undertrial prisoners. The Jail-Court Video Conferencing facility is also being used by other districts.

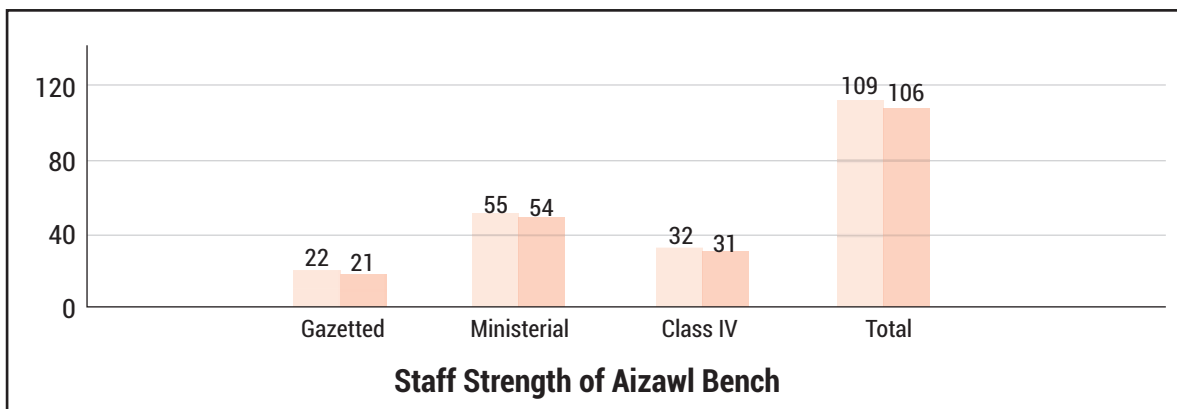
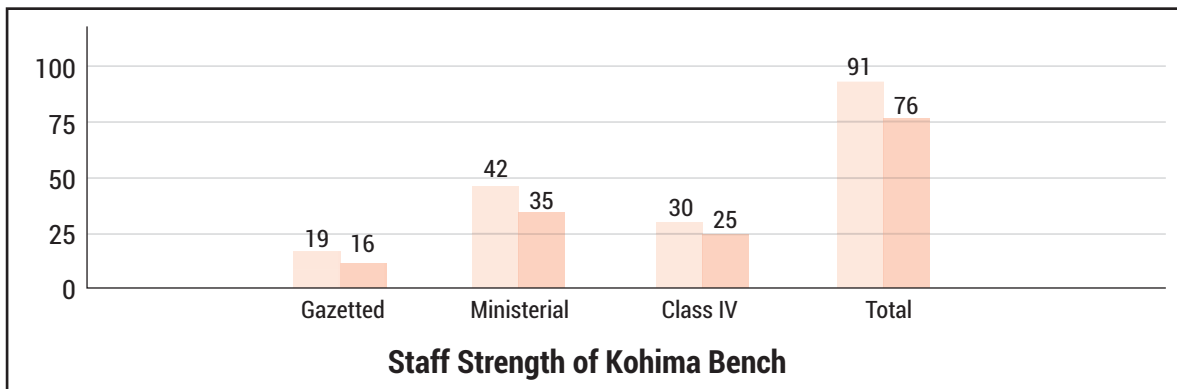
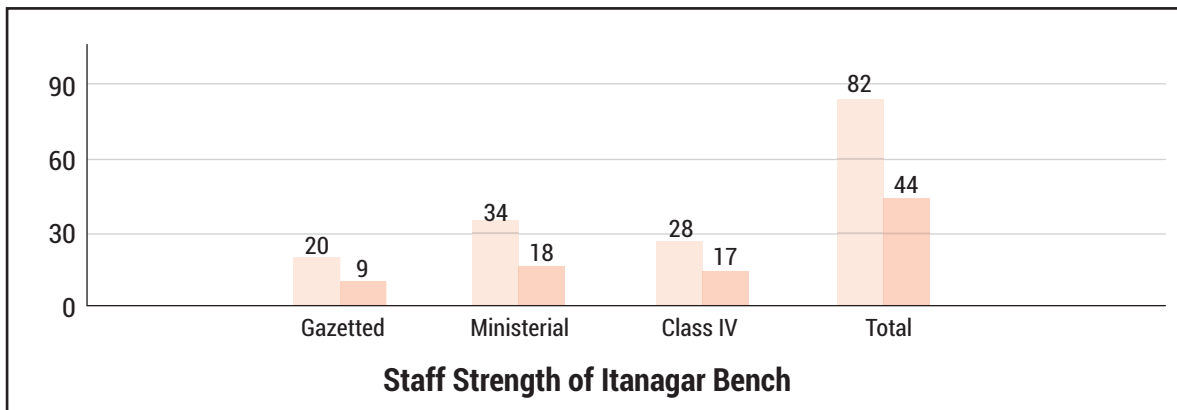
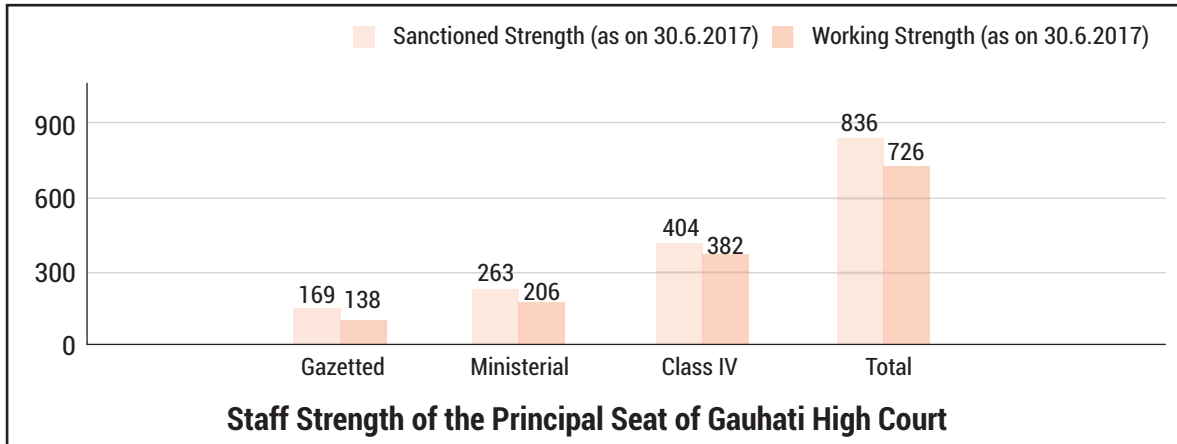
To provide seamless internet connectivity for data transfer, Video-Conferencing and other communications among all the courts of Assam, the Gauhati High Court has approved the proposal submitted by the BSNL for establishing optical fibre connectivity in the District and Sub-divisional Courts of Assam and work order has been issued.

Unique Identification Number is given to all the Judicial Officers under the jurisdiction of Gauhati High Court which is available on the website of the High Court.

Stock Holding Corporation of India has started digitization of the case records in the Gauhati High Court. Digitization of the case records in some of the districts courts in the State of Assam is proposed.

Necessary steps are being taken for installation of CCTV cameras in all the District Courts. In this regard, installation of CCTV cameras in the district of Kamrup (Metro) and Nagaon has been completed. Steps have been taken for installing solar power plants in six District Courts under the e-Court Phase-II.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	46,67,82,000	63,12,85,000	59,63,30,882
Total	46,67,82,000	63,12,85,000	59,63,30,882

Budget of the Itanagar Bench*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	3,95,29,000	4,36,29,000	-
Total	3,95,29,000	4,36,29,000	-

Budget of the Kohima Bench*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	5,46,06,000	5,63,49,000	6,03,48,000
Total	5,46,06,000	5,63,49,000	6,03,48,000

Budget of the Aizawl Bench*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	5,95,48,000	5,98,14,000	6,33,88,000
Total	5,95,48,000	5,98,14,000	6,33,88,000

* For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	24
Working Strength of Judges	19
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	12
Highest	19
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	391

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Principal Seat of Gauhati High Court from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	13,987	8,000	7,485	14,502
Company Matters	63	13	17	59
Contempt (Civil)	1,069	629	876	822
Review (Civil)	220	195	284	131
Matrimonial Matters	77	44	57	64
Arbitration Matters	124	53	52	125
Civil Revisions	902	717	481	1,138
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	22	361	359	24
Civil Appeals	2,538	740	340	2,938
Land Acquisition Matters	58	09	10	57
MACT Matters	1,108	545	222	1,431
Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	*18,265	*6,421	*5,792	*18,894
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	27	12	26	13
Criminal Revisions	1,790	470	387	1,873
Bail Application	690	4,503	4,900	293
Criminal Appeals	1,832	530	416	1,946
Death Sentence Reference	01	01	-	02
Contempt (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	1,174	1,054	1,697	531
Other than above	1,371	1,163	807	1,727

* Including Civil Misc Cases.

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of the Kohima Bench from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	214	266	283	197
Company Matters	-	02	02	-
Contempt Civil	25	14	25	14
Review (Civil)	03	11	06	08
Matrimonial Matters	01	-	01	-
Arbitration Matters	-	-	-	-
Civil Revisions	13	09	14	08
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	11	23	17	17
Land Acquisition Matters	-	-	-	-
MACT Matters	07	14	18	03
Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	*140	*193	*240	*93
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226& 227)	05	17	19	03
Criminal Revisions	03	12	12	03
Bail Applications	02	07	09	-
Criminal Applications	12	05	10	07
Review (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Contempt(Criminal)	02	-	-	02
Misc. Criminal Applications	05	14	18	01
Other than above	06	02	05	03

* Including Civil Misc Cases.

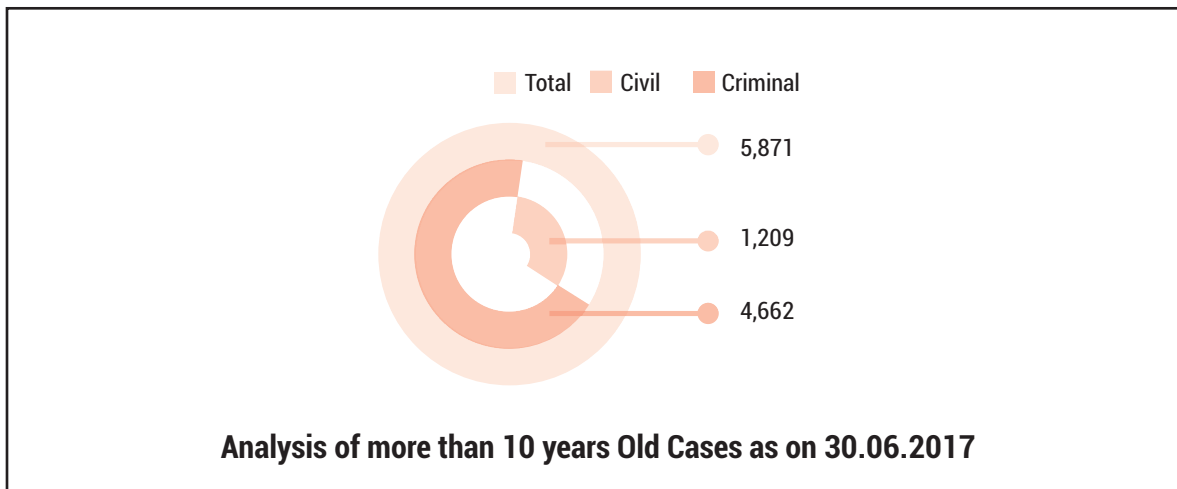
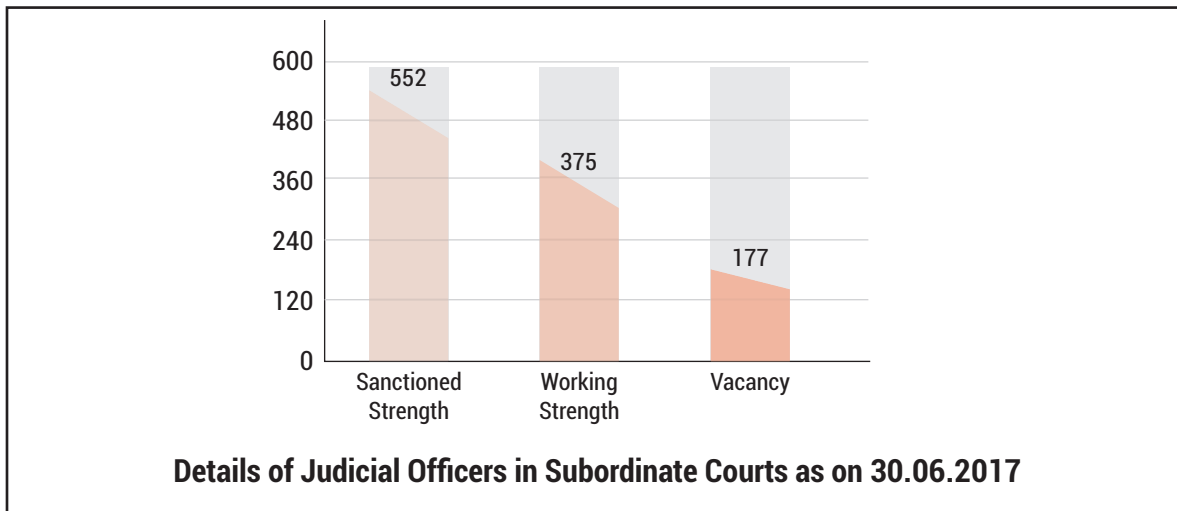
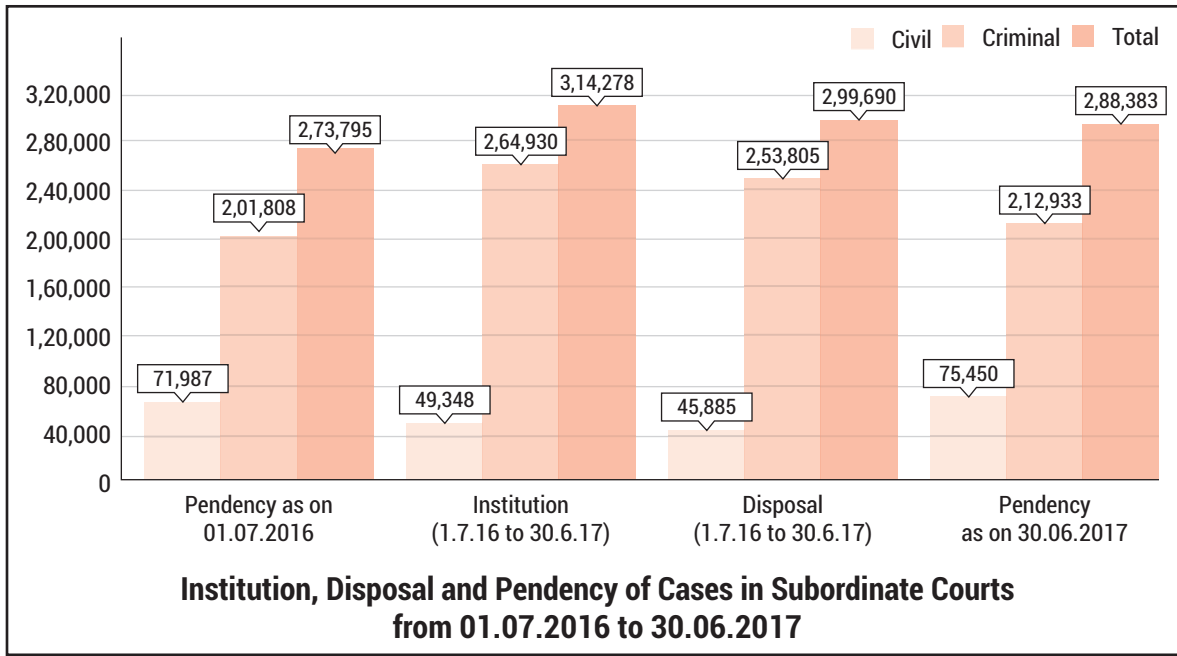
Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Aizawl Bench from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	131	208	184	155
Company Matters	04	10	14	-
Contempt Civil	24	22	34	12
Review (Civil)	02	04	03	03
Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-
Arbitration Matters	-	02	02	-
Civil Revisions	02	19	16	05
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	109	40	48	101
Land Acquisition Matters	01	-	01	-
MACT Matters	11	20	13	18
Civil Suits (Original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	*55	*158	*142	*71
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	01	05	06	-
Criminal Revisions	-	14	10	04
Bail Applications	-	15	15	-
Criminal Applications	30	22	24	28
Review (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Contempt(Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	-	20	12	08
Other than above	-	07	07	-

* Including Civil Misc Cases.

Institution, Disposal and Pendency Itanagar Bench from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	618	860	644	834
Company Matters	-	-	-	-
Contempt Civil	40	38	30	48
Review (Civil)	05	17	09	13
Matrimonial Matters	-	-	-	-
Arbitration Matters	01	02	-	03
Civil Revisions	65	55	56	64
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	-	-	-	-
Civil Appeals	38	18	19	37
Land Acquisition Matters	-	01	-	01
MACT Matters	02	07	01	08
Civil Suits (original Side)	-	-	-	-
Other than above	*56	*73	*73	*56
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	06	04	03	07
Criminal Revisions	17	24	25	16
Bail Applications	11	192	189	14
Criminal Applications	11	10	05	16
Review (Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Contempt(Criminal)	-	-	-	-
Misc. Criminal Applications	02	03	04	01
Other than above	26	81	72	35

* Including Civil Misc Cases.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



21

HIGH COURT OF
GUJARAT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Gujarat*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Reddy, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.R. Shah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rashmin M. Chhaya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.H. Vora
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.A. Kureshi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.B. Pardiwala	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Udhwani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Dave	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Bela M. Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Uraizee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.R. Brahmbhatt	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.P. Bhatt	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.P. Dholaria
Hon'ble Ms. Justice H.N. Devani	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S.G. Gokani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vipul Manubhai Pancholi
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Abhilasha Kumari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandrakant L. Soni	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Jayantilal Shastri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohinder Pal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashish J. Desai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biren Aniruddh Vaishnav
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Madhusudan Thaker	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.V. Anjaria	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alpesh Yeshvant Kogje
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Z.K. Saiyed	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paresh R. Upadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvindsingh Ishwarsingh Supehia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Harivadan Shukla	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.G. Shah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.N. Karia
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The High Court for the State of Gujarat was established on 1 May 1960 as a result of bifurcation of the former erstwhile State of Bombay into two States, Maharashtra and Gujarat under the Bombay Re-organisation Act, 1960. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. T. Desai, was appointed as the first Chief Justice, along with four puisne Judges.

The new Court building became accessible for judicial proceedings on 16 January 1999 at Sola, on SG Highway, Ahmedabad. It comprises of Main Court building and Judges Facility building. An additional building was constructed in the complex, which got completed in the year 2015. The complex now houses 41 Court rooms and centrally air conditioned administrative building, Record Room building, Judges Library, Chief

Justice Lounge, three common rooms, and Government Pleader's Office. Apart from the customary framework, the Court complex also accommodates a dedicated Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre, facilities for Permanent Lok Adalat and free legal aid.

There are 33 revenue districts in the State of Gujarat, 30 of which are judicial districts. Other than Ahmedabad, the territorial jurisdiction extends over Amreli, Anand, Aravalli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Devbhomi Dwarka, Gandhinagar, Gir-Somnath, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Mahisagar, Morbi, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Tapi, Vadodara and Valsad.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

During the judicial year 2016-2017, under the auspices of the High Court Legal Services Committee (HCLSC), five National Lok Adalats were conducted wherein more than 430 cases got disposed of and compensation of Rs. 10.80 crore was awarded to the claimants/ beneficiaries. In addition, around 600 matters pertaining to labour and MACT Cases were identified and disposed of before regular Courts due to efforts of HCLSC. The High Court Legal Services Committee has introduced the scheme of pro-bono legal services committee in view of the Regulation-15 of National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010. The scheme of availing pro-bono legal services and aid, from Senior Advocates practicing in the High Court, has been framed. The services of Senior Advocates, have been made available, two days in a week in the evenings for guidance of the legal aid panel advocates. The Authority is also organizing Pre-litigation Lok Adalats at the State Level as well as in each district.

To strengthen the justice delivery system, the Gujarat State Judicial Academy has started imparting training to other stakeholders besides Judicial Officers. This includes the ministerial staff and officers of the High Court, Administrative Staff of the District Judiciary, Deputy Mamlatdar / Mamlatdar and Executive Magistrate, Public Prosecutors and DGP, Additional Public Prosecutors and AGP, Assistant Public Prosecutors, Jail Staff. The Academy has conducted 29 in-service training programmes for the Judicial Officers, 26 Judicial Education programmes for the other stakeholders of the State and also conducted 34 legal-workshops on bottlenecks in disposal of old criminal cases in District Headquarters during the Year-2016.

On 9 December 2016, the International Anti-Corruption Day was celebrated by the High Court

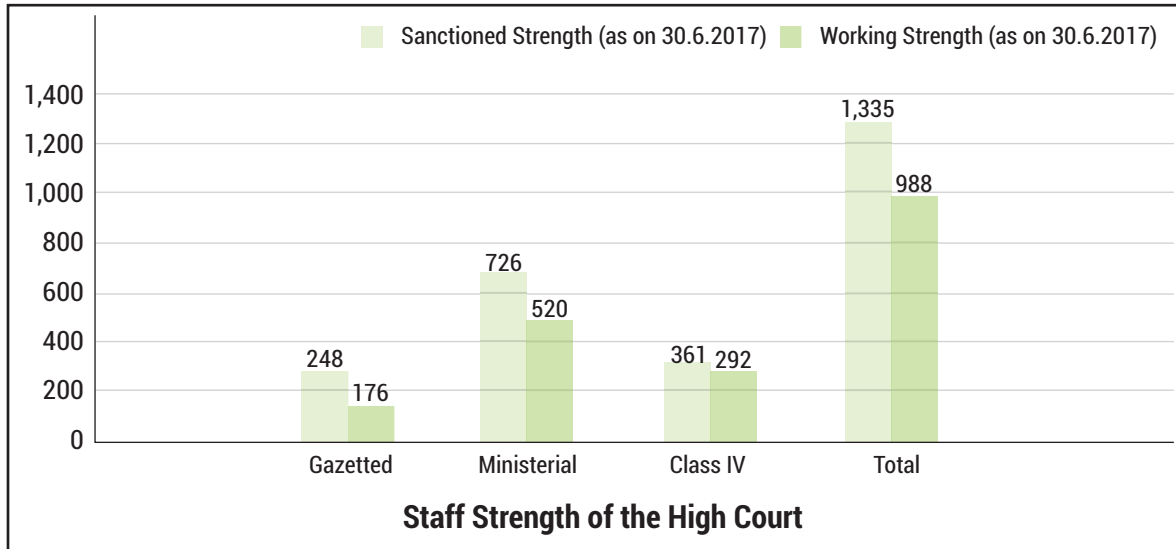
of Gujarat in co-ordination/association with the Gujarat State Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Gujarat State Judicial Academy & the Gujarat State Legal Services Authority. 350 Legal Awareness Camps were organized across the State with the help and assistance of 369 Para Legal Volunteers and 364 Panel Advocates. It benefitted around 27,281 people with the legal awareness. On 9 December 2016, a 'Research & Development & Publications Cell' has been constituted comprising of Officers and Staff Members of High Court. The Cell will gather information and propose measures for better implementation of decisions adopted at national level conferences.

Technological Accomplishments

Case information website based on Cloud Technology and data migration Beta version website has been developed and deployed on cloud servers to view the information of Cases filed before Gujarat High Court. An application has been developed to store, retrieve and compile the data entered by various departments prior to submitting it to the Supreme Court of India for the purpose of Chief Justices' Conference. The data is being submitted quarterly on various subjects viz. Infrastructure and Subordinate Courts, Delay and Arrears Committee, Implementation of Information and Communication Technology, etc. Furthermore, State Court Management System Application has been developed to maintain and track the various ongoing construction works in the Gujarat Judiciary.

A new web portal for Gujarat State Judicial Academy (GSJA) has been developed. This portal has become online from 25 November 2016. The salient features of this portal includes registration of all Judicial Officers, Training Management & Scheduling, Online Exam, Feedback etc.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	34,23,16,000	60,61,75,000	1,76,04,60,000
Non-Plan	91,85,84,000	1,07,34,93,000	
Total	1,26,09,00,000	1,67,96,68,000	1,76,04,60,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	52
Working Strength of Judges	31

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	31
Highest	33

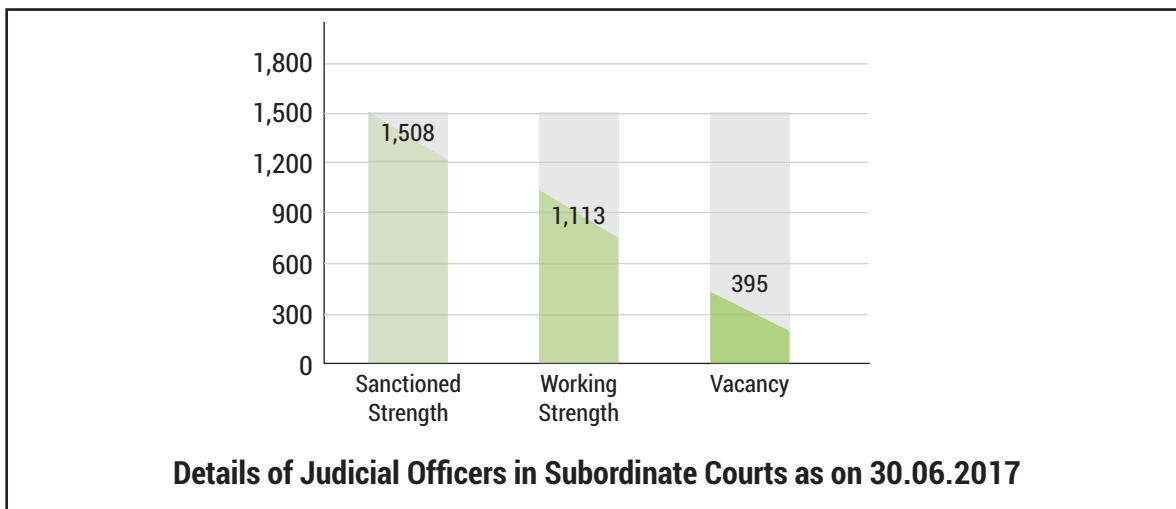
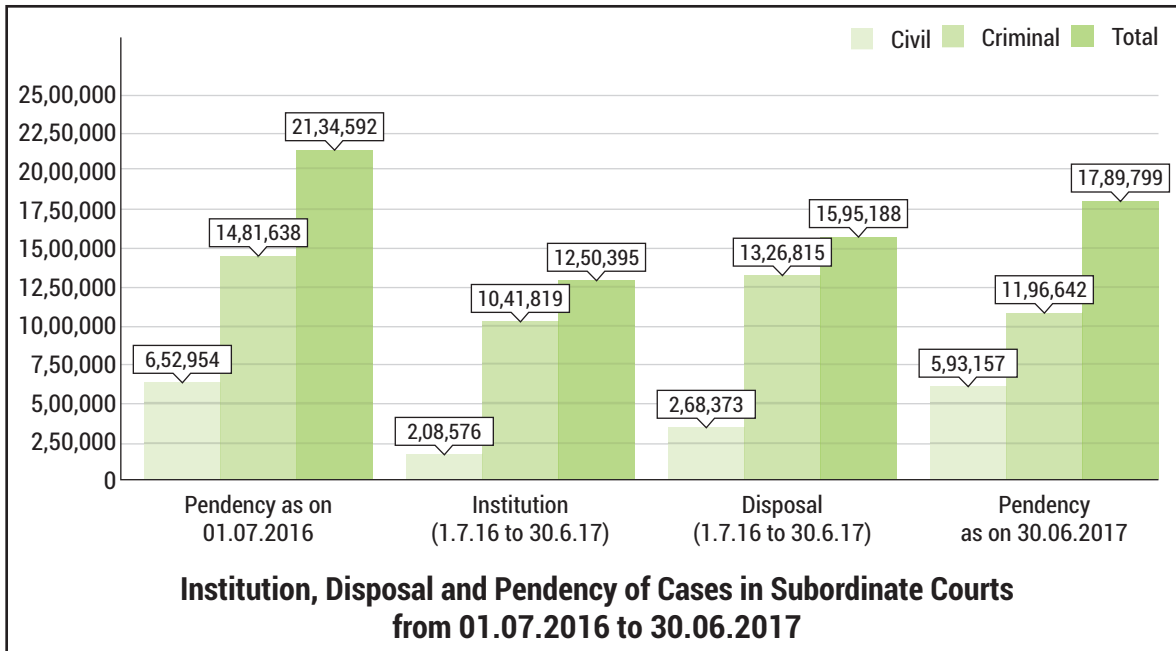
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

Cases more than 10 years old	12,887
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	220	286	123	383
Company Matters	858	582	575	865
Contempt (Civil)	142	242	240	144
Review (Civil)	1,365	2,146	2,236	1,275
Matrimonial Matters	303	250	174	379
Arbitration Matters	254	109	64	299
Civil Revisions	1,008	502	221	1,289
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	5,088	2,767	1,533	6,322
Civil Appeals	17,480	4,136	2,759	18,857
Land Acquisition Matters	4,663	2,111	1,494	5,280
MACT Matters	9,328	1,745	1,023	10,050
Civil Suits (Original Side)	1,202	220	146	1,276
Other than above	26,098	34,428	37,086	23,440
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4,096	10,483	9,994	4,585
Criminal Revisions	2,614	1,171	883	2,902
Bail Applications	984	14,508	14,309	1,183
Criminal Appeals	15,963	1,813	1,287	16,489
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	6,572	21,846	20,987	7,431
Other than above	13	01	0	14

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



22

HIGH COURT OF
HIMACHAL
PRADESH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Himachal Pradesh High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Karol, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.C. Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chander Bhusan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tarlok Singh Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Mohan Goel	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sureshwar Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Sharma	

*As on 6 November 2017

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Himachal Pradesh was preceded by the Court of Judicial Commissioner which was established on 15 August 1948 by the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948. The Court of Judicial Commissioner was vested with the powers of a High Court under the Judicial Commissioner's Court Act, 1950. The Punjab High Court Rules and Orders with suitable amendments were made applicable to all the Courts in Himachal Pradesh. In 1966 with the enactment of the Delhi High Court Act, which was also made applicable to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, the Court of Judicial Commissioner was replaced by the Himachal Bench of Delhi High Court at Shimla. After attaining Statehood in 1971, the State of Himachal Pradesh got its own High Court with Headquarters at Shimla.

The High Court building, also referred as 'Ravenswood', comprises of three blocks i.e. Main High Court Building, Old High Court Block and Administrative Block. There is a proposal to set up a New Block of the High Court (Phase -II) in place of the Old Block and a litigant shed to enhance

general public convenience.

The first Chief Justice of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh was Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.H. Beg. Two Judges of the Himachal Pradesh High Court namely, Hon'ble Mr Justice M.H. Beg and Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Pathak, had the distinction of becoming the Chief Justice of India. Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Pathak also remained a Judge of International Court of Justice at The Hague. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lokeshwar Singh Panta, another Judge of Himachal Pradesh High Court had the privilege of elevation to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Section 23 of the Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 spells out the jurisdiction of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh. Said provision states that the High Court shall have the jurisdiction and powers over all territory of the State of Himachal Pradesh under Article 225 and 228 of the Constitution of India. In addition, the High Court shall have pecuniary jurisdiction in all original Civil suits, the value of which exceeds thirty lac.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, 975 Lok Adalats were held, wherein 75,174 cases were settled (including MACT & National Lok Adalat) and Rs.10.53 crore was awarded as compensation in MACT cases. During the judicial year, Permanent Lok Adalats have been constituted in the State at various districts, with 23 sittings, wherein 110 cases were taken up and 63 cases settled. 18 Mobile Lok Adalats, by deputing Mobile Van, were organized in the State in which 800 cases were taken up and 799 cases settled. 2501 persons benefitted by legal aid in the judicial year. In order to further promote legal aid, Legal Literacy Camps are being organized in remote areas, industrial zones, hospital, melas & jails. At present, 1032 lawyers have been appointed to render legal aid to the needy persons at Sub Divisional Courts, District level Courts, Tribunal/Other Forums and High Court. These Panel Lawyers are being trained by Master Trainers, trained by NALSA.

Legal Services Clinics in jails have been established in all the District/Sub Jails in the State of Himachal Pradesh. These clinics are manned by the Para Legal Volunteers and Retainer Lawyers. During the judicial year, 2,254 inmates benefitted by these clinics. 2,100 Legal Literacy Camps (Vidhik Saksharta Shivir) were organized addressing 1.55 lac participants. 1,396 MNREGAs camps were organized from which 22,980 persons were benefitted through Para Legal Volunteers. Under the Legal Literacy Campaign in Schools, 711 schools were covered in the State by Judicial Officers and Advocates and 76,009 students were made aware of different provisions of law especially the fundamental duties as enshrined in the Constitution. With the adoption of the Project of Sensitization of the School children about the importance of Forest and

Environmental issues, the Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority was successful in encouraging 1.44 lac students from 2929 schools/colleges to plant 1.32 lac trees. 49 camps were organized exclusively for workers of unorganized sector.

Three Taluk Legal Services Committees have been constituted at Kasuali, District Solan, Jubbal, District Shimla and Indora, District Kangra. Three Legal Aid Clinics have been set up at Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital (Ripon) and Kamla Nehru Hospital. Radio talks titled as 'Kanoon Ki Baat' were aired from All India Radio Station, Shimla. A programme on Drug Menace was organised to convey the message on the ill effects of consuming tobacco, drugs and other narcotic substances which was attended by 530 students and teachers of various schools and social workers. Legal awareness campaigns were conducted through Melas/Fairs by which 226 persons benefitted.

12 Mediation Centres, one in High Court of Himachal Pradesh and 11 in the Sessions Divisions are functional. Two ADR Centres at Kangra at Dharamshala and Una were inaugurated on 11 March 2017. Five ADR Centres at Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kinnaur at Reckong Peo, Sirmaur at Nahan and Shimla are under construction. Total 2,062 cases were referred and 440 were settled. 20 hours training programme for trained mediators was organized at Solan. Furthermore, Legal Establishment named Nyaya Sanyag has been set up in the H.P State Legal Services Authority, Shimla, to provide multiple legal services under one roof and single window establishment for providing facilities to legal aid seekers at a single location. 304 Awareness Programmes/Activities were undertaken under each of the schemes launched by NALSA and 27,764 persons benefitted through them.

Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority has started Lecture Series on "Different Facets of Indian Constitution". The first lecture of the series was delivered on 10 December 2016 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, Judge, Supreme Court of India exhorting the members of the Bar for their contribution to the effectiveness of the legal system. Second lecture of series was delivered on 23 May 2017 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, discussing the impact of media on justice delivery system.

Technological Accomplishments

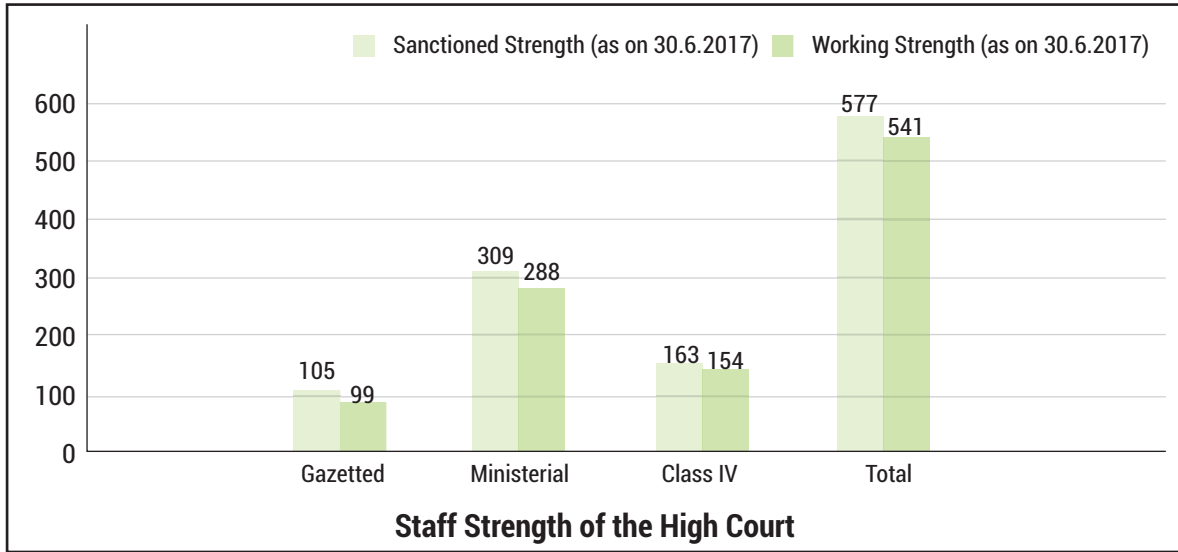
Video Conferencing Guidelines approved by State Court Management System (SCMS) Committee have been circulated to all the Judicial Officers in the State. Efforts are being made for implementation of the electronic payment of court fee in the Subordinate Courts of the State. Computer hardware to the 49 uncovered Courts and additional hardware to the 100 covered courts under eCourts Project has been provided. Multifunctional Printers and Duplex Network Printers have also been made available to the Subordinate Courts. Typing Test Software has been developed and tested successfully for conducting typing test for stenographers and clerks.

Information regarding Pecuniary and Territorial Jurisdiction of the Courts, information on Section/Act wise punishment and also the offence is bailable or non-bailable, have been published on the websites of the District Courts.

The work of scanning and digitization of court records has been expedited. 19,703 files comprising 11.01 lac pages have been digitized till 30 June 2017. Online Recruitment Software for submission of online applications for the various vacancies in the High Court and Subordinate Courts has been developed and the same is at the audit stage. SMS service to provide information to Advocates Litigants about cases has been launched in the District as well as Taluka level besides the High Court. Training for the Judicial Officers has been conducted on "CIS National Core Version 2.0", Training Programmes on "Ubuntu-linux-14.04 & LibreOffice-Writer/ Calc 4.2" and on "CIS National Core Version 2.0" for the Ministerial Staff working in Subordinate Courts of Himachal Pradesh have also been conducted. Work orders under eCourts Project, for installation of Solar Power Plants in the two complexes viz. Palampur, District Kangra and Theog, District Shimla, have been issued and installation work is in progress.



Entrance of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh

HIGH COURT STATISTICS**Budget of the High Court***

	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18
Plan	13,02,81,000	7,55,01,000	12,00,00,000
Non-Plan	26,33,89,000	34,75,08,000	35,80,89,000
Total	39,36,70,000	42,30,09,000	47,80,89,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

#Revised figures

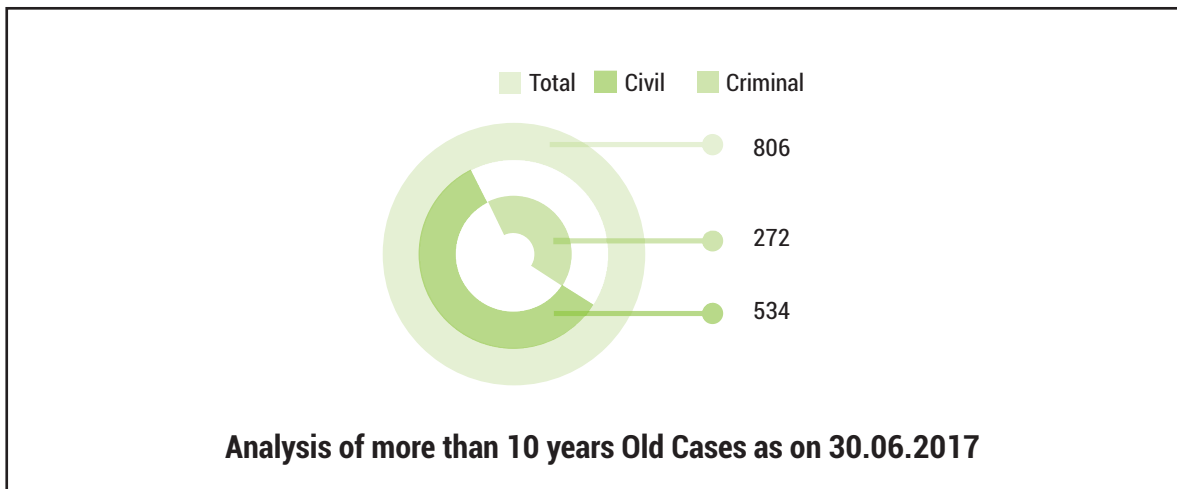
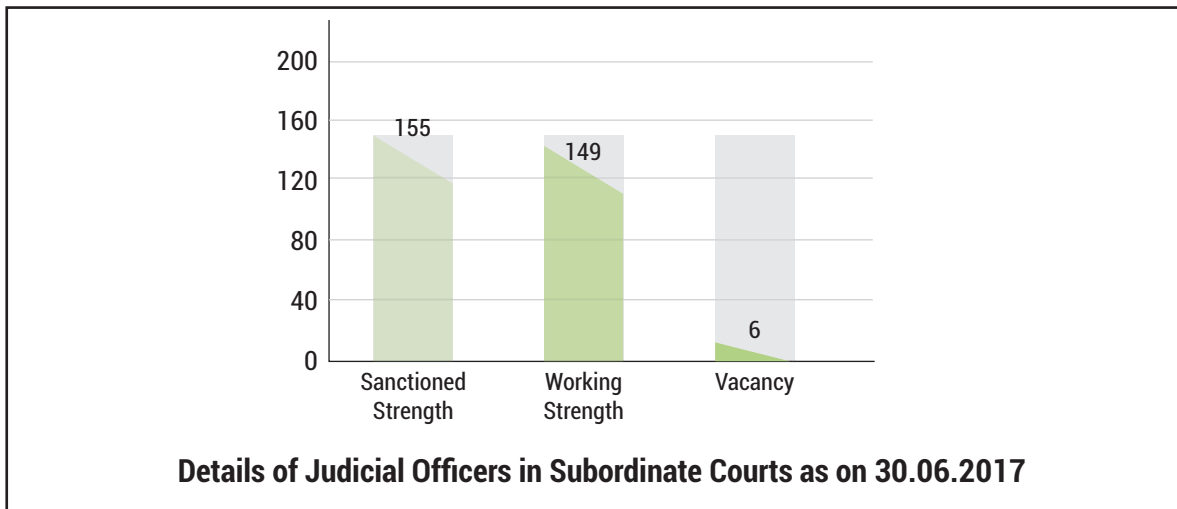
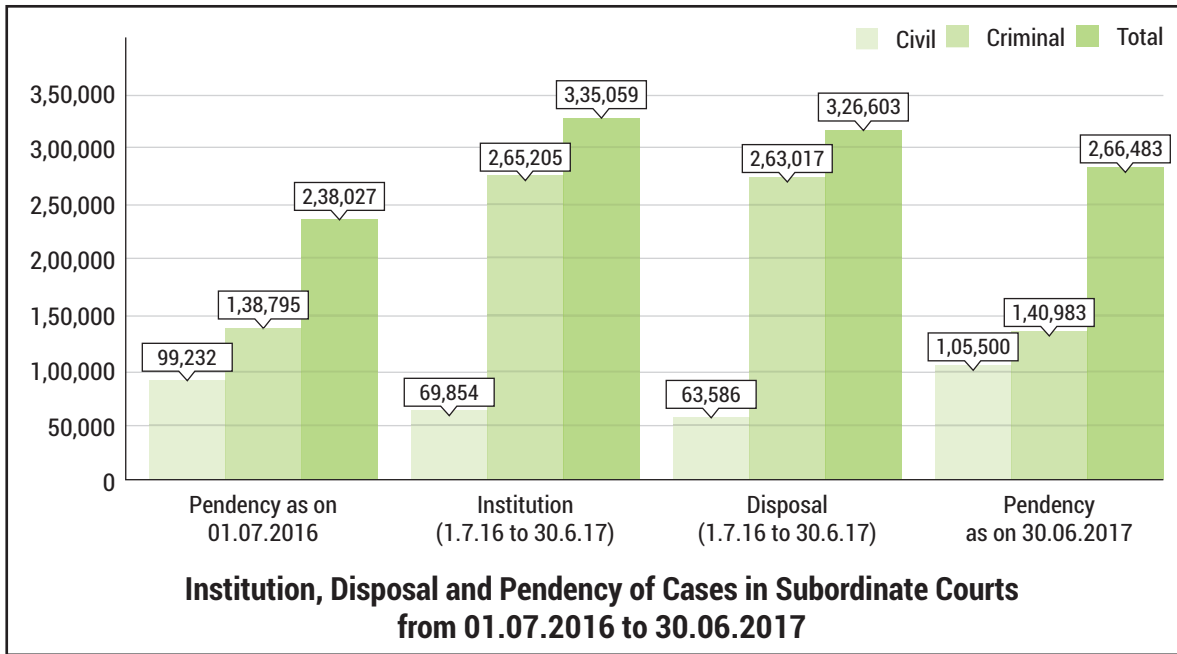
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases**Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)**

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	13
Working Strength of Judges	08
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	08
Highest	11
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	864

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	4,896	3,104	2,851	5,149
Company Matters	66	08	24	50
Contempt (Civil)	226	384	436	174
Review (Civil)	50	106	86	70
Matrimonial Matters	147	41	09	179
Arbitration Matters	252	127	102	277
Civil Revisions	568	247	242	573
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	192	22	46	168
Civil Appeals	5,540	1,264	618	6,186
Land Acquisition Matters	3,676	350	887	3,139
MACT Matters	2,135	459	524	2,070
Civil Suits (Original Side)	453	82	37	498
Other than above	1,969	1,757	2,308	1,418
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	11	20	23	08
Criminal Revisions	1,486	405	501	1,390
Bail Applications	448	1,525	1,404	569
Criminal Appeals	3,155	646	571	3,230
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	01	01	02	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	88	1,227	1,182	133
Other than above	425	408	420	413

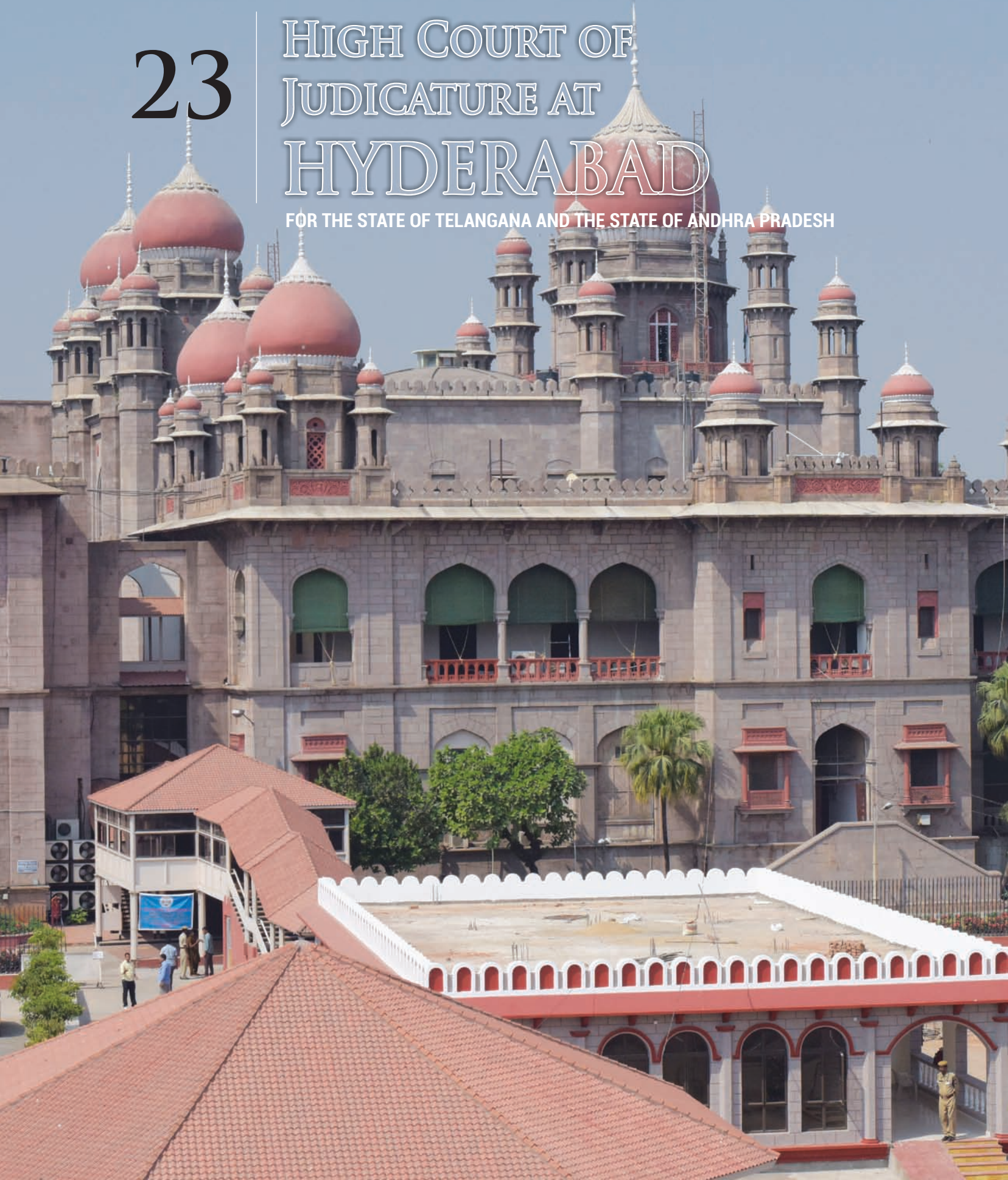
SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



23

HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE AT
HYDERABAD

FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Hyderabad*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Ranganathan, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramasubramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Challa Kodandaram Chowdary	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Javalakar Uma Devi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Nagarjuna Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Ramalingeswara Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nakka Balayogi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.V. Sanjay Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Siva Sankara Rao	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Telaprolu Rajani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suresh Kumar Kait	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Seetharama Murti	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shameem Akther
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Praveen Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice U. Durga Prasad Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.V.S.S. Somayajulu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.S. Ramachandra Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Sunil Chowdary	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K.Vijaya Lakshmi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Rajasheker Reddy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Satyanarayana Murthy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Keshava Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ponugoti Naveen Rao	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S.K. Jaiswal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manthoj Ganga Rao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Venkatanarayana Bhatti	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Shankar Narayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Shavili
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.V. Sesha Sai	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. Shyam Prasad	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Amarnath Goud
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The magnificent city of Hyderabad ruled by Nizams was the seat of the largest native State in ancient India. Before the introduction of a regular judicial system, the chief judicial power in civil matters was vested in the Subedar and the Kotwal was the head for criminal justice administration. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, Sir Salarjung (1853-83) introduced a regular and an efficient judicial system.

On 17 September 1948, the State of Hyderabad was acceded to the Indian Union. On 1 October 1953, the State of Andhra was formed under the Andhra Pradesh State Act 1953, by carving out 11 districts from the then State of Madras. It was on 5 July 1954 that the High Court for Andhra State was established at Guntur with only three judges initially. Shortly thereafter, four more judges were appointed.

In 1956, a new State of Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistic basis by merging the Andhra State with parts of Hyderabad State. As a result, the High Court for the new State of Andhra Pradesh was established at the existing High Court building at Hyderabad on 5 November 1956.

In the year 2014, under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014, the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, with effect from 2 June 2014. Consequently, the Andhra Pradesh High Court was renamed as the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh. The said High Court, remains a common High Court for the two States till the formation of a separate High Court for the present State of Andhra Pradesh.

The High Court building is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi and spreads across an area of 9.20 acres. Further, an additional land of 9.50 acres was allotted by the Government, taking the total land presently available to 18.70 acres.

The construction of the High Court building

commenced on 31 March 1919 and the building was inaugurated on 20 April 1920, by Nizam VII, Mir Osman Ali Khan, who was also the Architect of the High Court building. Built by using red and white stones in saracenic style, it is one of the finest buildings in the city of Hyderabad. There are 47 Court Halls and Chambers in the High Court.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The High Court conducted South Zone Regional Conference involving the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala on 22 and 23 October 2016 in collaboration with the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, on 'Enhancing Excellence of the Judicial Institutions: Challenges and Opportunities'.

A Training Programme for Tribal Youngsters on the Rights of Tribals was designed by AP State Legal Services Authority under the guidance of High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad, as part of implementation of NALSA (Protection and Enforcement of Tribal Rights) Scheme, 2015. As part of NALSA (Legal Services to the Workers in the Unorganised Sector) Scheme, 2015, the DLSA, Prakasam in May 2017, rescued 118 bonded labourers including children, women and men in a Brick Kiln in the district. To realize the motto of 'Access to Justice for All', the State Authority set up a stall in 77 All India Industrial Exhibition at Nampally, Hyderabad and with the help of panel lawyers, Para Legal volunteers, it disseminated legal knowledge to the general public, distributed literature, provided free legal advise and legal aid to the poor and needy for a period of 45 days. The State authorities have created many short films on protection of child rights entitled 'Spoorthy', on mediation entitled 'Maro Parishkaram', on the

rights of unauthorized workers entitled as 'Malupu', on poverty alleviation entitled as 'Cheyuta' and on victims of trafficking entitled as 'Marpu' and exhibiting these films in the Legal awareness programmes throughout the State particularly in the rural areas and also telecasting these short films through local cable TV networks for creating awareness.

The High Court Mediation Centre took the initiative and framed 'Alternative Dispute Resolution and Mediation Rules 2017'. The said Rules are a first of its kind to resolve the long standing divergence prevailing in the field. On the recommendations of the High Court, Commercial Courts were established in all Districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The High Court issued instructions to all the Unit Heads in the State of Telangana to collect Court Fee amount through eStamps Module as proposed by the Commissioner and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad.

On every working Saturday, a Special Division Bench is constituted for disposal of Criminal Appeals where legal aid is given to the appellant (accused). Arrears Committee has been constituted at the District level to monitor the disposal of pre-2012 cases for expeditious disposal. Online daily disposal statement from every Judicial Officer of the Subordinate Courts in



Panoramic View of the High Court

both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is being called on to effectively monitor the disposal of pre-2012 cases so as to achieve the target of zero pendency of pre-2012 cases by 31 March 2018.

A new Filing and Scrutiny Section in 10,000 sq.ft. area with all litigant friendly facilities of e-filing, and scanning has been established. A Juvenile Justice Cell is created to effectively monitor the affairs of Juvenile Justice matters in both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Biometric Attendance system and CCTV cameras are installed for effective governance. The High

Court has entered into an agreement on 13 October 2017 with M/s Energy Efficiency Services Ltd., a Joint Venture of Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Power, Government of India for implementation of energy efficiency measures in the High Court Building, District Court Buildings in the 13 Districts of Andhra Pradesh and residential quarters of Judicial Officers in the State and the work will commence shortly.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court has provided free Wi-Fi zone in the precincts of the High Court with one GB data per

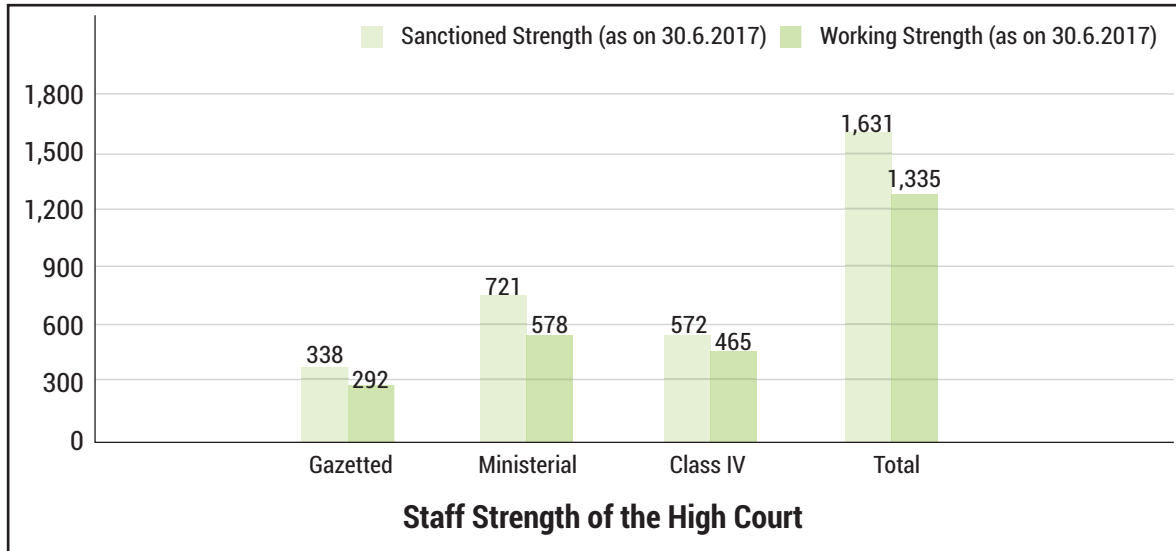


day. The High Court has commenced the Project of Digitization and Scanning of Judicial and Administrative records of the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad and as of now more than 3,000 files have been digitized and scanned. A web based application has been developed for monitoring the daily disposal by all the Judicial Officers in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. A web based application has been developed for the Registrar (Vigilance) to monitor the complaints and their disposals and also to monitor the proposals and sanctions in respect of court buildings in the States of Telangana and

Andhra Pradesh.

Digital Display Boards are being installed inside the Court Halls. CIS 2.0 Software has been implemented in all the Subordinate Courts in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. All Courts are being connected to the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). A Paperless Commercial e-Court is being established in Hyderabad at City Civil Court in the State of Telangana and exclusive Paperless Commercial eCourts are being established in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	66,40,37,000	73,05,00,000	80,69,83,000
Non-Plan	1,72,04,09,000	1,79,13,36,000	1,95,37,80,000
Total	2,38,44,46,000	2,52,18,36,000	2,76,07,63,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	61
Working Strength of Judges	27

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	23
Highest	27

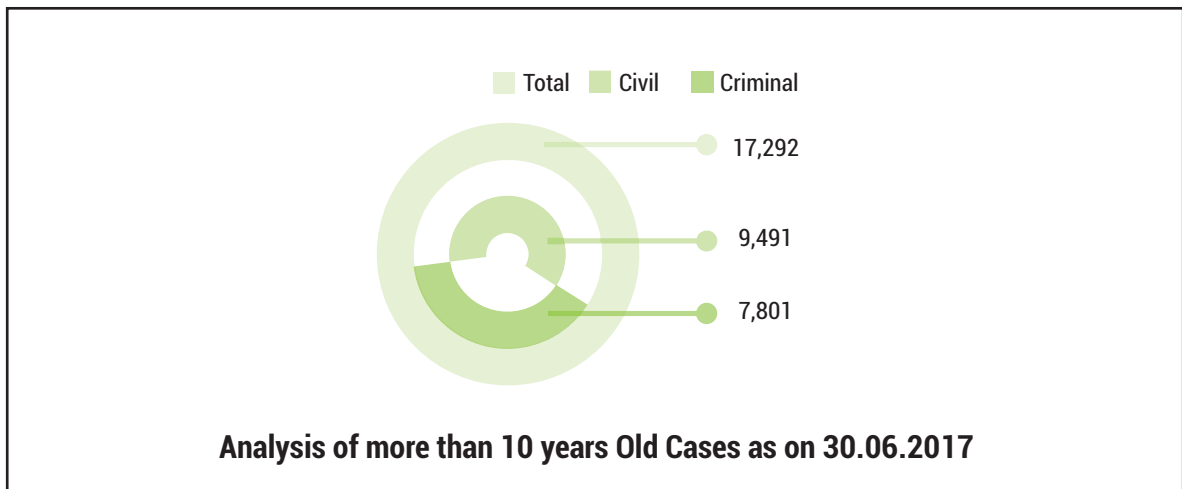
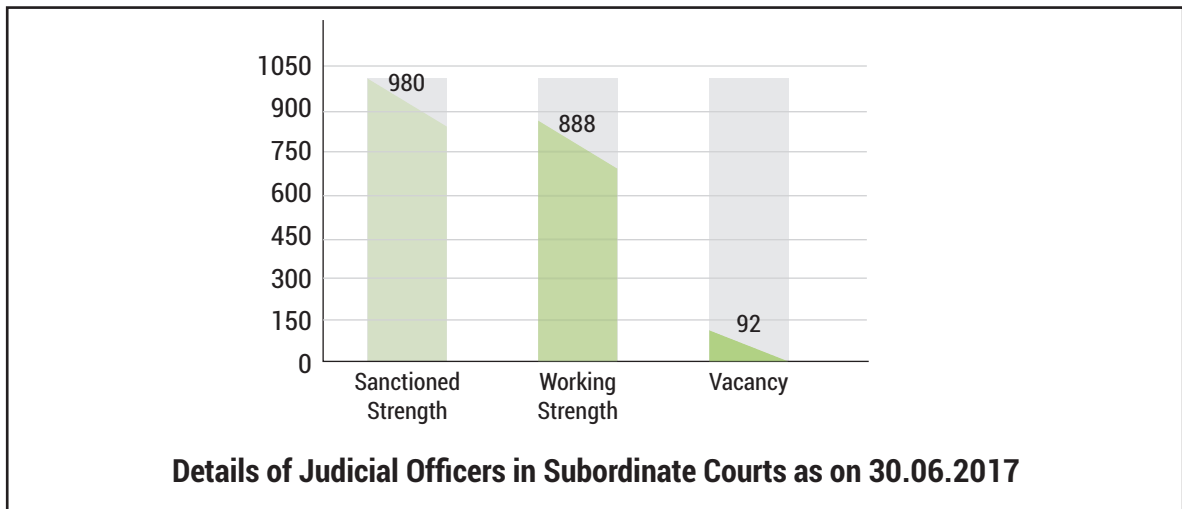
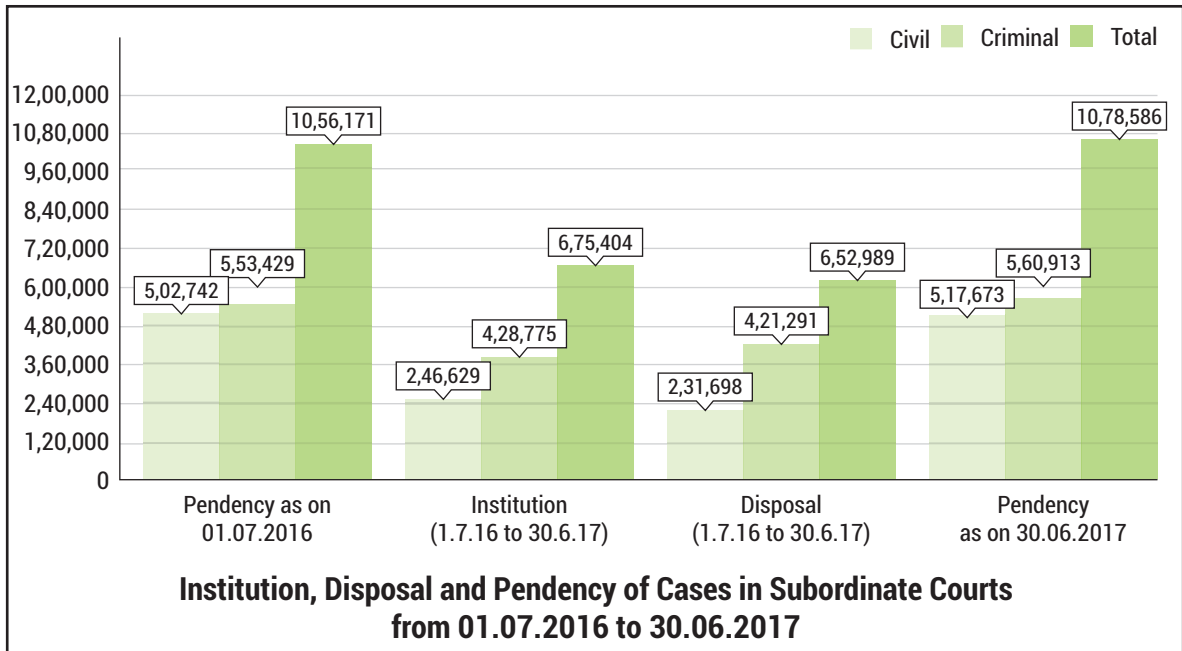
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

Cases more than 10 years old	29,707
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,40,527	53,644	34,052	1,60,119
Company Matters	1,317	985	922	1,380
Contempt (Civil)	6,036	3,257	1,391	7,902
Review (Civil)	0	--	--	--
Matrimonial Matters	3,398	543	278	3,663
Arbitration Matters	398	154	68	484
Civil Revisions	13,273	6,436	5,166	14,543
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,928	985	208	4,705
Civil Appeals	37,551	5,753	3,060	40,244
Land Acquisition Matters	2,639	867	279	3,227
MACT Matters	29,557	2,919	2,055	30,421
Civil Suits (Original Side)	14	02	02	14
Other than above	282	949	636	595
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	--	--	--
Criminal Revisions	12,937	3,434	1,833	14,538
Bail Applications	0	3,886	3,830	56
Criminal Appeals	9,497	1,450	481	10,466
Death Sentence Reference	01	02	01	02
Contempt (Criminal)	0	--	--	--
Misc. Criminal Applications	17,340	9,467	7,923	18,884
Other than above	0	--	--	--

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



24

HIGH COURT OF
JAMMU &
KASHMIR



High Court at Srinagar

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Jammu & Kashmir High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badar Durrez Ahmed- Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramalingam Sudhakar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dhiraj Singh Thakur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maharaj Krishan Hanjura
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.Y. Mir	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tashi Rabstan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar Gupta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Aradhe	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Janak Raj Kotwal	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Mohd. Magrey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Kumar	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The State of Jammu and Kashmir consists of three different divisions namely Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, each having a diverse and rich cultural heritage. The political and geographical amalgamation of these three divisions took place on 16 March 1846, when the 'Treaty of Amritsar' was signed between the Maharaja Gulab Singh and the British Government. The Ruler of the State, Maharaja Hari Singh in the year 1928, took a historic step for administration of justice by establishing a full fledged High Court of Jammu and Kashmir with a Chief Justice and two or more Judges. Lala Kanwar Sain was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir along with Lala Bodh Raj Sawhney and Khan Sahib Agaha Sayed Hussain as puisne Judges.

All Subordinate Courts in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, except those at Jagirs of Poonch and Chenani were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. By promulgation of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act 1939, a Judicial Advisory Board akin to the Privy Council in British India was established. The role of this Advisory Board was to advise the Ruler, on appeals referred to him from the decisions of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. On 19 July 1940, by virtue of a

Proclamation by the Ruler, the Jagirs of Poonch and Chenani, too were brought under the purview of the High Court. In 1954, by a Constitution Application Order, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India was extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thereby, the justice delivery system in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was seamlessly integrated with India. On 17 November 1956, Part V, VI and VII of the Constitution of India were adopted by the State of Jammu and Kashmir and consequently the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir was given powers to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

By the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act, 1957 (Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir) an independent judicial body with the High Court of Judicature at the top was established. Part VII of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir stipulates jurisdiction and powers of superintendence of the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. The Judicial Advisory Board established by the former Ruler was abolished. On the request of the Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir State, the Government of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India constituted a special bench headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan, the then Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble



High Court Building at Jammu

Mr. Justice S.R. Dass and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Hassan, which decided all the 17 appeals and upheld the judgments of the High Court. Thus, there was a gradual assimilation of the justice delivery system in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India and thereafter, the justice delivery system in the State came at par with the rest of the country.

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir has two buildings, one at each wing of the High Court at Srinagar and Jammu. In the Jammu building of the High Court, there are eight Court halls, 10

Chambers of Judges, an Administrative block, a Court Block, four halls for Jammu Bar, a Canteen and a Library as well as facilities such as J&K Bank, dispensary, post-office and BSNL collection counter. In the Srinagar wing, there are nine Court halls, nine chambers of Judges, Conference Hall, Administrative block, Court Block and three halls for lawyers. Facilities of J&K Bank, dispensary, post office, BSNL collection counter and a canteen is also available in the building. The Chief Justice's Secretariat along with the office of Registrar General shifts to Jammu in the winters and resumes seat in Srinagar in summers.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The State Legal Services Authority is concentrating in Pre-litigation as well as pending matters. In addition to regular Lok Adalats throughout the State, National Lok Adalats were also held in respect of various cases such as matrimonial disputes, motor accidents claim

cases, bank recovery matters and compoundable criminal cases. In the year 2016, 391 Lok Adalats were held while in 2017 a total of 186 Lok Adalats were conducted upto July. 1591 cases were referred to mediation and 77 settled in the year 2016. In the year 2017 a total of 549 cases were referred for mediation, out of which 47 have been settled upto August. Six Alternative Dispute



High Court's Conference Room at Srinagar

Resolution Centres (ADR) have been inaugurated and construction work of five more such Centres is complete. The process of computerization of five ADR Centres is underway. 164 mediators have been trained by Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee.

In the year 2016, the Jammu & Kashmir State Judicial Academy organized 21 training programmes both at Jammu & Srinagar for Judicial Officers, Public Prosecutors, Police Officers, Labour Officers, Staff of the High Court and Subordinate Courts Officers dealing with Food Safety Act, Members of Juvenile Justice Boards, Forest Officers, Drug Controllers, Drug Inspectors on various subjects.

In order to make 'Five Plus Zero' a reality, the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir has chalked out an action plan for disposal of all cases, which are pending for more than five years, by 31 March 2018. State Court Management System Committee has taken various measures including review of disposal of old cases on a periodic basis. Steps have also been taken to weed out infructuous matters and identification of cases

involving common questions of law for their listing before the Court.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Jammu & Kashmir has taken several steps towards digitization of court records. It is estimated that around 3.5 crore pages will be digitized in both the wings of the High Court. eCourt (Paperless Court) has been started in Srinagar & Jammu wings of the High Court. Daily orders and judgments of the High Court are being uploaded on LOBIS Server, which is maintained by NIC Delhi regularly and is accessible to everyone. Besides this, a new website has been developed with refreshed graphic user interface, which gives a detailed and exhaustive information about cause lists, current and archive roster etc. This website is also connected to NJDG as well as to LOBIS.

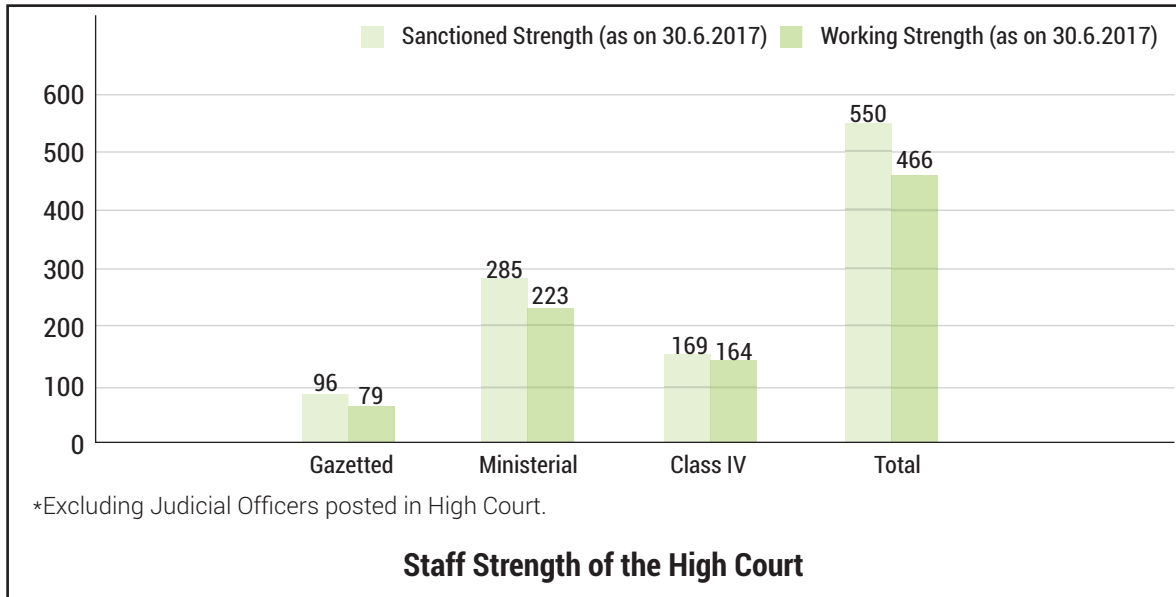
Case Information Software (CIS 1.0) has been rolled out in Jammu wing and efforts are on to roll out the same in the Srinagar wing too. A New web based Case Display System, which is based on

latest technology, has been installed in both the wings of the High Court.

Furthermore, new All-in-One (AIO) computers have been provided in the Court Rooms, Chambers of Hon'ble Judges, Filing Counters and different sections of the High Court. The work relating to new 10G LAN, with a provision of around 700 LAN points in Jammu and 600 points in Srinagar, is in progress. It will have a high transmission rate i.e., 10G=10x1024 mbps and dual edge to edge resilient network with minimum downtime with automatic IP Address allocation with MAC binding feature for security.

New Server Room has been constructed in the Srinagar wing and the construction of Server Room in Jammu will start soon. It will have 6 Blade Servers with chassis of latest configuration, NAS storage with an initial capacity of 15 TB storage and UPS of 10 KVA. The 6 Blade Servers with one Blade Chassis of the latest configuration have been procured for each wing of the High Court.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	61,46,66,000	24,07,55,000	4,50,00,000
Non-Plan	33,73,58,000	36,16,36,000	29,67,57,400
Total	95,20,24,000	60,23,91,000	34,17,57,400

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

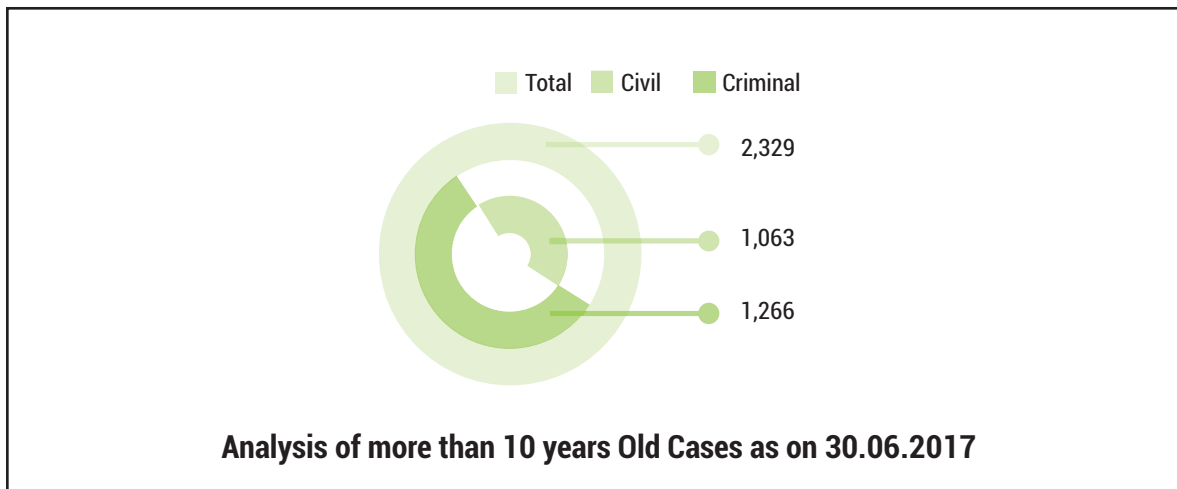
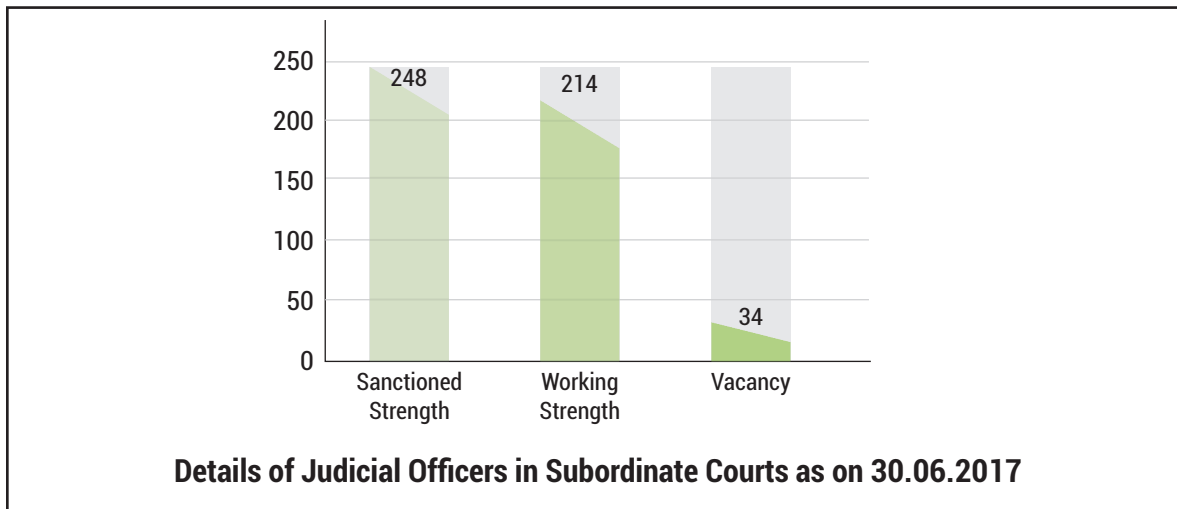
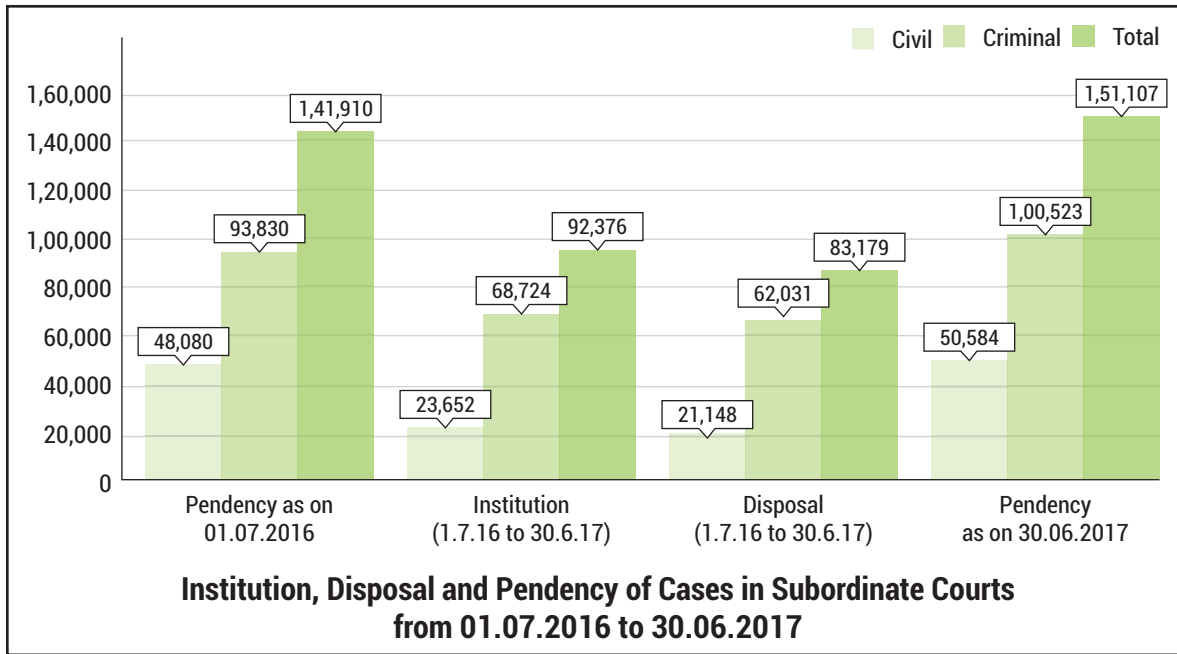
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	17
Working Strength of Judges	12
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	09
Highest	12
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	7,982

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017*				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	32,218	7,707	6,565	33,360
Company Matters	10	01	01	10
Contempt (Civil)	6,355	1,431	914	6,872
Review (Civil)	257	77	78	256
Matrimonial Matters	162	76	109	129
Arbitration Matters	311	48	55	304
Civil Revisions	393	56	65	384
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	723	37	94	666
Civil Appeals	1,436	322	271	1,487
Land Acquisition Matters	440	30	57	413
MACT Matters	3,360	469	112	3,717
Civil Suits (Original Side)	--	01	--	01
Other than above	7,869	2,782	2,450	8,201
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	--	--	--	-
Criminal Revisions	374	99	54	419
Bail Applications	198	225	104	319
Criminal Appeals	1,279	108	61	1,326
Death Sentence Reference	38	24	07	55
Contempt (Criminal)	17	03	04	16
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,642	803	497	2,948
Other than above	3,112	2,040	1,403	3,749

*Opening balance modified due to physical verification.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



25

HIGH COURT OF JHARKHAND



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Jharkhand*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.N. Patel, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rongon Mukhopadhyay	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Shankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aparesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratnaker Bhengra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bimlendu Bhushan Mangalmurti
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shree Chandrashekhar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ananda Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Choudhary
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amitav Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anant Bijay Singh	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramath Patnaik	Hon'ble Dr. Justice S.N. Pathak	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The history of the High Court of Jharkhand spreads across two phases. The first phase covers its history as part of the unified State of Bihar and the second phase gives its historic account after a separate State of Jharkhand was formed on 15 November 2000.

A circuit bench of Patna High Court was established at Ranchi on 6 March 1972. Thereafter, a permanent Bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi was established by virtue of the High Court at Patna (Establishment of Permanent Bench at Ranchi) Act 1976. The Ranchi Bench exercised jurisdiction and power vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the districts of Hazaribagh, Giridih, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Palamau and Sahebganj.

State of Jharkhand was formed by the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 on 15 November 2000. Section 25 (1) of the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 provided for a separate High Court for the State of Jharkhand (referred to as the "High Court of Jharkhand") from the appointed day, i.e., 15 November, 2000.

The erstwhile Ranchi Bench of the Patna High Court thus came to be established and was made functional as High Court of Jharkhand w.e.f. 15 November, 2000.

The High Court of Jharkhand was initially established with the sanctioned strength of 12

judges (10 permanent + 2 additional judges). Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Gupta was appointed as the first Chief Justice of High Court of Jharkhand and was sworn in on 5 December, 2000.

24 District Courts and five Sub-Divisional Courts are functioning in Jharkhand. High Court of Jharkhand is presently functional in the same old building, in which the Circuit Court and subsequently the Permanent Bench of the Patna High Court were operating. Construction of a new building to cope with the increasing workload is in process. The estimated cost of the project is approximately 460 crores and covers a total site area of 165 acres, which will comprise of an eco-friendly court complex stretching across 69 acres. The rest of the area is reserved for a residential campus, green belt zone, and allied infrastructure.

The territorial jurisdiction of High Court of Jharkhand extends over the entire State of Jharkhand comprising of Bokaro, Chatra, Deogarh, Dhanbad, Dumka, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamau, Ranchi, Sahebganj, Singhbhum (East) and Singhbhum (West) districts which are with the additional help of special Courts such as Exclusive Vigilance Courts, CBI Courts, Juvenile Justice Boards, Negotiable Instrument Courts, and Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Courts, etc.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

As a major drive for speedy and expeditious disposal of cases, Jharkhand High Court has set several targets. Target- I is identification and disposal of important criminal cases. 501 cases have been earmarked in consultation with the State Government for speedy disposal involving notorious criminals. Direction in this regard has been given to all the Principal District & Sessions Judges to closely monitor the progress of the trial with a direction to the officer concerned to dispose of such case by January 2018. Target - II is to dispose of five year and more than five years old cases. The disposal of more than five years old cases is being monitored fortnightly through Video Conferencing. Specific district wise targets have been given for disposal of five years and more old cases. Total 9,848 cases have been disposed of under this category so far out of 76,071 such cases. Target - III is a Special Drive to take up and dispose of certain number of Negotiable Instrument Act cases by 31 December 2017, throughout the State with a direction to all the Principal Districts & Sessions Judges to monitor and upload the disposal figure on day to day basis on the official website of High Court of Jharkhand. Under this category, total 2,180 cases have been disposed of out of pending 19,891 such cases. Target - IV is to dispose of Criminal Appeals/Jail Appeals in which Legal Aid has been provided at the State expenses by constituting special Division Benches on Saturdays. Starting from 9 September 2017 till 14 October 2017, 29 such cases have been disposed of in this special drive. Principal District Judges have been directed to ensure uniform distribution of cases amongst various courts with special emphasis to formulate and implement a pilot project to enhance quality, responsiveness and timeliness of Justice.

Three Additional Family Courts have been created and made functional in the district of Dhanbad, Jamshedpur and Ranchi in order to ensure expeditious settlement and disposal of matrimonial disputes. Compulsory Retirement has been given to 12 under performing Judicial Officers. Appointment

and posting of full time Secretary of State Court Management System Committee and Secretariat for rendering secretarial assistance to Hon'ble Committee for suggesting remedial measures for improving the condition of the Juvenile Homes and Inmates have been created and made operational. 66 Civil Judges (Junior Division) are expected to join by the month of November 2017. Recruitment process for 17 District Judges directly from the Bar is under process. Performance of the Judicial Officers is being monitored through Video Conferencing on regular basis and emphasis is being given to the disposal of old pending cases on priority basis.

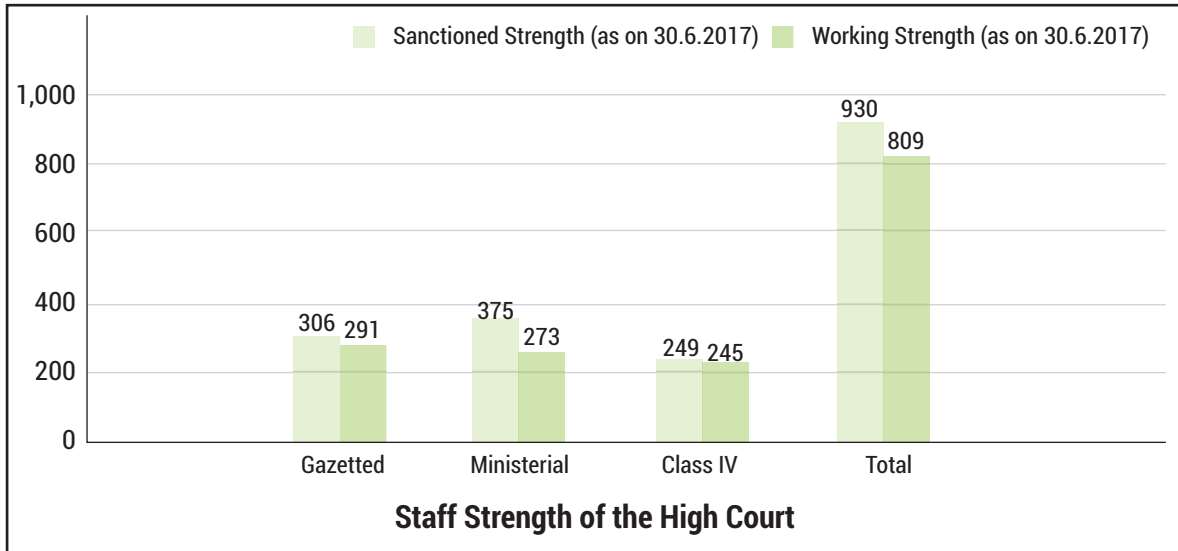
Technological Accomplishments

Under the digitization initiative, the process of scanning, digitizing, storage, integrated retrieval of case files maintained at the High Court consisting of approximately 3.60 crore pages is under process.

Rooftop Solar Power Plants have been made fully operational in the Civil Court of Khunti, Sahibganj, Simdega and Garhwa. Approval for installation of solar panels in all the Civil Courts is likely to be completed in coming financial year.

Direction for adducing evidence of Judicial Officers through Video Conferencing has been given to all the Principal District and Session Judges in order to save the time of the court. All the Judicial Officers have been provided with routers for internet connectivity and provision has been made for e-books/e-book reader. All the Judicial Officers have been provided with laptops and printers while the court rooms have been equipped with desktops/thin-client computers. Data of Lower Court is maintained electronically and uploaded on daily basis on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Kiosks have been made operational in all the District Courts for accessing data of Civil Courts. E-filing provision has been made operational for Commercial Courts.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	63,09,90,422	69,84,80,000	64,52,79,000
Total	63,09,90,422	69,84,80,000	64,52,79,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

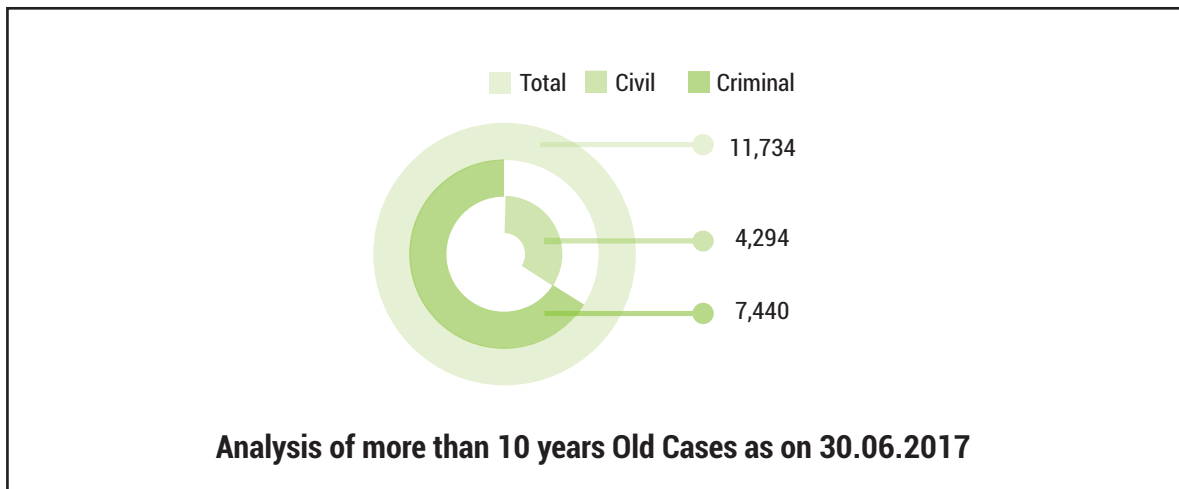
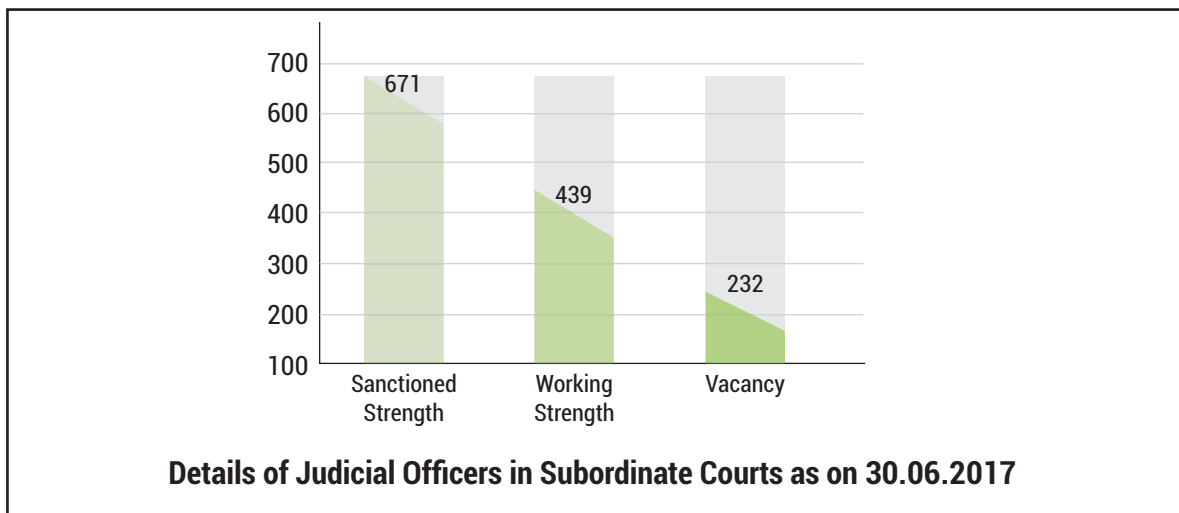
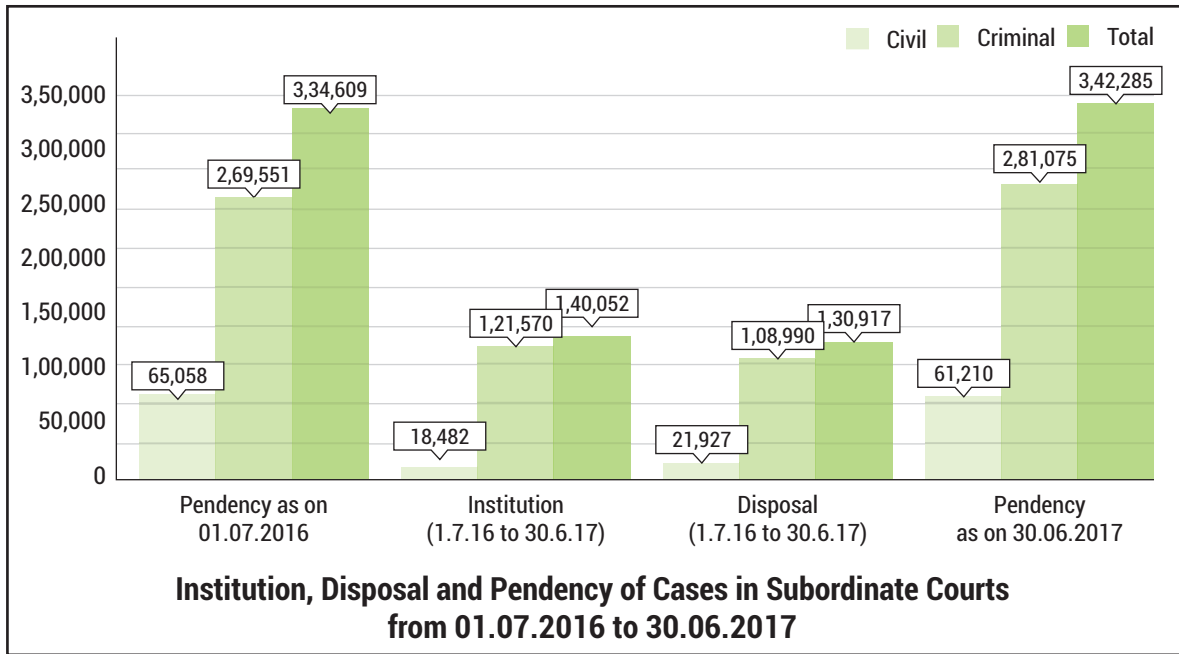
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	25
Working Strength of Judges	14
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	13
Highest	15
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	14,587

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	29,072	7,683	5,715	31,040
Company Matters	18	08	18	08
Contempt (Civil)	1,287	1,030	1,173	1,144
Review (Civil)	274	94	102	266
Matrimonial Matters	0	-	-	0
Arbitration Matters	173	51	55	169
Civil Revisions	218	47	23	242
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	228	28	44	212
Civil Appeals	93	11	05	99
Land Acquisition Matters	0	-	-	0
MACT Matters	0	-	-	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	2	-	-	2
Other than above	0	-	-	0
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	799	555	253	1,101
Criminal Revisions	6,825	1,729	1,182	7,372
Bail Applications	2,017	16,941	16,412	2,546
Criminal Appeals	17,494	2,018	334	19,178
Death Sentence Reference	07	02	0	09
Contempt (Criminal)	22	05	02	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	10,460	2,961	2,813	10,608
Other than above	0	0	0	0

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



26

HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Karnataka*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice H G Ramesh, Acting Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Sanganagouda	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Satyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.S. Dinesh Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Chauhan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aravind Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kempaiah Somashekar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Kothari	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rathnakala	Hon'ble Ms. Justice K. Somappa Mudagal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.B. Budhihal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sreenivas H. Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Narayana Swamy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Murthy Phaneendra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Michael Cunha
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Vijaykumar Malimath	Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Sujatha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basavaraj A. Patil
Hon'ble Ms. Justice B.V. Nagarathna	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Byrareddy Veerapa	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K.Sudhindrarao
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Sreenivase Gowda	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narendar G.	Hon'ble Dr. Justice H.B.P.Sastry
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The history of the High Court goes back to the pre-independence era when the State of Karnataka was known as State of Mysore. The administration of justice in the erstwhile State of Mysore graduated from the locally confined Sadar Munsiff to the judges of the Huzur Adalath, and thereafter to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore in 1856. In the year 1881 the post was renamed as the Chief Court of Mysore under Chief Court Regulation (1) of 1884, which was passed under Mysore Act of 1884 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III on 28 May 1884. A Bill was thereafter tabled in the Legislative Council proposing that the Chief Court may be designated as "The High Court of Judicature of Mysore". The Bill was introduced and after discussion, a note was submitted to Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, who approved the change to "High Court of Mysore" by an order dated 30 January 1929.

The High Court of Mysore continued to exercise jurisdiction over the former princely State of

Mysore, and thereafter, over Part-B State of Mysore till 26 January 1950. With the re-organization of States, in the year 1956, High Court of Mysore extended its jurisdiction to the entire State of Mysore which was re-named as State of Karnataka, with effect from 1 November 1973. The Karnataka High Court is currently functional with its principal seat at Bangalore and two permanent circuit Benches at Dharwad and Gulbarga.

The building in which the High Court at Bengaluru is presently functioning is called *Attara Kacheri*. *Attara Kacheri* means "eighteen offices, or departments", which originally comprised the general and revenue secretariat of the erstwhile Mysore State.

The *Attara Kacheri* is a two-storied building of stone and brick coloured in an earthy red hue in Greco-Roman style of classical form of architecture – a structure of vast expanse with

iconic porticos at the centre and the two ends of the elevation. It covers an area of 1.95 lakh square feet. The arcaded building contains several spacious rooms and verandas and has abundant light and ventilation.

In early 1990 a new construction began parallel to, and as a replica of *Attara Kacheri*. The new annexe of the *Attara Kacheri* was inaugurated in mid 1995, and from early 1996 onwards, courts started functioning therein, with the exception of the Court of the Chief Justice, which is on the second floor of the *Attara Kacheri*, the existing building. The Chamber of the Chief Justice, Conference Hall and other facilities are also on the second floor.

The Chief Court of Mysore expanded its territorial jurisdiction beginning from the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station Area in Bangalore to the then Maharaja of Mysore, by Act XXIV of 1947, to the inclusion of the State of Coorg by Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act,

1952 and Bellary (now Bellari) district in the year 1953.

With the passage of time, the Chief Court of Mysore also experienced changes in its jurisdiction. The Chief Court of Mysore was exercising both original and appellate civil jurisdiction from 1884 to 1891. From 1891 to 1897-98 it exercised only appellate jurisdiction on the civil side. Its original jurisdiction was again restored and it exercised such jurisdiction from 1898-99 to 1901-02. From 1 January 1903, the Chief Court (later the High Court) has not exercised any original civil jurisdiction. In the year 1908, the Sessions Court, Bangalore Division was abolished. The Chief Court was invested with original criminal jurisdiction over the said Division, which was exercised till it was withdrawn with effect from 21 August 1911, when the Sessions Court, Bangalore Division was re-established.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

For streamlining the administration of justice in the State, new practices have been introduced. The High Court has issued guidelines to all Judges of the District Judiciary to ensure speedy trial and disposal of cases relating to/concerned with Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Women and Children; Senior Citizens above 65 years; Marginalized Sections of the Society; Persons with Disabilities; Juveniles in Conflict With Law; Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; Prevention of Corruption Act; Juvenile Justice Cases; Adoption Cases; Foreign Nationals; Motor Vehicle Cases; Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985; HIV Positive Litigants; Under Trial Prisoners and

Reserved Judgments. Also, guidelines for disposal of very old cases have been issued including five year plus cases.

Judicial Process Re-engineering for BPR (Business Process Re-engineering) Report and Supplementary Report suggesting amendments to Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice has been completed. In order to do away with procedural wrangles coming in the way of speedy disposal, a Report suggesting amendments to the Karnataka Criminal Rules of Practice is under preparation.

Under the aegis of the High Court of Karnataka, the Bangalore Mediation Centre (BMC), has mediated 10,032 cases and settled 3,778 cases during the judicial year. Important programmes such as Mediation Training programme,



View of the Library of the High Court

Refresher Training programme for 251 mediators, Orientation programme for 269 Judicial Officers & Referral Judges and Awareness programme for 1,132 Bar members were organized at BMC. Mediation Centres are functioning at 28 Districts and in Taluk Head Quarters and they are maintained/monitored by the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, wherein, 1,851 Mediators are working.

In this judicial year, the total number of cases referred to the Arbitration Centre were 150. On 1 July 2016, 146 Arbitration proceedings were pending and out of the aforesaid cases, 118 disputes have been adjudicated upon by passing final awards. There have been two pre-arbitration settlements and 23 awards by way of settlement. Number of domestic and international arbitrations handled by the Centre are 449 and 16 respectively.

Lok Adalats are held regularly for settlement of cases pending & pre-litigation cases. 3.57 lac cases pending before the courts have been settled and 22.9 lac Pre-litigation cases have been settled. Janata Nyayalaya (Lok Adalat) sittings other than National Lok Adalats are being held every month and total 3.43 lac cases have been settled. Furthermore, during this period 7,105 Legal Literacy programmes have been organized, 5,385 persons have been extended legal aid and 38,891 persons were provided free legal advice. Programmes have been conducted through All India Radio as well as Doordarshan and publications have also been released. Between April 2016 and March 2017 a total of 4,830 cases have been settled before the permanent Lok Adalats. From April 2017 till end of August 2017 the number of cases settled are 2,740.

Karnataka Judicial Academy has a website (kjablr.kar.nic.in) on which, latest important judgments of the Supreme Court and High Court are web hosted for the use and benefit of the judicial officers, so as to keep them updated on latest developments in the law. Also, a 'e-news Letter', containing important and useful information as well as the schedule of training programmes imparted in the Academy are circulated amongst the Judicial Officers in the State.

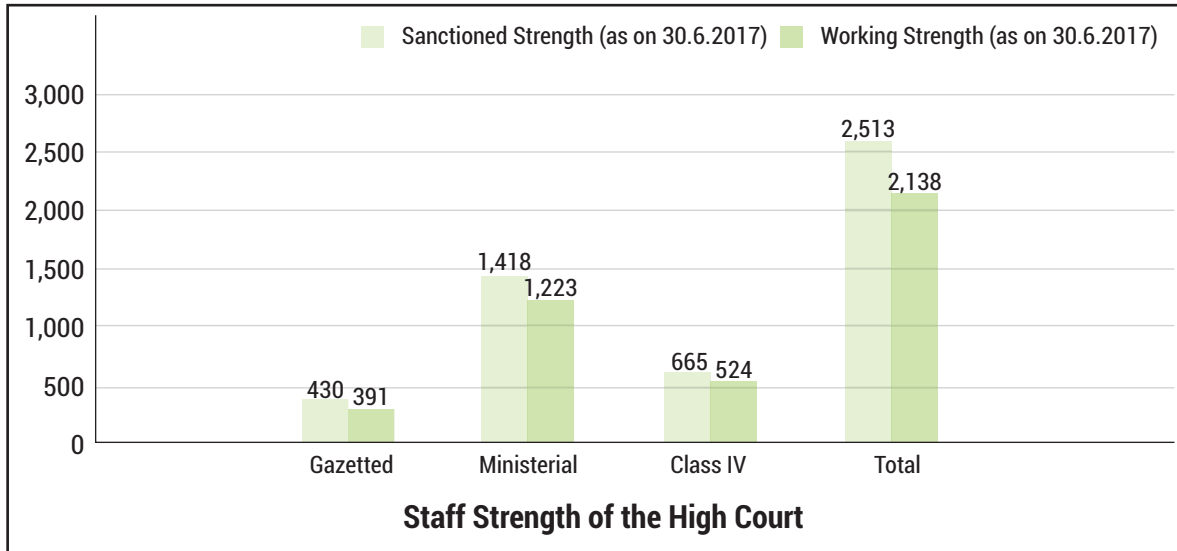
Technological Accomplishments

Under the digital initiatives, the High Court of Karnataka has played a pivotal role in

computerization of its functioning in association with National Informatics Centre (NIC). Computerization of the Subordinate Courts in the State is already under process.

The Technical Team of High Court has developed unique periphery modules like CISEXT Report to generate various kinds of reports, Copying Module to monitor status of copying application, and Accounts Module for maintaining accounts digitally. All the establishments are connected to Nation Judicial Data Grid and information is available to public at large, litigants and advocates. SMS facility and e-summons facility is enabled to facilitate easy dissemination of information relating to the case, both to the litigants and the advocates.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,13,31,25,000	1,11,34,00,000	1,25,03,46,000
Total	1,13,31,25,000	1,11,34,00,000	1,25,03,46,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	62
Working Strength of Judges	29

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	25
Highest	31

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

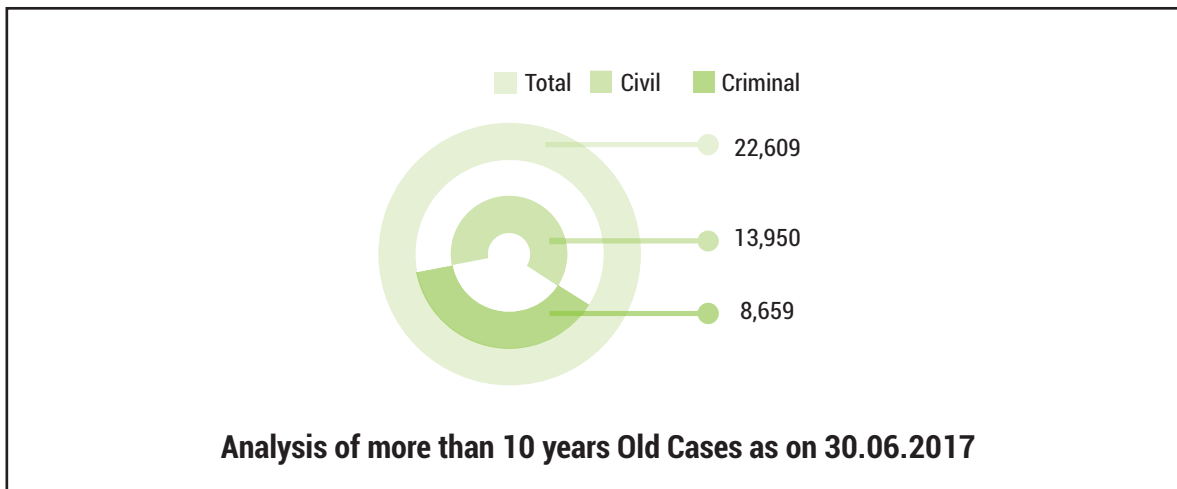
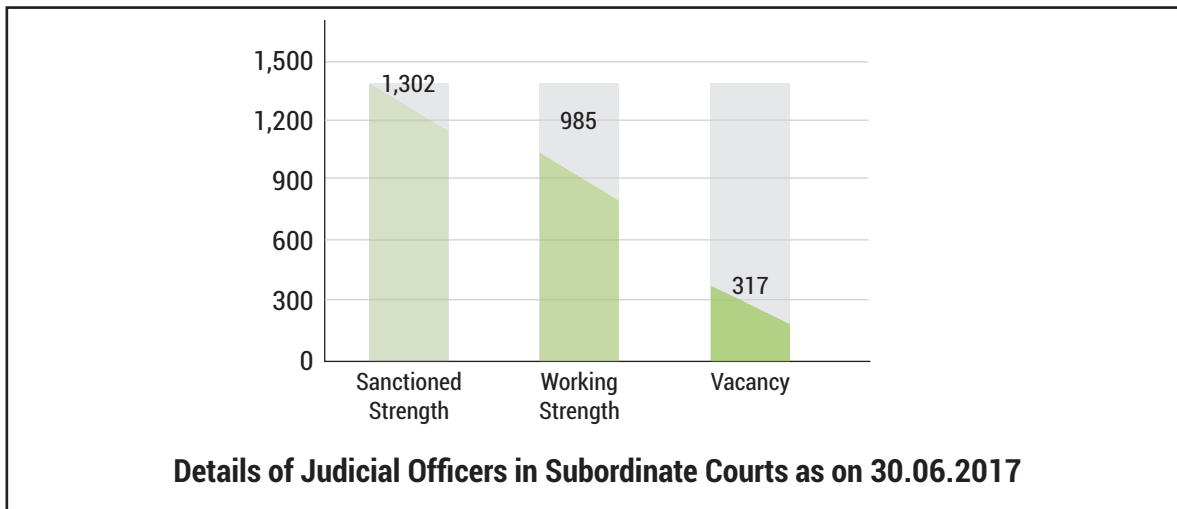
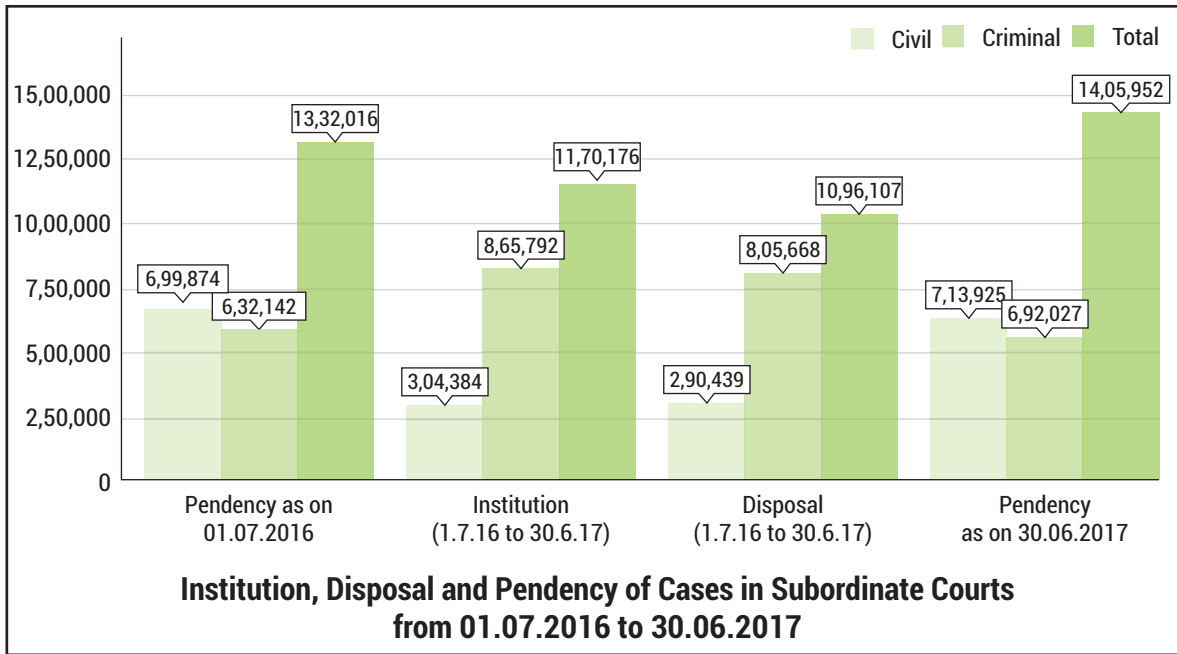
Cases more than 10 years old	2,845
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,19,107	79,330	61,049	1,37,388
Company Matters	2,619	970	1,547	2,042
Contempt (Civil)	774	2,457	1,994	1,237
Review (Civil)	2,399	2,029	2,238	2,190
Matrimonial Matters	1,597	562	191	1,968
Arbitration Matters	-	-	-	-
Civil Revisions	2,404	1,339	1,120	2,623
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	3,234	1,450	1,028	3,656
Civil Appeals	42,312	11,400	5,844	47,868
Land Acquisition Matters	2,420	509	966	1,963
MACT Matters	46,668	12,947	9,743	49,872
Civil Suits (Original Side)	10	01	0	11
Other than above	10,566	10,490	5,766	15,290
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	-	-	-	-
Criminal Revisions	4,591	2,071	1,106	5,556
Bail Applications	1,126	7,663	7,329	1,460
Criminal Appeals*	9,038	2,972	1,072	10,938
Death Sentence Reference	27	03	04	26
Contempt (Criminal)	44	15	15	44
Misc. Criminal Applications	0	0	0	0
Other than above	7,573	6,670	5,387	8,856

*Opening Balance modified.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



27

HIGH COURT OF KERALA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Kerala High Court*

Hon'ble Mr Justice Navaniti Prasad Singh, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Antony Dominic	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Hariprasad	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anu Sivaraman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Ravindran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.S. Naidu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raja Vijayaraghavan Valsala
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Mohan Kuriakose	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Ubaid	Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Sudheendra Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.R. Nair Ramachandra Menon	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Abraham Mathew	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.P. Jyothindranath
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V.K. Abdul Rehim	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alexander Thomas	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mary Joseph
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Ravikumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Muhamed Mustaque	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sathish Ninan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Chitambaresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Devan Ramachandran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Shaffique	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil K. Narendran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Somarajan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Harilal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice P.V.Asha	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V. Shircy
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Vinod Chandran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.B.Suresh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Babu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D. Rajan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sunil Thomas	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Kemal Pasha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaji P. Chaly	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Kerala came into being on 1 November 1956, with its seat at Ernakulam.

The roots of the High Court of Kerala go back to the Rulers of Travancore-Cochin, to Colonel Munro- the architect of regulated judicial systems in the native States of Travancore and Cochin, to the High Court of Madras, to the Travancore High Court, to the Cochin High Court and to the Travancore Cochin High Court. Till the time of Colonel Munro, there was no provision for the administration of justice in the form of independent Tribunals. Colonel Munro submitted a regulation to reorganise the courts. Her Highness, the Rani passed the Regulation in 1811. Pursuant thereto, Zilla Courts and Huzur Court

(Court of Appeal) were established. In 1861, the Sadar Court replaced the Huzur Court, possessing all the powers, now exercised by the High Court. It functioned from 1861 to 1881. Thereafter, in 1887, the High Court of Travancore was established. Soon after, the Huzur Court was reconstituted as the Raja's Court of Appeal and sub-Courts were reconstituted as the Zilla Courts. In 1900, the Raja's Court of Appeal was reconstituted as the Chief Court of Cochin. Thereafter, the Chief Court became the High Court. After independence, Travancore-Cochin State was integrated, and on 7 July 1949, the High Court of Travancore-Cochin was inaugurated with its seat at Ernakulam. Shortly after, integration of Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar, the State of Kerala was formed



Chief Justice's Court

on 1 November 1956, and the High Court of Kerala was established.

The new High Court building was inaugurated on 11 February 2006. It is a nine storeyed building with a plinth area of 52,260 sq. mtr., consisting of 12 blocks built around four courtyards, with 30 Court halls and 36 Judges' chambers. The High

Court has renovated its auditorium so as to meet its increasing needs and to match up with modern standards.

The territorial jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala extends to the entire State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KeLSA) held 88 legal awareness programmes in jails. A 'Two-Day Mass Door to Door Campaign' was conducted across the State in November 2016. 4.81 lac persons benefited by Legal awareness programme conducted through Panel Lawyers, PLVs. 5264 legal awareness programmes/camps were conducted reaching out to 13.53 lac people. Schools and colleges were also tapped by introducing books on legal awareness for the students in vernacular language. English classes were also conducted in all the schools in the State. A State Level Quiz Competition was also held at the School, Taluk, District and State level on legal awareness. 'Sthreeyum Niyamavum', a booklet

containing information on various laws for the protection of Rights of Women was distributed throughout the State during awareness programmes. Booklets on Fundamental Duties, 'Ente Rajyam Ente Swargam' in vernacular and 'My Nation My Heaven' in English, were released. 'Neethipoorvam' a compilation of programme on 'Constitutional Values', aired by AIR, Kochi was released. Directions regarding legal services to under trial prisoners were issued to all DLSAs to comply with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP(C) No.406 /2013. Under Trial Review Committees have been set up in all the districts. These committees had convened quarterly meetings to monitor and review all eligible cases. 70 undertrial prisoners have been released so far. Under the Victim Compensation



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India addressing at the Valedictory Ceremony of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the High Court of Kerala

Fund as notified by the State Government, several claims for compensation were settled and KeLSA disbursed Rs. 1.17 crore. The number of legal service beneficiaries during the judicial year were 92,203.

Legal Awareness Programme on Juvenile Justice, Adoption and issues of Transgender, workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws' and legal Literacy Classes at various schools, colleges and clubs were conducted at the district level by KeLSA. The topics included Women Empowerment, POCSO, Child Labour and trafficking and Environment Protection etc.

The High Court Legal Service Committee has extended legal advice/counselling to 510 people and appointed counsels for 520 applicants. This year, the Kerala Judicial Academy has become fully operational at its new campus at Athani from 18 February 2017 onwards. The Academy, apart from the induction training for the Judicial Officers, has arranged trainings for the Advocates, Members of Juvenile Justice Board, Members of Child Welfare Committee, Special Juvenile Police

Units and the Investigating Officers of CBI and Vigilance & Anti-Corruption Bureau etc. The Academy conducted refresher courses for Sub-Judges, colloquium on Human trafficking for Magistrates, orientation programmes for the trainees, special programme for Principal District Judges & Chief Judicial Magistrates and training for Munsiff-Magistrates. Training programmes for the staff of Subordinate Courts were also conducted at various Centres.

27 Gram Nyayalayas were established in the State of Kerala in the judicial year. The court complex, constructed at Ernakulam was inaugurated on 1 November 2016.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Kerala under eCourts Mission Mode Project is going through its Phase-II. Under this Phase, 339 Courts have been included and District Court Computer Committee were constituted in all the 14 districts for the implementation of eCourts Project, Phase-II.

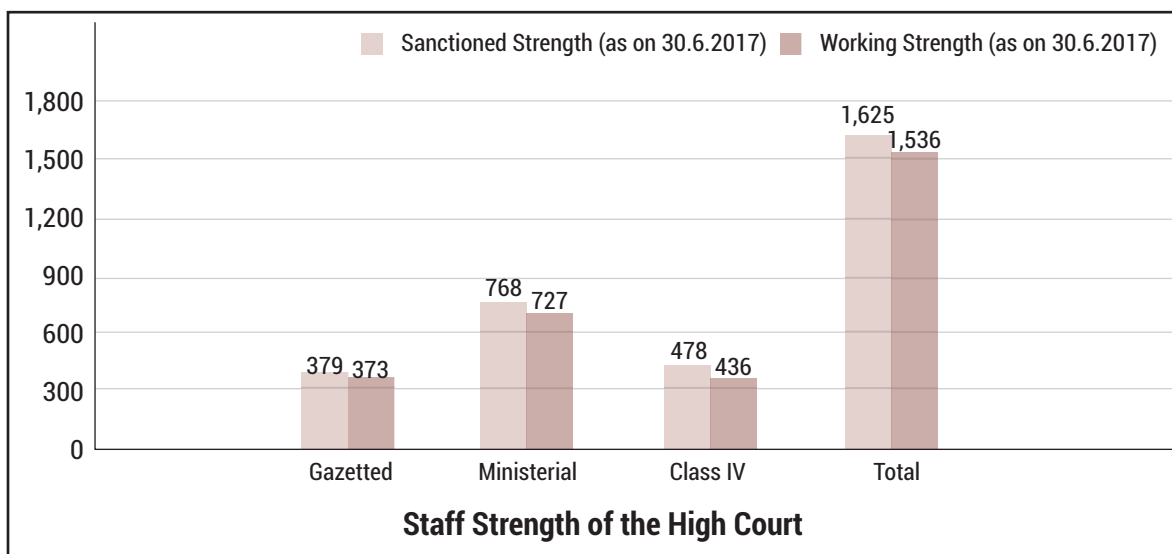


These 339 Courts were provided 1,356 desktops. Steps were initiated to provide computer and accessories in 117 Courts, which were not included in the eCourts Project under State fund. CIS 2.0 has been implemented in all the Courts having hardware and connectivity. SMSs are being sent from 62 locations in the State and the android mobile application for case status has been launched successfully. Steps have also been initiated to create a permanent IT cadre in Subordinate Courts with 56 Technical persons. An application module for online fee payment (net banking, payment via credit/debit card etc.) besides offline mode, is being developed to incorporate it in the online application filing programme already hosted in the website. Video Conferencing facility has, so far, been implemented in four District Jails and six District Courts on pilot basis. Under Phase-II, the Video Conferencing facility is proposed to be implemented in 150 Courts and 30 jails in the State. The web based application is developed by

NIC for online monitoring of all computer hardware and accessories. AMC and inventories are in its last leg of implementation in Subordinate Courts.

Pursuant to the action plan adopted by the Chief Justice's Conferences in 2009, the High Court of Kerala had approved the model Courts project for the conversion of the 28 existing Courts (14 Civil Courts and 14 Criminal Courts) in three phases. The model courts will have facilities like Judicial Service (Information) Center, Touch Screen Kiosk Witness Lounge, Steel Chairs and Ramp for differently-abled, Public Address System, Display Boards etc. The Phase I and Phase II of the model court project has already been implemented and the Phase III of the project is under way.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	65,00,000	60,00,000	2,10,00,000
Non-Plan	1,01,50,54,000	1,06,71,54,000	1,24,93,14,000
Total	1,02,15,54,000	1,07,31,54,000	1,27,03,14,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	47
Working Strength of Judges	36

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	32
Highest	38

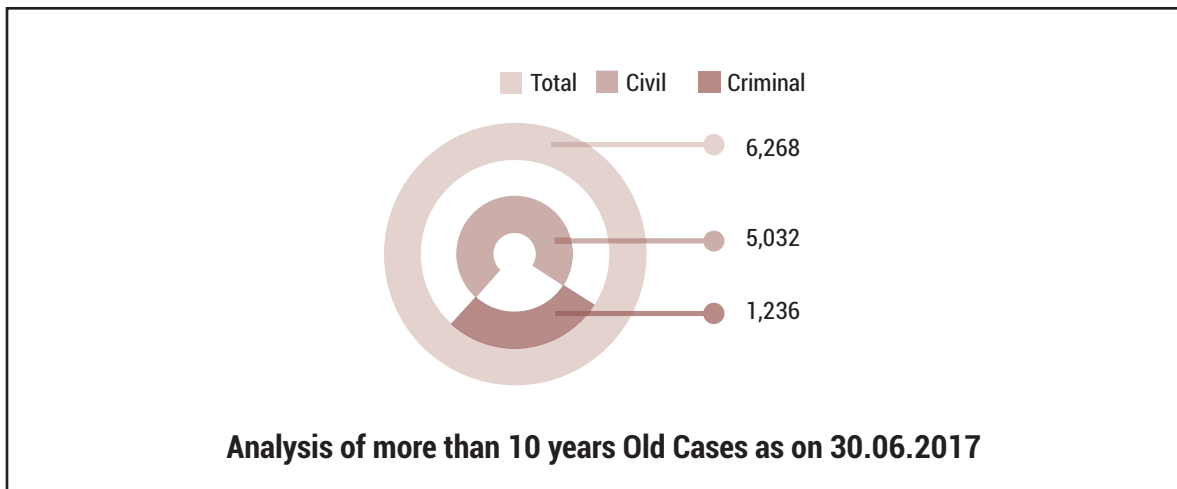
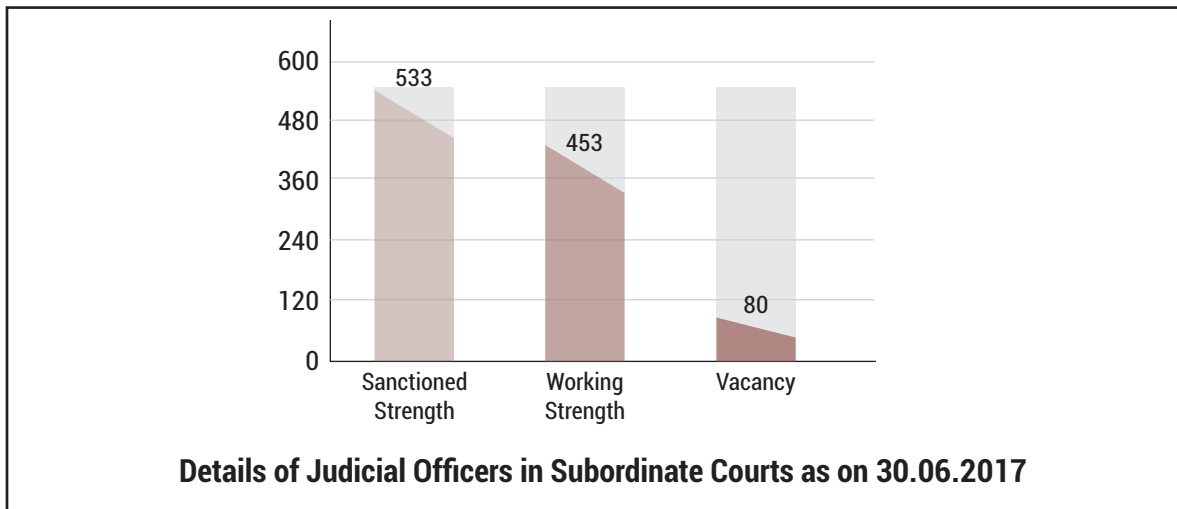
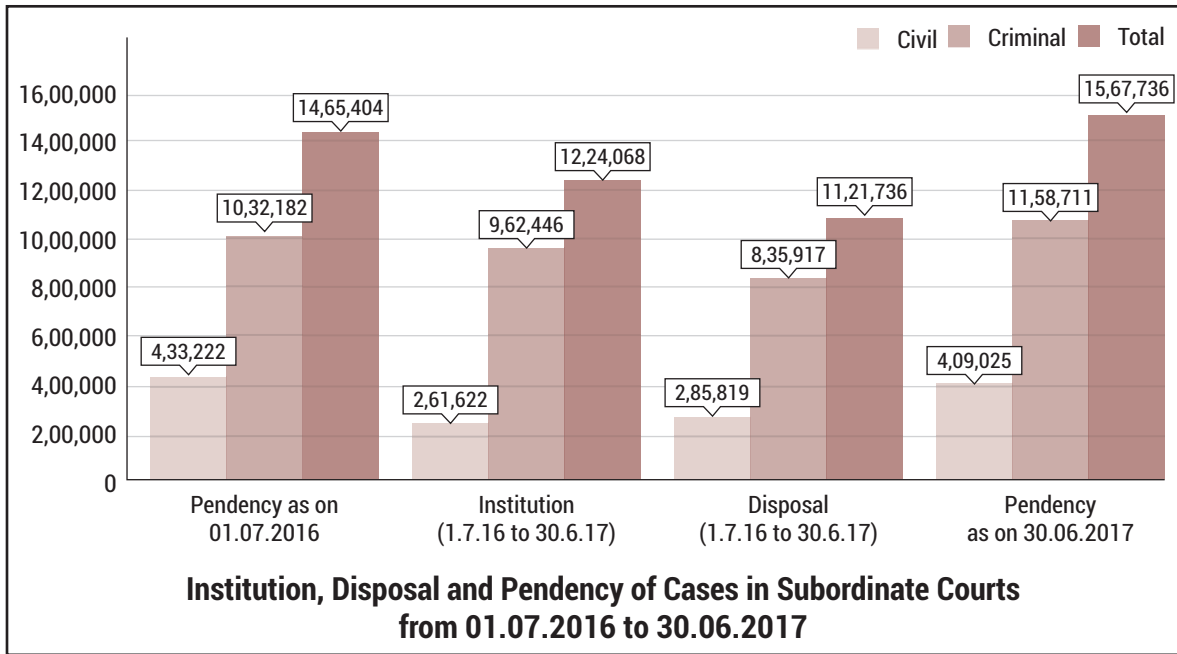
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

Cases more than 10 years old	11,911
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	58,571	46,919	41,042	64,448
Company Matters	6,294	852	1,727	5,419
Contempt (Civil)	2,091	2,333	1,696	2,728
Review (Civil)	1,729	1,175	1,038	1,866
Matrimonial Matters	5,953	1,354	739	6,568
Arbitration Matters	461	184	156	489
Civil Revisions	3,216	1,271	1,194	3,293
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	1,285	158	261	1,182
Civil Appeals	23,814	4,963	4,350	24,427
Land Acquisition Matters	2,112	493	296	2,309
MACT Matters	15,770	4,319	1,425	18,664
Civil Suits (Original Side)	13	05	06	12
Other than above	2,850	1,979	1,816	3,013
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	458	1,228	1,051	635
Criminal Revisions	12,642	2,309	2,330	12,621
Bail Applications	887	8,968	9,164	691
Criminal Appeals	17,163	1,319	1,232	17,250
Death Sentence Reference	13	02	03	12
Contempt (Criminal)	02	06	01	07
Misc. Criminal Applications	5,604	9,552	8,067	7,089
Other than above	124	646	646	124

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



28

HIGH COURT OF
MADHYA
PRADESH



Principal Seat at Jabalpur

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Seth	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Verma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Joshi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Gangele	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Vandana Kasrekar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Agarwal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. K. Jaiswal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Mahajan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nandita Dubey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Shanker Jha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandrahas Sirpurkar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Kumar Dubey
Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. K. Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atul Sreedharan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anjali Palo
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Yadav	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Virender Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivek Rusia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Awasthi
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Shrivastava	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anand Pathak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Shukla
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheel Nagu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ved Prakash Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Ahluwalia
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujoy Paul	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jagdish Prasad Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Abhyankar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Arya	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anurag Kumar Shrivastava	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sushil Kumar Palo	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Housla Prasad Singh	

***As on 6 November 2017**

Brief Introduction

The State of Madhya Pradesh, earlier formed part of 'Central Province and Berar' was within the jurisdiction of Nagpur. By virtue of Letters Patent dated 2 January 1936 issued by King George V, under the Government of India Act, 1915, the Nagpur High Court was established. Thereafter, on 1 November 1956, the State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence with the passing of State Re-organization Act, 1956. After creation of the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Nagpur High Court was shifted to Jabalpur with effect from 1 November 1956 and was given a new name as High Court of Madhya Pradesh with its Principal

Seat at Jabalpur and temporary Benches at Gwalior and Indore. By virtue of Presidential Order of 1976, the temporary benches at Gwalior and Indore were made permanent.

The building of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur was designed by Henry Irwin in 1886 and constructed by Raja Gokul Das in the year 1899. The building is constructed in brick-lime with ornamental towers and cornices. The architecture of the building is mixed baroque and oriental. The arches as well as the bastions at the corner are ornamental. This building was selected



Front View of High Court's Indore Bench

and approved for the Principal Seat of the High Court by Late Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, the then first Chief Justice of the new High Court of Madhya Pradesh, who later got elevated to the Supreme Court of India and became the Chief Justice of India.

At present a total of 25 court rooms with chambers and six additional chambers are available at Principal Seat, Jabalpur. 13 Court Rooms with chambers are available at Indore Bench and 12 Court Rooms with chambers are available at Gwalior Bench.

The jurisdiction of High Court of Madhya Pradesh comprises of original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases and revisional jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Apart from Writ jurisdiction, the original jurisdiction of the High Court also extends to matters pertaining to Contempt of Courts Act, Section 11(6) of Arbitration Act and Representation of Peoples Act.



Front View of High Court's Gwalior Bench

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of the Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority, ADR and Mediation programmes, Lok Adalats & other Legal Activities were held. To promote Mediation activities and settlement of cases through Mediation process, in 39 Districts, ADR buildings have been constructed and are functional. 50 Mediation Centers are under construction at Tehsil level. A total of 76,207 matters/cases were referred for Mediation during July 2016 to June 2017, out of which Mediation process has been completed in 70,798 cases. Out of the said processed cases, 35,553 cases have ended in settlement. The MP SLSA has conducted seven Refresher Programmes for Mediators each of three days duration, during which 172 trained Mediators have undergone training. 2,538 Lok Adalats were held wherein 11.04 lac cases were disposed of, benefitting 15.90 lac stakeholders. In the State, Legal Aid has been provided in 11,748 matters and Legal Advice to the litigants has been

given in 62,497 matters. Around 125 training programmes have been organized in the State to uplift the standard of Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) and other stakeholders. About 6,700 panel lawyers and 1,153 Retainer Advocates are providing their assistance under the District Legal Services Authority and Tehsil Legal Services Authority. 1,146 Legal Aid Clinics are currently functioning in the State. There are about 45 Juvenile Justice Boards providing free legal aid to all the juveniles in conflict with law. 972 awareness/legal literacy camps were organized for sensitization of jail inmates and children in custodial homes from which around 70,000 persons and children have been benefitted. In compliance of the directions issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP No. 400/2012 (National Legal Aid Service Authority vs Union of India), 62 awareness camps for the transgenders were organized to familiarize them with beneficial schemes and their rights. Furthermore, under the 'M.P. State Victim Compensation Scheme, 2015', an amount of Rs. 2.31 crore has been disbursed

as compensation to the victims.

Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy (MPSJA), conducted 50 Training Programmes in the year 2016-2017 including induction, foundation/orientation programmes and refresher courses for newly appointed and other judges of all cadres. 1,390 judges of District Judiciary, 76 Ministerial Staff, 611 other stakeholders and 275 Advocates benefitted from Induction Courses and Workshops on specialized subjects.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the eCourts project several digital initiatives have been undertaken. Under E-Services in Listing Policy, auto-generated SMS/E-mails are sent to the registered mobile number/email address of the Advocates and/or

litigants intimating the office objection in default matters and listing of the cases. Intimation about the certified copies by SMS and e-cause-lists on the registered e-mail address of the advocates/litigants are being sent. Litigants and Advocates can also access case status and Judgments/Orders on mobile. An Android based application has been provided on the official website and similar facility is provided on display boards and kiosks installed in the Court premises.

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh has developed a Software for the staff to create virtual work cut out for them on daily basis, which has reduced their work-load and optimized efficiency. Internal Software is designed to generate real time information which also includes Court wise/Judge wise breakups. With a view to streamline the process of updation of some of the important final hearing categories as 'Supreme



Engraving on a wall



Panoramic view of the Principal Seat at Jabalpur

Court Expedited/Direction Cases', 'High Court Expedited Cases- Special Humanitarian Reason', 'High Court Expedited Cases- Short Questions, arguments not exceeding 30 minutes' and 'Cases of Senior Citizen more than 75 years old' and also for other categories specific directions have been issued to list them without exception.

Under the initiative of Digitization of High Court Records, digitization of about 25.20 lac files comprising of 9.30 crore pages has been completed. Digitization of 7,116 Law books comprising of about 44 lac pages has been completed. Recently the High Court of Madhya Pradesh has started digitization of cases on pilot basis in the District Court of Indore and Jabalpur. Digitization of around 1.22 lac files has been

completed at District Court of Indore and Jabalpur.

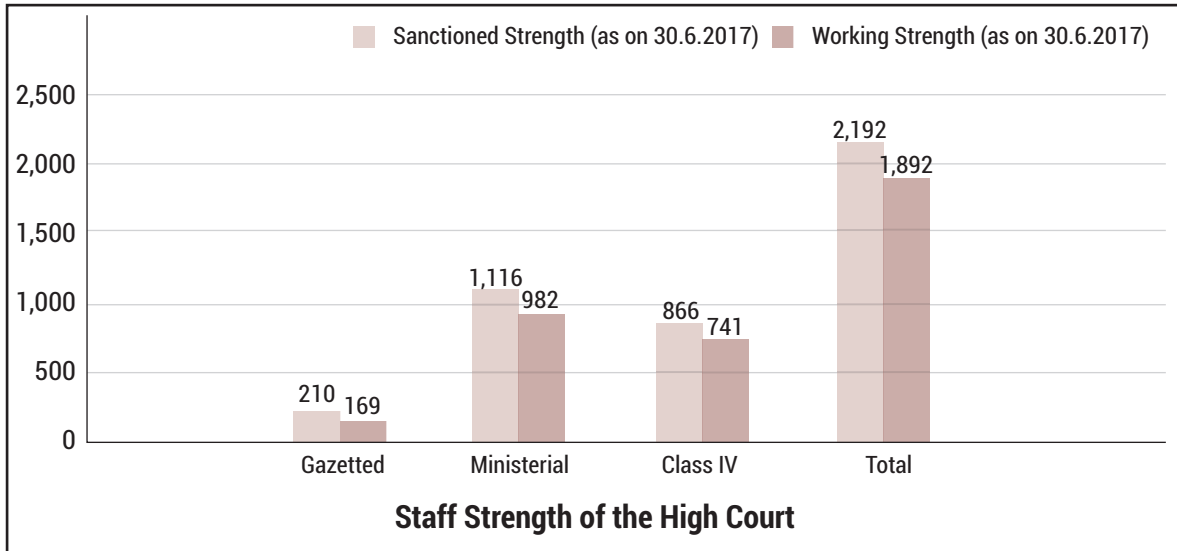
The library is managed with Support of E-Technology. In-house software for RTI applications has been developed and is available on the website of the High Court (www.mphc.gov.in). GPS based digital Clocks have been installed in the High Court. Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy's bi-monthly Journal (JOTI) is made available as an e-journal. The process for upgradation of the biometric based Attendance & Monitoring System is under progress. Digital signature for digitally signing of the files /scanned documents has been implemented in the High Court. SMS based Query System is in place to provide the details regarding



listing of cases to the Litigants/Lawyers on their mobile. Digital multifunction copier machine is provided to all the District and Tehsil Court Complexes. Work has been initiated towards providing Local Area Networking in all the Subordinate Courts and 3,000 LAN points have been added in the computer network. Employees Information System of District Court and KIOSK Machines at District Court Complexes have been provided. With regard to centralized filing counter for Civil and Criminal cases, 196 out of 203 Court Complexes have migrated to CIS (2.0) version software. 1,300 laptops/computers have been

provided to the Judicial Officers. Video Conferencing facility established with all District and 150 Tehsil Court headquarters has reduced the burden on the police/jail staff and has also helped in ensuring security and safety of prisoners. The said facility is also being used by State Judicial Academy & State Legal Service Authority to organize various programmes and to coordinate their activities.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	1,00,00,000	18,60,41,000	21,60,40,100
Non-Plan	97,73,56,100	1,16,18,71,000	1,40,84,81,000
Total	98,73,56,100	1,34,79,12,000	1,62,45,21,100

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

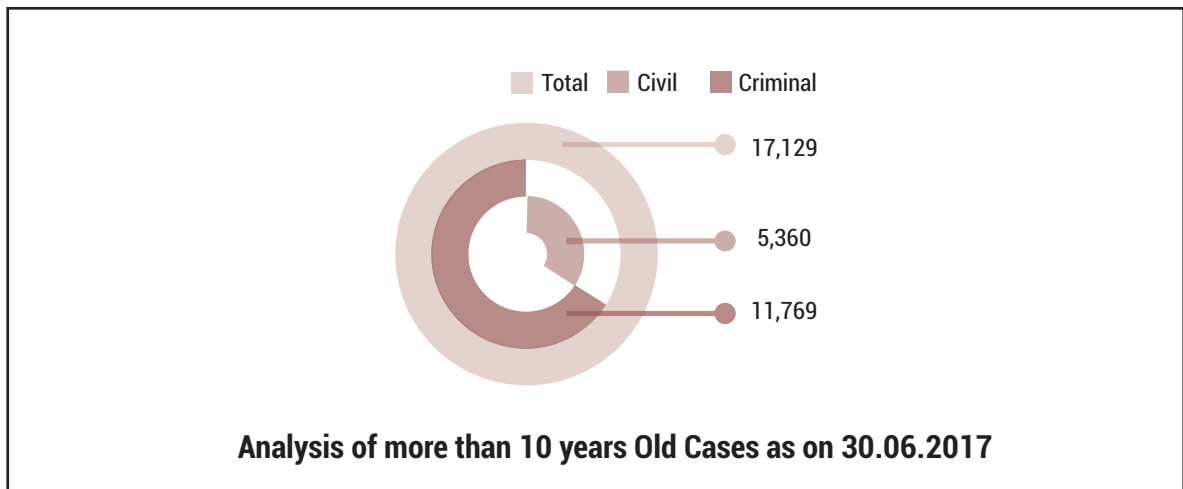
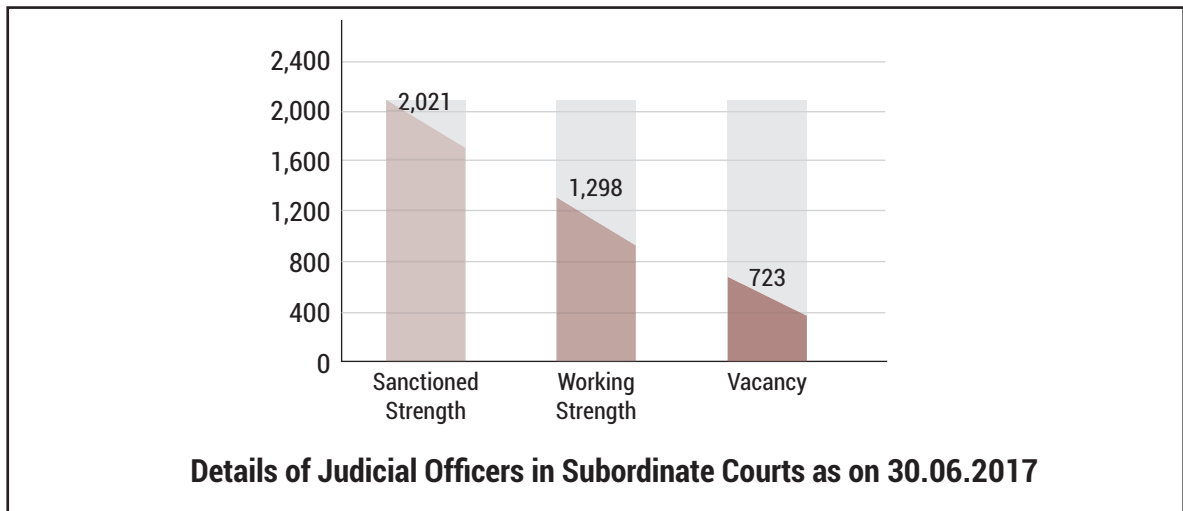
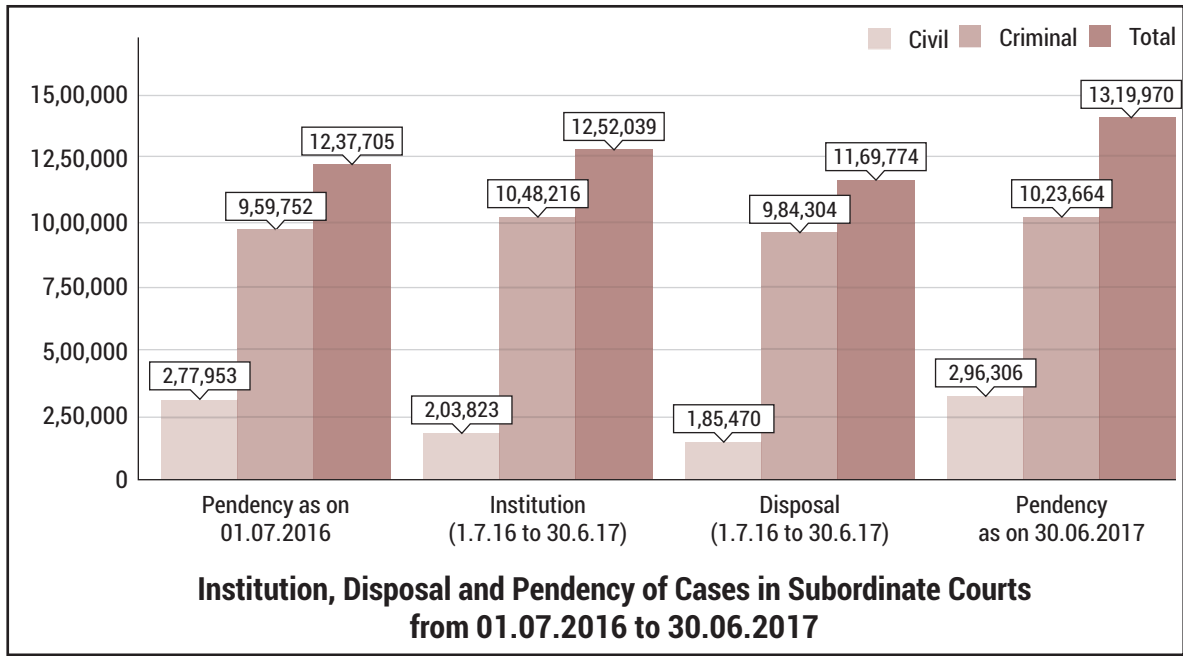
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	36
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	32
Highest	39
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	50,206

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	77,487	35,749	36,487	76,749
Company Matters	319	101	154	266
Contempt (Civil)	8,087	4,844	4,674	8,257
Review (Civil)	811	2,191	2,010	992
Matrimonial Matters	2,499	899	363	3,035
Arbitration Matters	600	327	223	704
Civil Revisions	2,818	963	771	3,010
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,014	643	250	2,407
Civil Appeals	45,628	5,389	4,421	46,596
Land Acquisition Matters	4,897	1,440	1,517	4,820
MACT Matters	27,387	7,058	3,666	30,779
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	4,150	8,270	7,293	5,127
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	805	1,250	1,207	848
Criminal Revisions	21,718	6,250	4,717	23,251
Bail Applications	2,740	41,854	41,021	3,573
Criminal Appeals	65,799	8,769	4,014	70,554
Death Sentence Reference	07	08	11	04
Contempt (Criminal)	31	12	18	25
Misc. Criminal Applications	15,319	8,957	9,815	14,461
Other than above	03	0	01	02

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



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MADRAS
HIGH COURT



Principal Seat of the High Court

Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Madras High Court*

Hon'ble Ms. Justice Indira Banerjee, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hluvadi G Ramesh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Kalyanasundaram	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Anita Sumanth
Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Manikumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Vaidyanathan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.M. Basheer Ahamed
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Selvam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Ravindran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K. Sasidharan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V.M.Velumani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Baskaran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venugopal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Bharathidasan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Velmurugan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subbiah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Krishnakumar	Hon'ble Dr. Justice G. Jayachandran
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Shakhder	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.S.Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.V. Karthikeyan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sathyanarayanan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.V.Muralidaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.M.T. Teeka Raman
Hon'ble Mr. Justice C.T. Selvam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ponnusamy Kalaiyarasan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Sathish Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kirubakaran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Authinathan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Seshasayee
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.M. Sundresh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Parthiban	Hon'ble Ms. Justice V. Bhavani Subbaroyan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S. Sivagnanam	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Subramanian	Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.D. Jagadish Chandira
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Duraiswamy	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Govindaraj	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Swaminathan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Raja	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Sundar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Quddhose
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Ravichandra Baabu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Sureshkumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Dhandapani
Hon'ble Ms. Justice S. Vimala	Hon'ble Ms. Justice J. Nisha Banu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.D.Audikesavalu
Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.N. Prakash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.S. Ramesh	
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.M. Subramaniam	

*As on 6 November 2017

Brief Introduction

The High Court of Judicature at Madras for the Presidency of Madras, along with High Courts at Calcutta and Bombay, was established by virtue of the 'Letters Patent' bearing the date, 26 June 1862, issued by Her Majesty, in pursuance of the

authority given by the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. It came into existence on 15 August 1862. Sir Colley Harman Scotland was its first Chief Justice and Adam Bittleston, Willam Ambrose Morehead, Thomas Lumisden Strange, Henry



Minarets Displaying Indo-Saracenic Architecture of the Madras High Court Building

Dominic Phillips, and Hatley Frere were the puisne Judges. Later in 1865 Letters Patent was issued declaring that the High Court shall comprise of a Chief Justice and not more than 15 regular Judges. Subsequently, by various notifications, the number of Judges were increased from time to time.

Initially, the Madras High Court started functioning from a building opposite to the Madras Harbour on the First Line Beach, now known as Singaravelar Maaligai. The construction of the present High Court building, situated at Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, north of Fort St. George, began in 1888 under the guidance of the famous Architect Henry Irwin at a cost of Rs. 12.98 lac. The building was inaugurated on 12 July 1892 by the then Governor of Madras, Baron Wenlock. The magnificent High Court complex housing the Court of Small Causes and the City Civil Court is an example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. The imposing structure of the red

sand stone building which has withstood a sesquicentenary still looks spectacular. The High Court is housed in the old and annexe buildings—the old building was built in 1892 and the annexe during 1996. Both the buildings have 53 Judges' chambers, 37 Court halls, various sections on the judicial, administrative and technical sides, Library, conference halls, National Informatics Centre, Arbitration Centre, Museum, Auditorium, Office of the Advocate General, Information Centre, etc.

The High Court, at the inception, was to have and exercise all civil, criminal, admiralty, testamentary, intestate and matrimonial, original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The State of Madras was bifurcated in 1953 under the Andhra State Act and a separate High Court for Andhra Pradesh was established with jurisdiction over 13 districts, whereby strength of the Judges of the Madras High Court was reduced to 12. In 1955, the abolition of original criminal jurisdiction of the



Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

High Court, brought an end to the Sessions Jurisdiction of the High Court. The number of districts under the appellate jurisdiction of the Madras High Court was further reduced by the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. Subsequently by virtue of the Pondicherry (Administration) Act, 1962, the jurisdiction of the High Court got extended to Pondicherry with effect from 6 November 1962.

By virtue of the Madras High Court (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Madurai) Order, 2004, a Permanent Bench of the Madras High Court was directed to be established at Madurai, with not less than five Judges, as nominated by the Chief Justice, to exercise jurisdiction and powers

initially in respect of 14 Districts. The Bench was inaugurated on 24 July 2004, by Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. C. Lahoti, the then Chief Justice of India. With the bifurcation of Madurai District and restoration of jurisdiction over Districts of Nagapattinam and Perambalur to the Principal Seat, the number of Districts within the jurisdiction of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court became 13. Except the original jurisdiction, the Madurai Bench exercises jurisdiction in all the matters as in the case of the Principal Bench in Chennai. The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court has 16 Court halls and Judges' chambers attached to Court halls, Library, Conference Hall with Video Conferencing System, Projector, etc.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

34 Courts were inaugurated across the State in

the judicial year out of the 120 sanctioned courts. 15 Combined Court Buildings for housing 90 Courts and 61 posts attached quarters for the



Judicial Officers were also inaugurated in the State of Tamil Nadu. 88 Court Halls and 70 Judicial Officers Quarters are under construction. The Monitoring Committee of the High Court is periodically overseeing the progress of the construction for timely completion.

Towards the environment friendly Green Drive and to generate pollution free power, the High Court has identified 14 Court Complexes to install Solar Panels. Child Friendly Deposition Room was inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on 18 July 2017, for the welfare of the Child Victims. This project is useful to safeguard the victims from secondary victimisation.

During the year 2016-2017, the Tamil Nadu State Government sanctioned 120 Courts on the request made by the High Court of Madras. The sanction of courts includes 31 District Courts, 33 Civil Judges (Senior Division) Courts and 56 District Munsifs/Judicial Magistrates Courts. Until 30 June 2017, the High Court has constituted 34 courts in all the cadres and efforts are being

taken for constitution of remaining courts. 815 posts in all cadres were sanctioned by the Government for the High Court both for the Principal Seat and Madurai Bench. It includes Mediation Centre, Arbitration Centre and Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy. 2978 additional posts have also been sanctioned in various cadres for manning Subordinate Courts.

The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority and its subordinate committees organized 5,216 Lok Adalats and National Lok Adalats. Out of the total 8.37 lac pending cases, 5.32 lac cases were settled and total amount awarded is Rs.1449.76 crore. In the Pre-Litigation Lok Adalats 10.28 lac cases were taken up out of which 2.03 lac cases were settled and total amount awarded was Rs. 419.31 crore. 53 Prison Adalats were organised wherein 136 persons were released. Under the 11 Pension Lok Adalats held, 72 cases were settled for an award of Rs. 1.18 crore. Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps were organised on the directions of NALSA on various schemes launched by NALSA for the benefit of the villagers.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India inaugurating the Museum at the Madras High Court

Furthermore, across the State, 24 Training programmes for the panel Lawyers and 23 Training programmes for Para Legal Volunteers were conducted. Two Orientation programmes were also held for Judicial Officers and Government Officials. During the said period, the Authority rendered legal assistance to 42,312 needy people. Under Mediation and Conciliation dispute resolution system, in the Madras High Court Arbitration Centre, 129 cases (filed under section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act) have been referred by the High Court and arbitral proceedings are being conducted regularly.

Pursuance to the Resolutions adopted in the Chief Justices' Conference, steps were taken by the Chief Justice Conference Secretariat for implementing the same in all aspects. The need of the Judiciary is reviewed periodically by the Hon'ble Monitoring Committee for

implementation of the Resolutions.

The module and the schedule of the training programme by the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy (TNSJA) are designed to suit the training needs of the Judicial Officers-both inductees and in-service. Apart from the Judicial Officers, Advocates, Police personnel, government officials, NGOs' representatives, and staff members of the High Court of Madras and the district judiciary are the target groups of training programmes. Decentralisation of training programmes is one of the flagship activities of TNSJA, as it has training centres at three places viz., Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. During the year 2016-2017, 59 training programmes were organised by TNSJA at all the three places, for all the stakeholders. 8,319 participants, have been trained and benefitted.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court of Madras has initiated the process of digitization, by scanning approximately 20 Crore pages of its old records. On 28 October 2017, the Digitization Centre has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Chairperson, e-Committee, Supreme Court of India, in the presence of Hon'ble the Chief Justice. This Centre is the first of its kind. On 1 February 2017, Touch Screen Information Kiosks were inaugurated by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, both in the Principal Seat (10 Nos.) and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court (5 Nos.). These Kiosks disseminate information pertaining to case status to Advocates, Litigants and other Stakeholders. On 13 February 2017, Video Conferencing Unit to hear review applications was inaugurated by the Chief Justice, and about 47 cases were heard through Video Conferencing till

31 July 2017. Shortly, the redesigned Madras High Court website, will be hosted in the Public domain for the use of Advocates and Litigants.

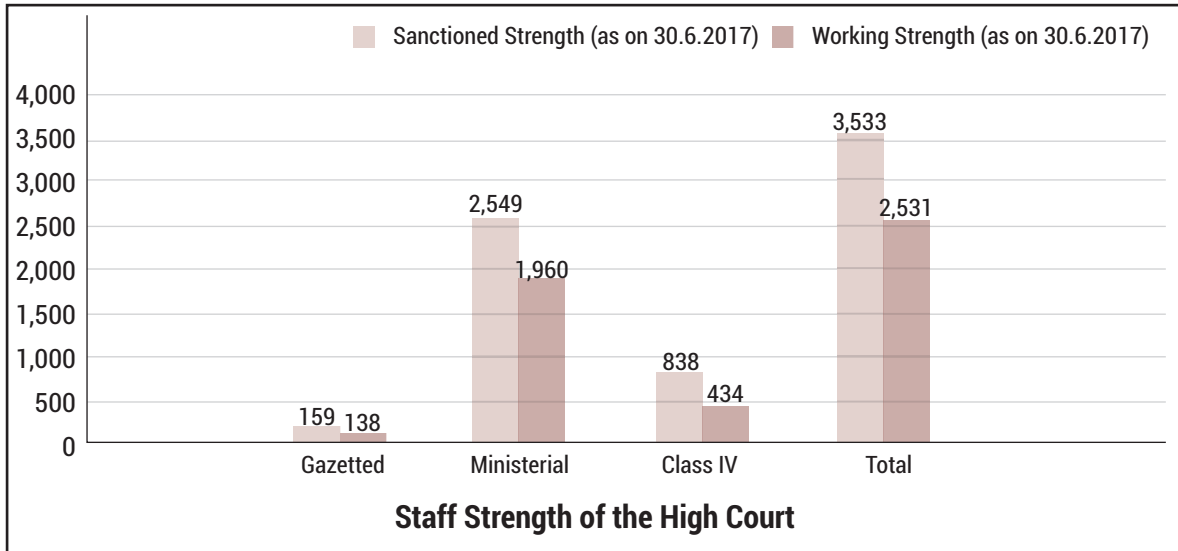
CIS NC Version 1.0 is under process. Software modules for collecting the details of pendency, status and disposal of cases pertaining to Subordinate Judiciary have been developed. High Court is also keenly working on implementation of TNSWAN connectivity in all court complexes throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. The High Court has also requested the State Government to empanel the Central Repository Agency (CRA) for e-Stamping and the same will be shortly introduced.

The Department of Justice has released Rs.40.29 crore on 30 June 2017, towards procurement of IT components and its related products for Subordinate Courts, Judicial Academies and District and Taluk Legal Service Authorities.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India with Madras High Court Prototype Building at 125th Centenary Celebrations of Madras High Court

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,31,67,41,000	1,60,35,62,000	1,76,93,74,000
Total	1,31,67,41,000	1,60,35,62,000	1,76,93,74,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	75
Working Strength of Judges	54

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	38
Highest	57

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

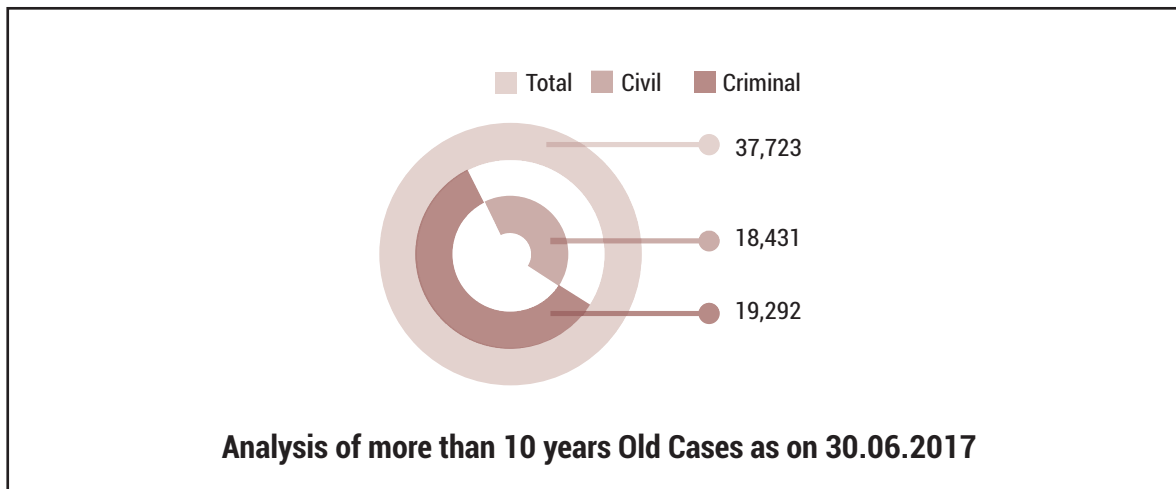
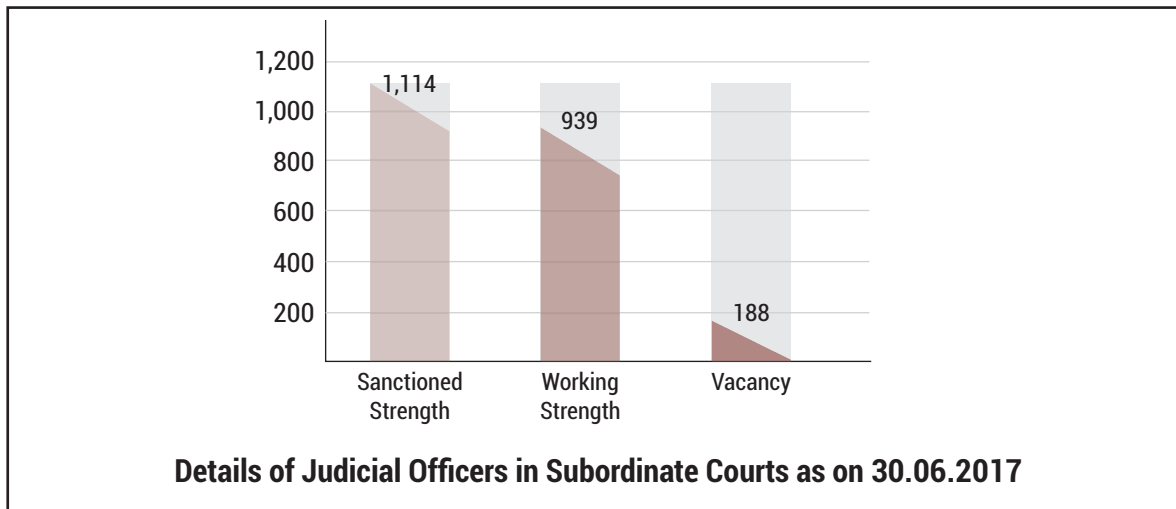
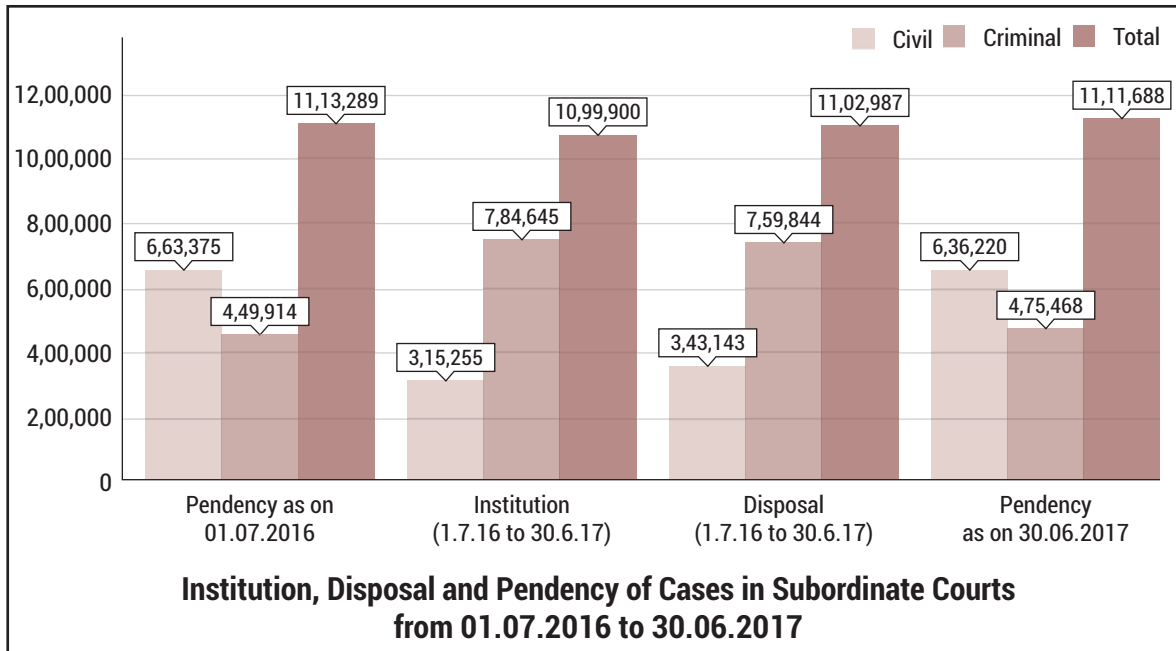
Cases more than 10 years old	34,411
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,32,774	61,306	54,915	1,39,165
Company Matters	1,178	156	261	1,073
Contempt (Civil)	6,293	4,479	3,989	6,783
Review (Civil)	1,838	412	365	1,885
Matrimonial Matters	9	0	0	9
Arbitration Matters	1,321	476	419	1,378
Civil Revisions	22,099	6,807	7,514	21,392
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	7,287	826	869	7,244
Civil Appeals	5,744	1,929	2,049	5,624
Land Acquisition Matters	5,514	1,139	802	5,851
MACT Matters	10,813	2,806	1,974	11,645
Civil Suits (Original Side)	7,188	1,135	872	7,451
Other than above	56,817	7,756	9,177	55,396
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,480	4,757	4,596	1,641
Criminal Revisions	6,383	2,597	2,301	6,679
Bail Applications	390	21,429	21,295	524
Criminal Appeals	7,348	1,239	1,866	6,721
Death Sentence Reference	0	3	2	1
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
*Misc. Criminal Applications	47,177	28,730	27,525	48,382
Other than above	21,440	28,676	29,025	21,091

* Misc. Criminal Applications are not included in pendency of High Court.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



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HIGH COURT OF MANIPUR



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Manipur*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Acting Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khwairakpam Nobin Singh

*As on 6 November 2017

Brief Introduction

A common High Court, known as the Gauhati High Court, was earlier established for the five North Eastern States, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and the then two Union Territories, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh with the enactment of the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971. Thereafter, Manipur attained Statehood and Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court came into existence on 21 January 1972. Thereafter, the Permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Imphal was established vide Gauhati High Court (Establishment of Permanent Bench at Imphal) Order dated 21 January 1992. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. Kania, the then Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Permanent Bench at Imphal on 14 March 1992. Two decades later, vide an amendment to the North Eastern Areas Re-organization Act, 1971, the High Court of Manipur came into being on 23 March 2013 at Imphal and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abhay Manohar Sapre was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Manipur (who later went on to become Supreme Court judge).

On 25 March 2013, the High Court of Manipur at Imphal was formally inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Justice Altamas Kabir, the then Chief Justice of India.

The High Court of Manipur is situated at the base of the legendary Cheirao Ching Hill (which has a festive relevance of being climbed by people of the state to celebrate Cheiraoba-Manipuri New Year). The High Court complex covers an area of 29.5 acres.

The Principal Seat in Imphal holds jurisdiction over 16 districts namely, Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Jiribam, Kakching, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Noney, Pherzawl, Senapati, Tamenglong, Tengnoupal, Thoubal and Ukhrul.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

In the outlying districts, construction of new district court complexes has been initiated.

Manipur State Legal Services Authority (MASLSA) has provided free legal aid to 195 applicants by appointing Panel Lawyers for filing/defending their case. Nine Lok Adalats were held and 3,365 cases

were disposed of, resulting in settlement of Rs.7.61 crore.

With an aim of providing legal services to the people at their doorstep, 12 new Legal Aid Clinics were established at various places of Manipur, in addition to existing 27 Legal Aid Clinics. 599 Legal Awareness Programmes were organized in different parts of the State including hilly and

remote areas to create awareness amongst the people on various topics. Several street plays/skits were also organized to spread legal awareness. Legal Awareness Programmes are also organized at AIR Imphal and Local Cable TV networks. MASLSA participated in various Fairs/Festivals to spread awareness to the people & to provide free legal assistance. A Mass Door to Door Campaign to spread legal awareness on a large scale was conducted all over the State in November 2016 by the Panel Lawyers/Para Legal Volunteers which covered about 10,726 households in all the districts of Manipur. In December 2016, theme song of MASLSA "Laklo Lakle" was released.

In June 2017, "Legal Assistance Establishment" was established at the office of MASLSA, High Court of Manipur Complex, to provide legal aid & other assistance to the people. The Legal Assistance Establishment is manned by Panel Advocates and Para Legal Volunteers. It is equipped with a Toll free Helpline Number for providing legal assistance/advice, dedicated landline telephone number, dedicated e-mail ID, video conferencing, dedicated mobile number and internet facilities.

The Judicial Education Programme has been designed by the Manipur Judicial Academy not only for the Judicial Officers but also for other stakeholders including Advocates, Public Prosecutors, Police Personnel, Members of the Juvenile Justice Board & Child Welfare Committees and Court Staff in order to demonstrate their relevance. During this period, 23 training programmes were conducted on various topics viz. Strategies for timely Justice in Execution Cases; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; Discretionary Power of Criminal Revision by a Sessions Judge and its Limitation; Specific Relief Act; Effective and Efficient Implementation of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act 1985; Prevention of Corruption Act; Evidence Act; Court Administration, Management & Resources; Advocacy Skills & Teaching Methodology; Role of Prosecutors in Expediting Criminal Trials/Proceedings; Understanding Court System, eCourt Project & use of Information Technology; Environmental Laws; Mediation Skills; Negotiable Instruments Act; Criminal Investigation and Criminal Trial & Cyber Laws.

High Court has initiated recruitment process for recruiting Judicial Officers of District Judge Grade and Civil Judge Junior Grade.

Construction of new district court complexes has been initiated in the outlying districts.

Technological Accomplishments

Advertisement for recruitment of technical persons for CPC team was published on 24 February 2017 and six Technical experts have joined in June 2017.

Data of old CIS used in the High Court has been successfully migrated to the new CIS NC 1.0 for the High Court after series of information sharing with NIC Pune team. The new CIS became operational on 22 May 2017 and was launched on 23 May 2017 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri N. Biren Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India.

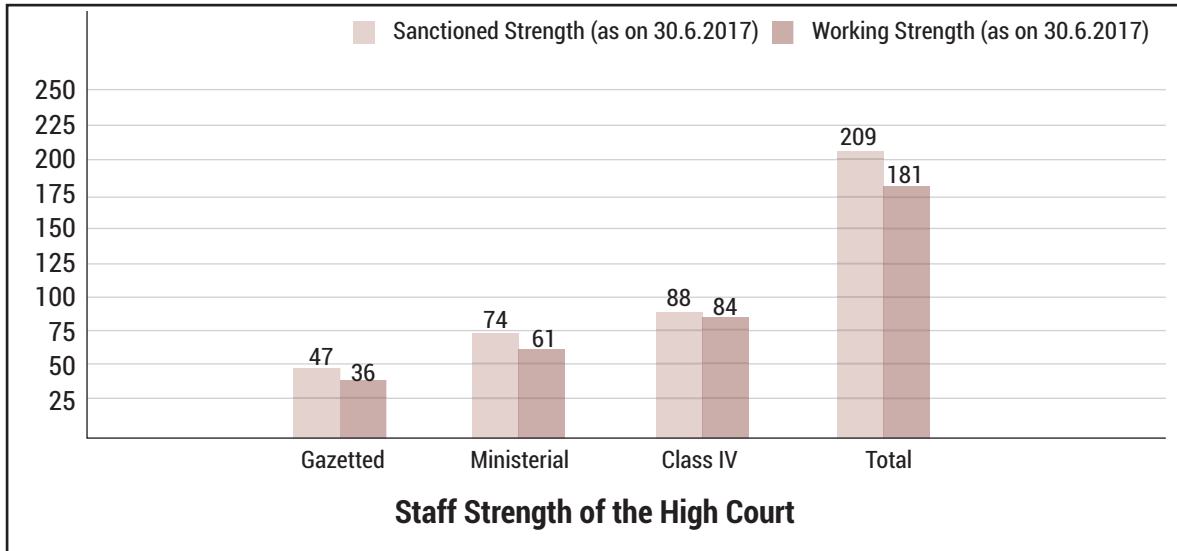
Video Conferencing between Jail and Court complexes has started functioning. Some of the Courts are conducting Video Conference almost on a daily basis.

High Court had requested DIT, Manipur to cover all the Court Complexes under State Wide Area Network(SWAN) project and subsequently connection has been established at almost all Court Complexes.

Under Phase II of eCourt Project, utilization for an amount of Rs.42.86 lac submitted for procurement of Computers. Further, utilization for an amount of Rs. 10 lac was submitted on 11 January 2017, for installation of LAN points.

Tenders for procurement of Kiosks, Duplex Laser Printers & MFD Network Printers and Display Monitor with Thin Client & Extra Monitor with Splitter was published on 8 December 2016. For Kiosks Purchase Order was issued on 27 May 2017.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	13,13,18,000	14,61,92,000	18,30,00,000
Total	1,313,18,000	14,61,92,000	18,30,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

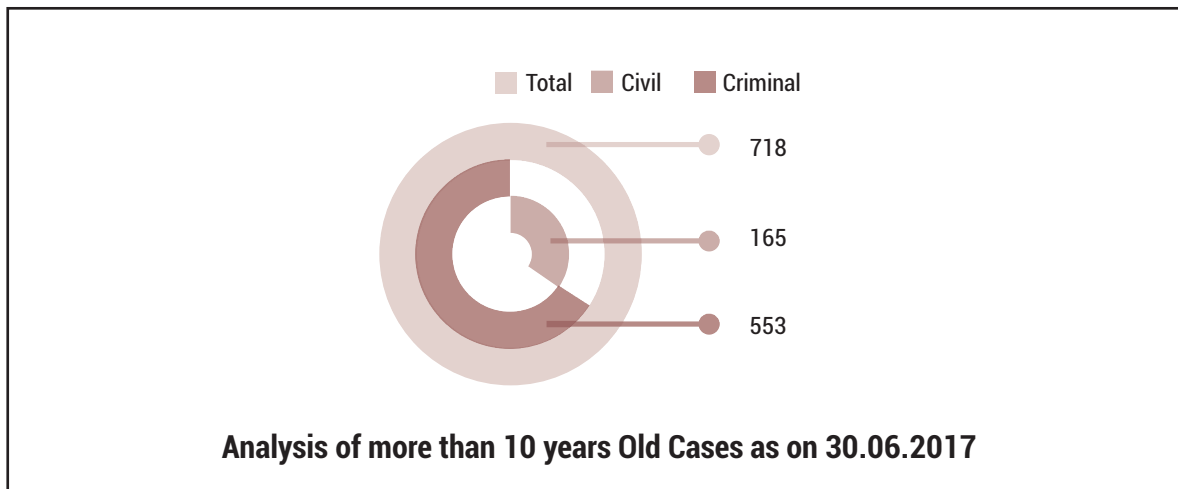
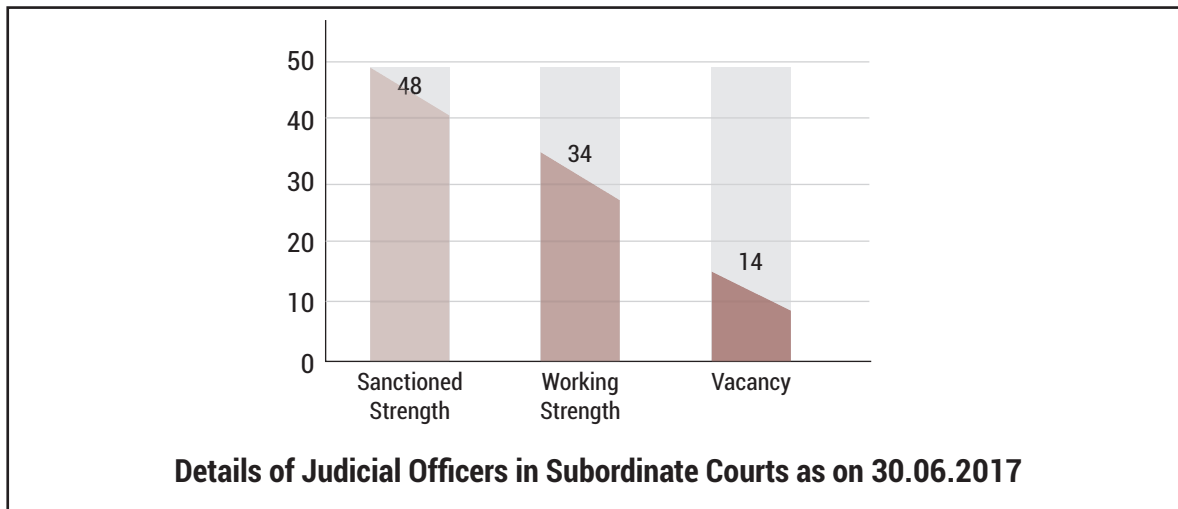
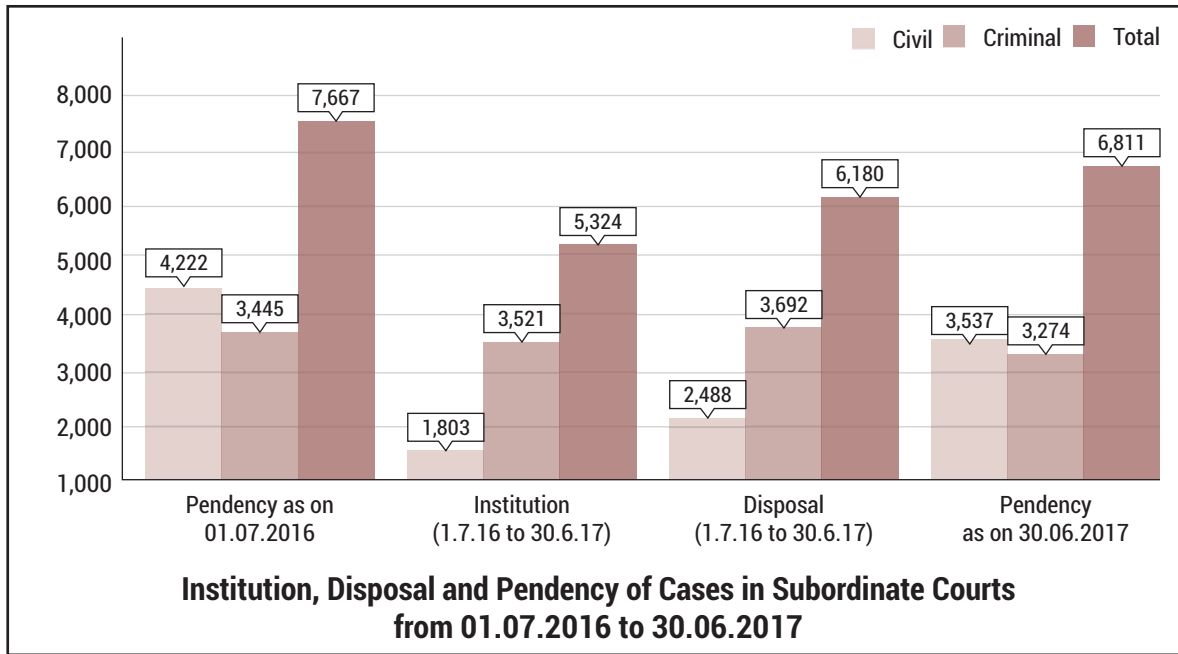
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	05
Working Strength of Judges	03
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	03
Highest	04
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	43

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	2,178	1,177	1,229	2,126
Company Matters	02	0	0	02
Contempt (Civil)	520	237	169	588
Review (Civil)	27	30	27	30
Matrimonial Matters	10	06	04	12
Arbitration Matters	03	01	00	04
Civil Revisions	13	13	07	19
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	0	0	0	0
Civil Appeals	64	17	9	72
Land Acquisition Matters	0	02	0	02
MACT Matters	06	03	04	05
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	257	178	112	323
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	44	43	51	36
Criminal Revisions	33	16	21	28
Bail Applications	01	13	13	01
Criminal Appeals	45	11	07	49
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	04	01	00	05
Misc. Criminal Applications	19	67	48	38
Other than above	37	22	20	39

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



31

HIGH COURT OF
MEGHALAYA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Meghalaya High Court*

Hon'ble Mr Justice D. Maheshwari, Chief Justice	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudip Ranjan Sen	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ved Prakash Vaish
*As on 6 November 2017	

Brief Introduction

After re-organization of the North Eastern States by the North Eastern Area (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a common High Court was established for the five North-Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and the then two Union Territories (Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh), and came to be called as Gauhati High Court. The Shillong Bench of the Gauhati High Court was sitting occasionally but started sitting regularly after establishment of the Permanent Bench in 1995. Thereafter, by the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, it was declared that the three North-Eastern States shall have separate High Court and Meghalaya was one of them. The said Amendment Act came into force on 23 March 2013 and High Court of Meghalaya came into existence.

The entire built-up area of the High Court is 3839 sq.m. The building of the High Court has four Court Rooms. A proposal for a separate 'Annexe Block' on adjacent land with provision of auditorium, dispensary and other facilities has been approved.

In addition to the existing Judgeship at Shillong covering East Khasi Hills District, six more Judgeships have been created. They are, Jowai in West Jaintia Hills District, Tura in West Garo Hills District, Nongpoh in Ri-Bhoi District, Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills District, Williamnagar in East Garo Hills District. In respect of Ampati in South-West Garo Hills District, Subordinate Judiciary was created on 24 February 2017.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

At Nongpoh in Ri-Bhoi District, the newly constructed District Court Complex is functioning. In respect of District Courts at Nongstoin and Williamnagar, construction works of permanent Court Complexes are nearing completion and the same will be functional soon.

Further, the necessary additions/alterations are also being made to the Court Complexes for making the Court Rooms, child friendly. In respect of District Court at Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Tura and Ampati, construction work has already started and for the rest, suitable land is being identified.

To meet the infrastructure requirements, a Co-ordinating Cell is constituted and the plan for finalization of lands for construction of the Meghalaya State Judicial Academy at Shillong and construction of Subordinate Courts in Districts and Sub-Divisions is in process. On 24 February 2017, the Foundation Stone for construction of proposed Court Complex was laid at Ampati, South-West Garo Hills and on 29 April 2017 at Amlarem Sub-Division, Jaintia Hills.

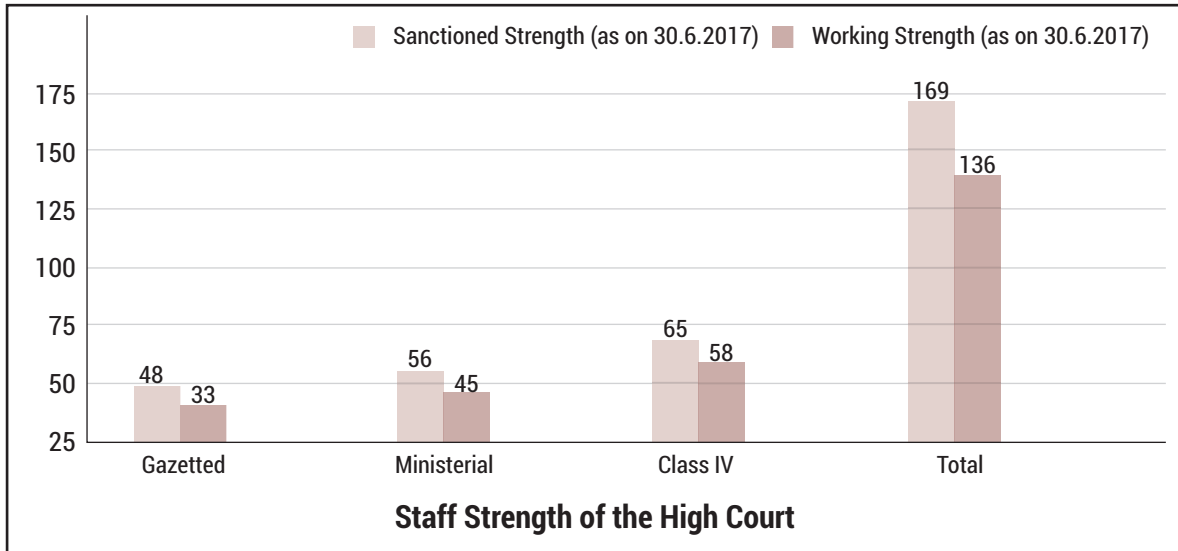
For speedy dispensation of justice, in February 2017, the State Government has sanctioned 23 posts in the Higher Judicial Service cadre and 11 posts in the Senior Division cadre. Various Committees of High Court Judges have been constituted, viz to examine and to suggest necessary modifications in the existing Units/Credits points system for the Judicial Officers; to examine the requirements of recruitment in Subordinate Judiciary and for streamlining the process by Centralized Selection Committee. Pursuant thereto, in June 2017, 20 candidates were selected and appointed against various posts in High Court. A 'Public Interest Litigation Cell' has also been constituted to keep track of the PILs and to deal with all letter-petitions. On April 2017, new Scheme for Appointment of Arbitrators has been framed. Furthermore, the State Court Management System Committee (SCMS) has been re-constituted in order to enhance the quality, responsiveness and timeliness of Courts. A vision statement on the basis of the National Vision Statement is under preparation.

Technological Accomplishments

Several technology related initiatives have also been undertaken in this judicial year. For effective implementation of Information & Communication Technology (ICT), infrastructure such as desktops, printers, scanners, networking devices, etc. are provided. The State Government has been requested to incorporate the utilities for eCourt-friendly court infrastructure. The Registry has also moved the State Government to incorporate Solar Energy in the plans and estimates for construction of all the Court Complexes.

Computer Committees at the District Level have been constituted for overall monitoring of the project implementation, and to work in close co-ordination with the Central Project Coordinator. For imparting ICT training, the services of the Technical experts and Master trainers are being utilized. Further, the case details and proceedings of the High Court and District Courts at Shillong, Tura and Jowai are being uploaded on a daily basis on the National Judicial Data Grid while it is in the process of being implemented in the other Subordinate Courts. Furthermore, the 14th Finance Commission has earmarked Rs 13 crore for digitization of case records in the State of Meghalaya and the scanning and digitisation of case records is in process. Installation and implementation of Video Conferencing in all districts is almost complete.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	7,62,97,657	11,20,00,000	12,00,00,000
Total	7,62,97,657	11,20,00,000	12,00,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

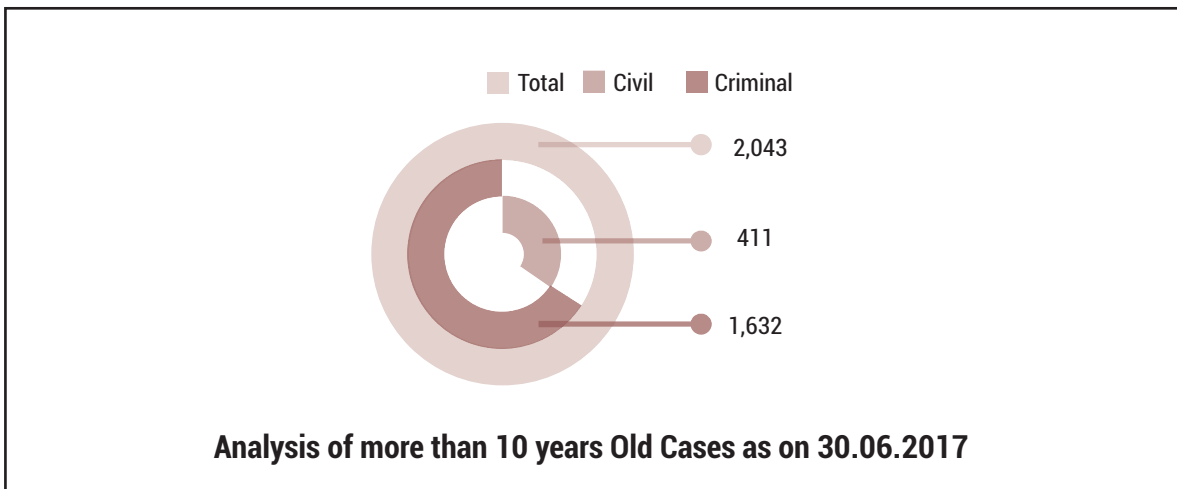
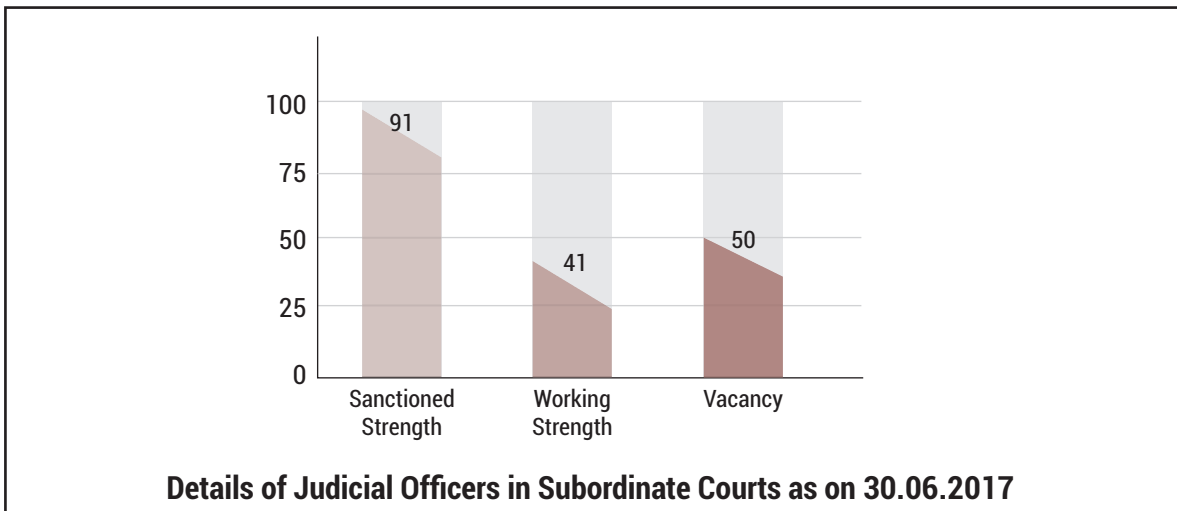
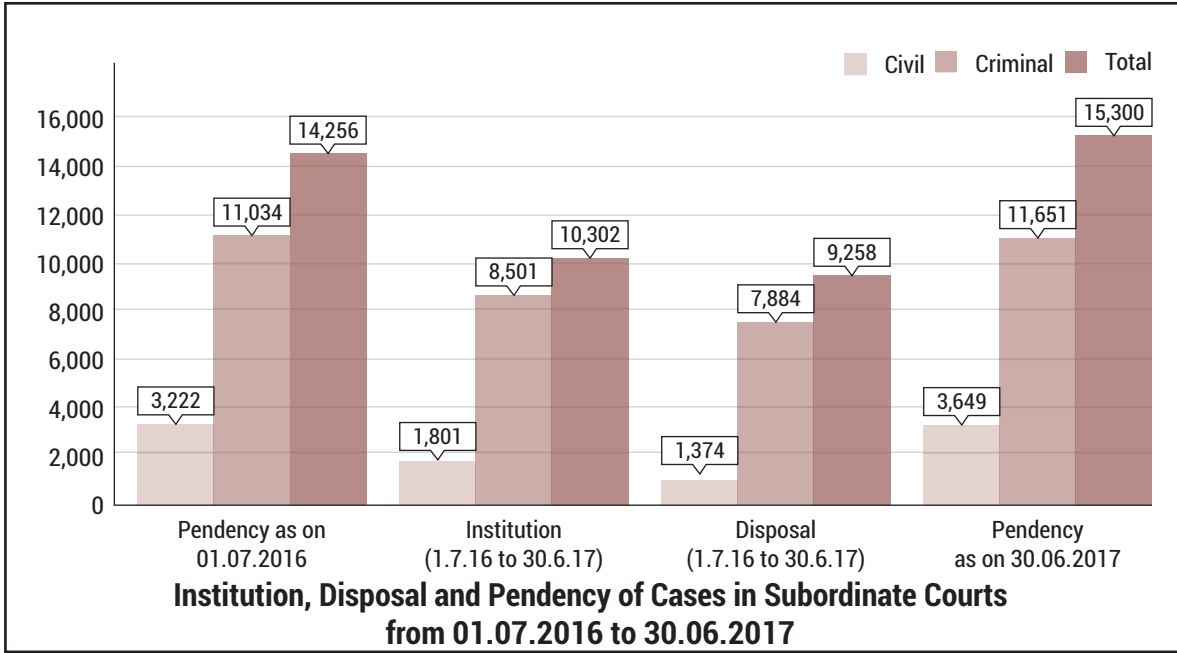
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	04
Working Strength of Judges	03
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	03
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	01

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	402	417	332	487
Company Matters	06	02	04	04
Contempt (Civil)	18	26	26	18
Review (Civil)	10	02	10	02
Matrimonial Matters	0	03	0	03
Arbitration Matters	03	08	08	03
Civil Revisions	24	39	49	14
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	01	0	01	0
Civil Appeals	104	80	88	96
Land Acquisition Matters	35	25	22	38
MACT Matters	01	01	01	01
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	16	17	14	19
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	01	0	01	0
Criminal Revisions	03	11	09	05
Bail Applications	0	45	43	02
Criminal Appeals	16	04	04	16
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	0	0
Contempt (Criminal)	01	0	0	01
Misc. Criminal Applications	11	0	04	07
Other than above	20	26	38	08

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



32

HIGH COURT OF
ORISSA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Orissa*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vineet Saran, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Indrajit Mahanty	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Akshaya Kumar Rath	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangam Kumar Sahoo
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sanju Panda	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswajit Mohanty	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sujit Narayan Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhash Chandra Parija	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krushna Ram Mohapatra
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijaya Kumar Nayak	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Debabrata Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jatindra Prasad Das
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satrughana Pujahari	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Durga Prasanna Choudhury
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chitta Ranjan Dash	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Biswanath Rath	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

At the beginning of the 20th Century, Bengal Presidency was a vast province including Assam, Bihar and Orissa. It became very difficult to manage, administratively, such vast areas and as such there was requirement of separation of areas which originally did not form part of Bengal. On 9 February 1916, the King of England issued Letters Patent constituting High Court of Patna, and Orissa was placed under the jurisdiction of Patna High Court. Thereafter, on 18 May 1916, the Circuit Court of Patna High Court for Orissa held its first sitting at Cuttack. Two decades later, Orissa was made a separate province but no separate High Court was established for it.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 229 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Government of India on 30 April 1948 issued Orissa High Court Order, 1948 declaring that from the 5th day of July, 1948 'there shall be a Court of the Province of Orissa which shall be a Court of Record'. Subsequently by Orissa High Court (Amendment) Order, 1948 issued on 8 June 1948, the date of establishment of High Court was

changed from 5th day of July to 26th day of July, 1948. The High Court of Orissa was thus, established on 26 July 1948. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, the then Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India inaugurated the High Court. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bira Kishore Ray was the first Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court.

The old building of the High Court was constructed in the year 1914, with a unique architectural design. For administrative reasons, a Circuit Court of Patna High Court started functioning in the said building, and finally, the High Court started functioning in the same building from 26 July 1948. However, since 2 January 2014, all the Courts have started functioning in the new building.

The High Court of Orissa exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction over the entire territory of State of Odisha. There are 30 District Courts under the jurisdiction of High Court of Orissa.



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the Chief Justice of India accompanied by Smt. Suparna Misra Inaugurating the Museum at Orissa High Court

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack conducted 34 programmes in which 697 Judicial Officers, 78 Ministerial Officers/Staff and 45 Public Prosecutors participated. It conducted a National Seminar on 'Speedy and Fair Trial of Sessions Cases, Civil Suits and Cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) and Writing of Judgment in Civil Suits and Criminal Cases'. The Academy organized Sensitization Workshop for presiding Officers of Family Courts, training programme on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 for Judicial Officers, stakeholders and State Level Seminar-cum-Interactive Session under Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for various

stakeholders. Research Project was also undertaken by Odisha Judicial Academy on 'An Analysis of the functioning of Lok Adalat in the Eastern Region of India'.

458 Lok Adalats were held at HCLSC, DLSAs and TLSCs in which 28,183 cases were disposed of. Similarly 22,988 Pre-Litigation cases and 5,44,196 pending cases in National Lok Adalat, 17 Pre-litigation cases and 89 pending cases in Mobile Lok Adalat and 1,792 cases in the Permanent Lok Adalat (PUS) have been disposed of. 238 cases were disposed of on successful mediation and 1,427 cases were disposed of where mediation became unsuccessful. The State Legal Services Authority has organized 1,099 literacy camps from which 1,36,871 persons have benefitted. The Authority has also been successful in providing Legal Aid to 4,099 persons.



View of the Library

For reduction of pendency, the District Judges have been instructed as per the direction of the State Court Management Systems Committee, to conduct monthly meeting of the DCMS Committee preferably on the 15th day of every month. A report reflecting on the actions taken is to be submitted giving details of the cases pending in their judgeship owing to the stay/interim order passed by Hon'ble High Court. The DCMS Committees have been directed to review the progress twice a month. The District Judges have been further instructed to impress upon the Judicial Officers under their jurisdiction for disposal of more number of five and ten year

old cases. The Member Secretary, SCMS Committee has been directed to solicit the suggestion and the difficulties encountered from the respective DCMS Committees regarding disposal of five and ten year old cases in a time bound manner.

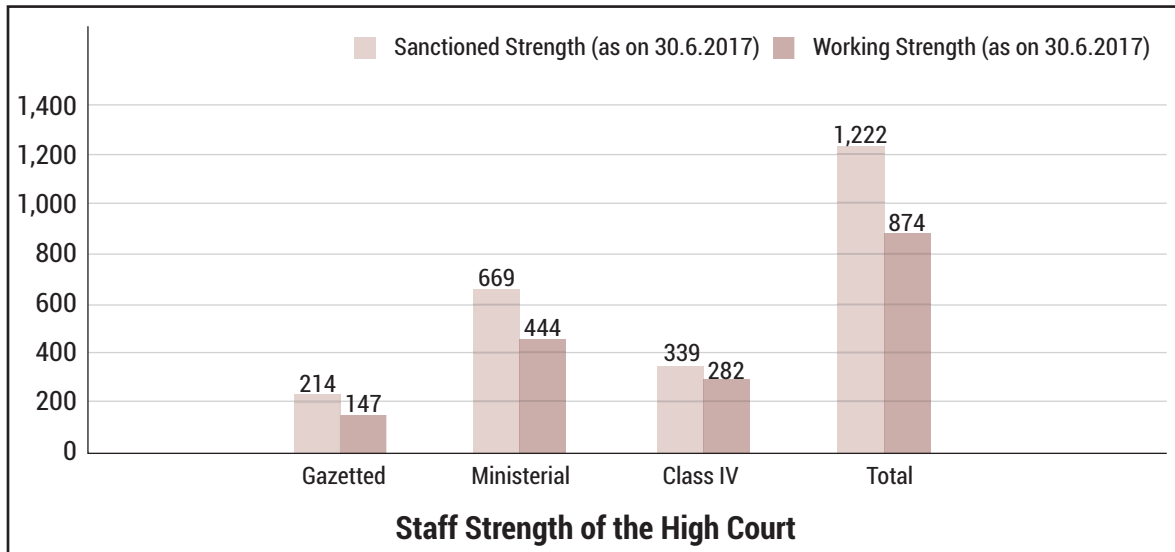
Technological Accomplishments

Most of the Court complexes across the State have been computerized under eCourts Project. Additional hardware and Local Area Network have been provisioned for the existing 526 Courts. All the Judicial Officers have been provided with

laptops and printers and have been imparted training on Ubuntu 14.04 OS. The Judicial Officers have also been provided with Unique Identification Code. All the Court establishments of the State have migrated to CIS 2.0. Undated cases in District and Subordinate Courts are regularly being uploaded in NJDG portal. 74 posts

of Technical Manpower Cadre have been created. Initiatives have been taken for implementation of Solar Power. Citizen Centric Services are being offered. Websites in Drupal Template have also been created. Information on Judgments, Daily Orders, Causelists, Circulars, Notices are being uploaded on the District Court Website.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	24,34,70,000	53,59,94,600	2,97,04,000
Non-Plan	54,85,15,688	57,80,30,973	79,89,19,000
Total	79,19,85,688	1,11,40,25,573	82,86,23,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

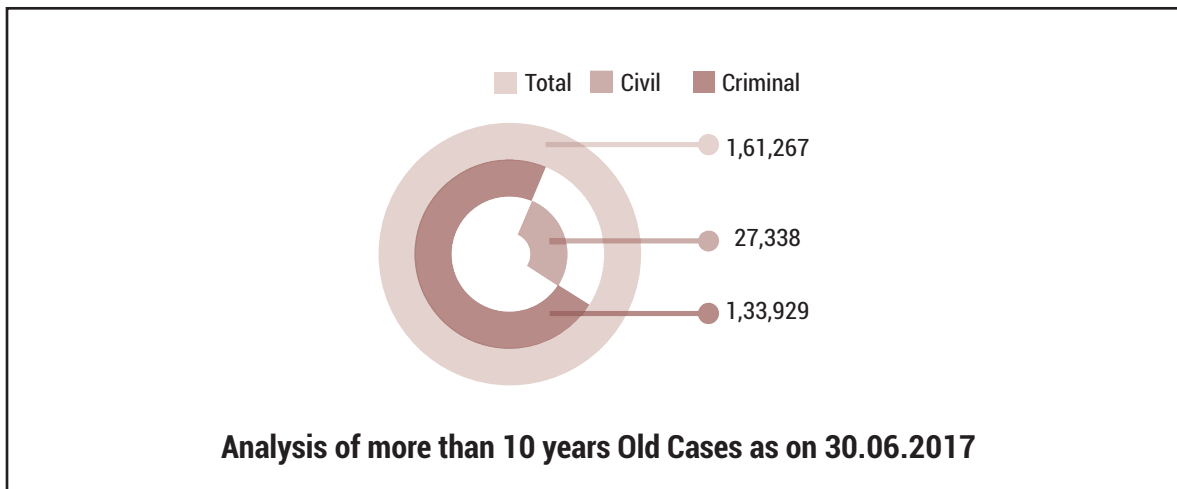
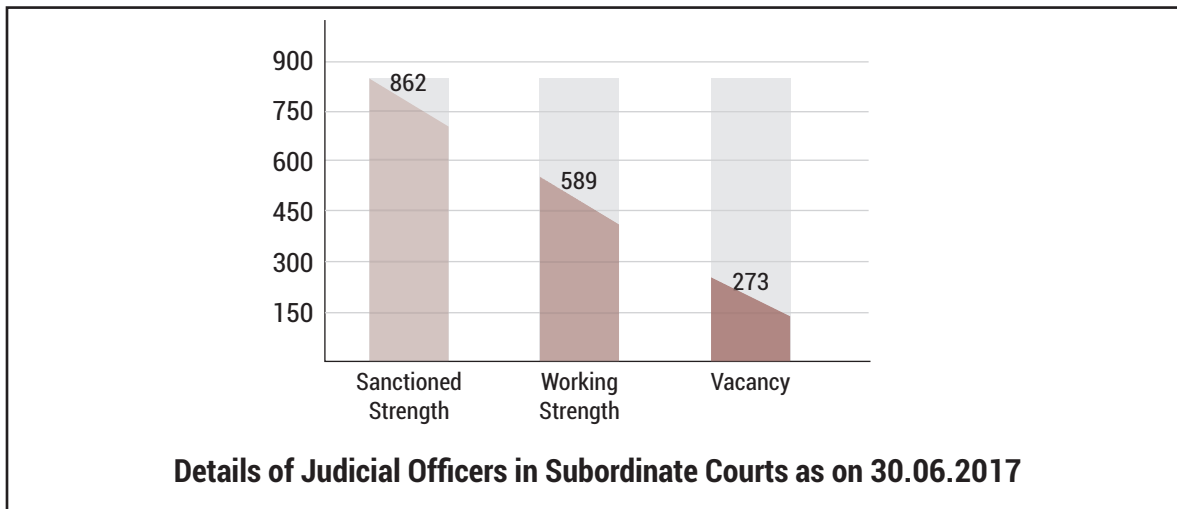
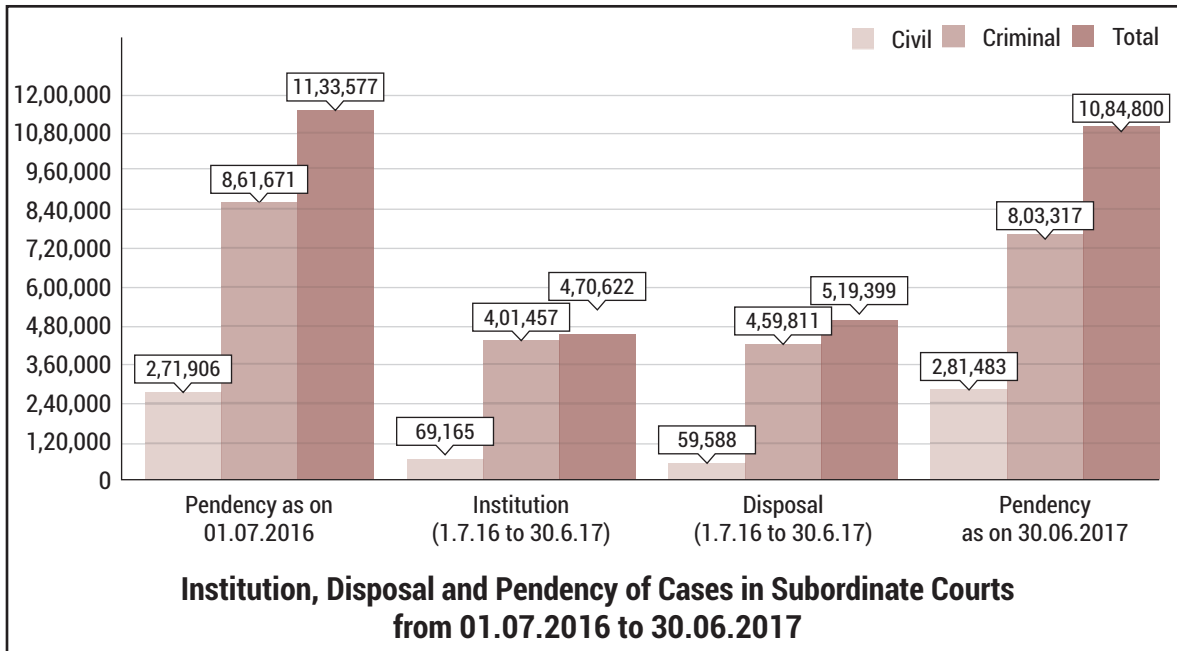
Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	27
Working Strength of Judges	18
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	18
Highest	19
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	36,057

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	83,433	25,062	28,041	80,454
Company Matters	539	78	88	529
Contempt (Civil)	10,189	1,823	4,039	7,973
Review (Civil)	2,409	312	150	2,571
Matrimonial Matters	1,993	897	613	2,277
Arbitration Matters	635	145	150	630
Civil Revisions	290	24	38	276
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	6,650	1,631	1,639	6,642
Civil Appeals	615	140	92	663
Land Acquisition Matters	2,809	966	950	2,825
MACT Matters	4,861	1,371	1,086	5,146
Civil Suits (Original Side)	02	-	-	02
Other than above	17,233	1,164	410	17,987
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,498	143	146	1,495
Criminal Revisions	7,846	866	586	8,126
Bail Applications	6,045	29,485	27,139	8,391
Criminal Appeals	8,738	775	280	9,233
Death Sentence Reference	03	-	02	01
Contempt (Criminal)	131	04	31	104
Misc. Criminal Applications	9,662	4,106	4,057	9,711
Other than above	5,945	2,347	1,262	70,30

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



33

HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE AT
PATNA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Patna*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Menon, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Tripathi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aditya Kumar Trivedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Priya
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kishore Kumar Mandal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajendra Kumar Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ravi Ranjan	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chakradhari Sharan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Saran	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prabhat Kumar Jha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar Upadhyay
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Mohan Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Ranjan Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anjana Mishra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjay Kumar
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Kumar Srivastava	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nilu Agrawal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhuresh Prasad
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaji Pandey	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohit Kumar Shah
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashwani Kumar Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birendra Kumar	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Chandra Jaiswal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikash Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Srivastava	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ahsanuddin Amanullah	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinod Kumar Sinha	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

Before the year 1911, the entire territory of Bihar and Orissa, was under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (now called the Calcutta High Court). In 1911, a decision was taken to constitute a High Court of Judicature for the State of Bihar.

On 22 March 1912, a proclamation was made by the then Governor-General of India, by which separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa came into existence. On 9 February 1916, George the Fifth King Emperor of India, granted Letters Patent for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature at Patna for the province of Bihar and Orissa. The said Letters Patent were published in the Official Gazette of India on 26 February 1916 and from this day the High Court of Judicature at Patna

assumed jurisdiction over all matters. The first sitting of the High Court took place with the Chief Justice and six puisne Judges on 1 March 1916. Sir Edward Maynard Des Champs Chamier, Kt. Barrister-at-law was the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Patna.

In the year 1947, the sanctioned strength of the Court was of nine permanent and three additional Judges. Though, a separate province for Orissa was created in the year 1937, the High Court of Patna exercised its jurisdiction over the territories of province of Orissa till 26th July 1948 when a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa. Since then there has been an increase in the sanctioned strength of the Permanent Judges of the Court from time to time and the present

strength of judges of the Patna High Court is 53. In the year 1972 a Circuit Court of the Patna High Court was established at Ranchi on 6 March 1972, which was converted into a permanent bench on 19 April 1976. After constitution of Jharkhand High Court in the year 2000, the total strength of the Judges of the Patna High Court remained unaltered.

The foundation-stone for Patna High Court Building was laid on 1 December 1913 by the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Hardinge. The building was designed by Mr. Munings, an Australian architect and was formally inaugurated on 13 February 1916. At present, construction of 44 courtrooms and 58 chambers is underway. The construction of Centenary Building of Patna High Court is underway and is likely to be completed by 31 March 2018.

The Patna High Court to its credit has an independent and brilliant Bar from the very beginning. Apart from a set of brilliant Barristers, who came over to Patna on the establishment of

the High Court in 1916, some 199 renowned Vakils enrolled in the Calcutta High Court sought permission to get their names removed from the rolls of that High Court to enable them to practice in Patna High Court. The Patna High Court Bar which had two branches from the very beginning i.e Barristers' Association and Advocates' Association, also gave excellent assistance to the Bench in the dispensation of justice.

Patna High Court has a long tradition of producing most notable legal luminaries of the country. To name a few, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India and Dr. Sachidanand Sinha, the first President of the Constituent Assembly were members of the Bar of this Court. Three Chief Justices from Patna High Court, namely Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Sinha, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lalit Mohan Sharma and Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. M. Lodha, became the Chief Justice of India. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, the present Chief Justice of India, also held the office of the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

The Bihar State Legal Services Authority (BSLSA) organized several mediation programmes wherein 50 Judicial Officers were trained under the Judges Programme and 73 Mediators were trained under ARCM Programme. Addl. Distt. & Sessions Judges, Principal Magistrates, Secretary and DLSA were trained on Juvenile Laws and other issues by the experts from NALSA. During the said period, training was also imparted to Panel Lawyers of 22 Judicial Districts on Juvenile Laws and Trafficking Laws as well as Para Legal Volunteers on Juvenile Laws and Women relating Laws.

During 2016–2017, 3.11 lac cases were settled or disposed of by the National Lok Adalats; 683 cases were settled or disposed of by the continuous Lok Adalats, and 1.05 lac cases were settled or disposed of by the Mobile Lok Adalats.

The Bihar Judicial Academy organized various judicial education programmes for the Judicial Officers and Ministerial Staff of Civil Courts. Orientation Courses on Criminal Laws & Procedure and Civil Laws & Procedure for District & Sessions Judge, Principal Judges & Additional Judges; Refresher Course for the Subordinate Court Judges and Special Orientation Course were organized. A Foundation Course and Induction Training Programme of three months



Panoramic View of High Court of Patna

for newly appointed Additional District Judges; one year probationer Civil Judge (Junior Division) and a refresher course for all ministerial staff were also organized. The Academy also organized a refresher course for Public Prosecutors, Government Pleaders, Additional Public Prosecutors and Assistant Prosecution Officers.

Technological Accomplishments

By computerizing the Cause List Management System, the Patna High Court has taken a step towards transparency. It has Copying Section Information Management System (CIMS); Fax Section Information Management System (FIMS); Criminal (Disposal /Appeal/Miscellaneous/

Revision) Sections Information Management System; an application software containing witness on record database for doctors; application software containing witness on record database for Investigating Officers; and an Android-based application for e-Services.

For the smooth functioning, many software have been upgraded viz. online computerized filing system, Cause List Information Management System (CLIMS), Court- Room Information Management System (CRMIS), payroll software, GPF module of the payroll software, information kiosk, e-services at Patna High Court, reporting status, Judicial Officers Activities Monitoring System (JOAS) Statistical Reports Management



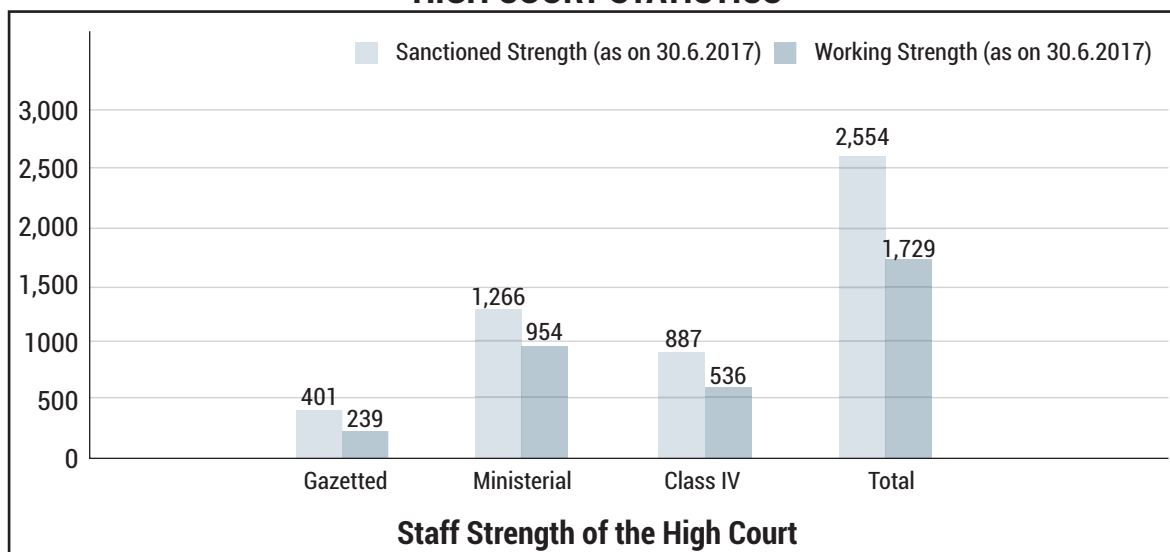
System of Cases of Patna High Court, Reception-cum-Information Counter, Judicial Officers Performance Evaluation System (JOPES), and Judgment and Order Retrieval System (JOARS).

Digitization of old records of disposed of cases has been undertaken to preserve the records in digital form and uptill now more than 57 lac pages have been scanned. There has been an active monitoring of the work of the Judicial Officers by the Arrears Committee of the Court through video conferencing which will augment the disposal of cases in the District Courts. Furthermore, there has been a successful endeavour of trial of accused through video-conferencing between Civil Courts and Jails of Bihar.

Facilities of respective Cause List through E-mail/ SMS to Advocate-on-Record (AOR) have been provided. E-mail facility for reminders to District Courts as well as District Magistrates /Superintendent of Police for non-receipt of various documents from the concerned Judgeship is also available.

The Patna High Court has achieved considerable progress in disposal of cases in this judicial year by taking recourse to categorized and scientific method of listing of matters and constitution of special benches for the categorized subjects.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	1,37,48,11,000	1,27,81,36,000	1,66,42,00,000
Total	1,37,48,11,000	1,27,81,36,000	1,66,42,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	53
Working Strength of Judges	35

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	26
Highest	35

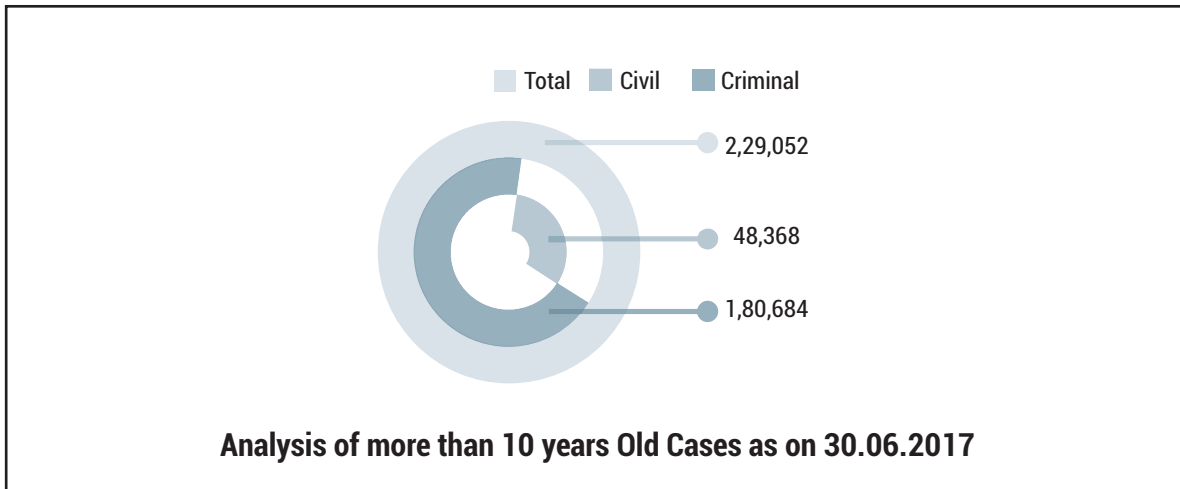
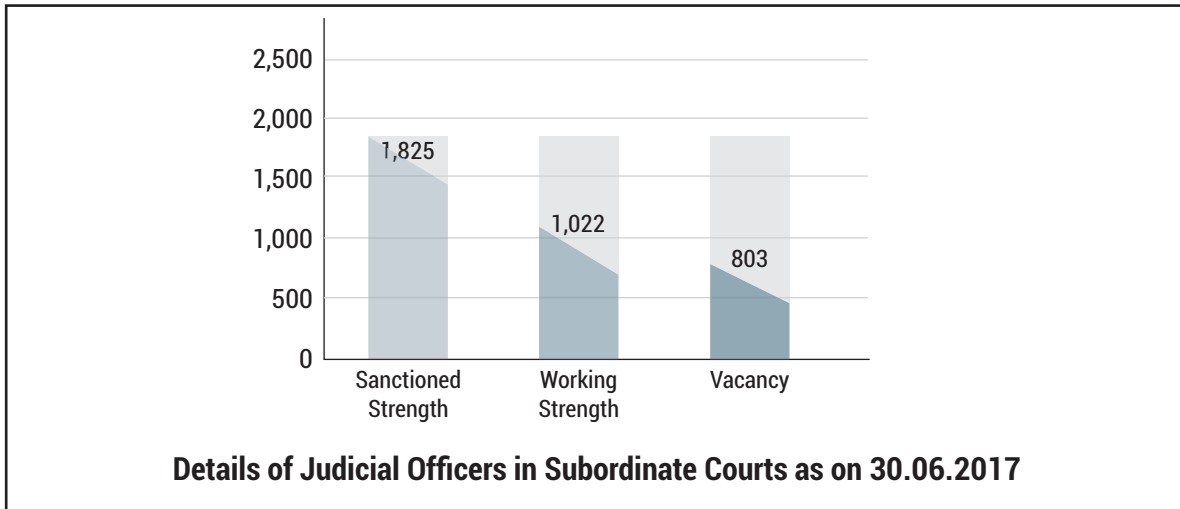
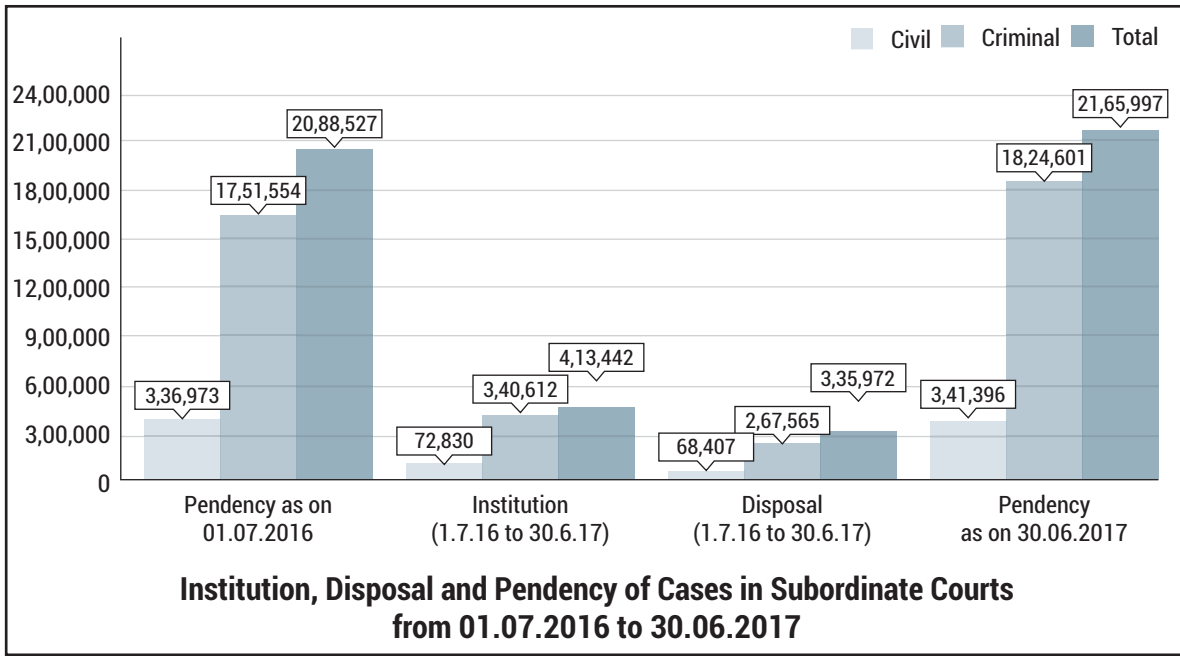
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

Cases more than 10 years old	20,474
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	48,597	19,017	15,852	51,762
Company Matters	126	06	09	123
Contempt (Civil)	6,341	1,344	2,969	4,716
Review (Civil)	804	506	535	775
Matrimonial Matters	01	0	01	0
Arbitration Matters	09	11	02	18
Civil Revisions	379	292	306	365
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	13	03	03	13
Civil Appeals	10,186	843	634	10,395
Land Acquisition Matters	1,172	554	226	1,500
MACT Matters	0	0	0	0
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	13,431	8,345	6,123	15,653
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	713	1803	913	1,603
Criminal Revisions	3,089	1,359	1,112	3,336
Bail Applications	5,554	49,495	47,202	7,847
Criminal Appeals	23,957	4,385	1,930	26,412
Death Sentence Reference	02	10	05	07
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	3,050	84	889	2,245
Other than above	13,181	10,682	5,996	17,867

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



34

HIGH COURT OF
PUNJAB &
HARYANA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Punjab & Haryana High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiavax Jal Vazifdar, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Mittal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Sandhawalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Sibal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surya Kant	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Rekha Mittal	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hari Pal Verma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice TP Singh Mann	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjit Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anupinder Singh Grewal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahesh Grover	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amol Rattan Singh	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shekher Kumar Dhawan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Anita Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pavan Kumar B. Bajanthri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohinder Mohan Singh Bedi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fateh Deep Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramendra Jain
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhaurao Chaudhari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaspal Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harminder Singh Madaan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rakesh Kumar Jain	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surinder Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Shekhar Attri
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jaswant Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudip Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurvinder Singh Gill
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Daya Chaudhary	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harinder Singh Sidhu	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arvind Singh Sangwan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajan Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Palli	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajbir Sehrawat
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Tewari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kuldip Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kshetarpal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jitendra Kumar Chauhan	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Lisa Gill	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Avneesh Jhingan
Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.G. Masih	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bawa Singh Walia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahabir Singh Sindhu
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Ritu Bahri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raj Mohan Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhir Mittal
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajiv Narain Raina	Hon'ble Ms. Justice Jaishree Thakur	
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejinder Singh Dhindsa	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amit Rawal	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The State of Punjab has been ruled by Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Kings. During the Medieval era, social order as well as criminal activities were controlled by customary law and Royal Edicts. During the Colonial era, the British, much like the Mughals, also conceded a certain amount of independence to the village communities to manage their own affairs as per their customs and

usages, subject to the right of the State to collect its dues. On 16 December 1847 Council of Regency under the British Resident was appointed in the erstwhile territory of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Finally, on 29 March 1849, the territory of Punjab stood transferred to the East India Company.



Chief Justices' Court

The Punjab Courts Act (Act No. 19 of 1865) was enacted providing seven classes of Courts to exercise civil jurisdiction. It remained in force for a short span and in 1866, the Punjab Chief Courts (Act IV of 1866) constituted the Chief Court of Punjab as the ultimate court of appeal of Civil and Criminal courts. On the establishment of Lahore High Court, the Chief Court of Punjab, was abolished.

After the independence of India, the High Court at Lahore, it being in Pakistan, ceased to have jurisdiction over Delhi and East Punjab. The High Court (Punjab) Order, 1947, created a new High Court of Judicature for the territory of East Punjab (India) on 15 August 1947. The East Punjab High Court started functioning from Circuit House at Amritsar and was shifted to Shimla vide notification dated 23 September 1947. With the Constitution of India coming into force on 26 January 1950, the State of East Punjab was renamed as Punjab. Thereafter, seat of the High Court was shifted from Shimla to Chandigarh.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) which had its own High Court named 'PEPSU High Court' was merged in the State of Punjab by the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. States Re-organisation Act 1966, led to the creation of a new State, Haryana along with Union Territory of Chandigarh. Consequently, the High Court of Punjab was renamed as 'The High Court of Punjab and Haryana'.

The main building of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh was designed by Le Corbusier, a well-known, French Architect. It has a rhythmic arcade created by a parasol-like roof, which shades the entire building. The building was inaugurated by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on 19 March 1955. Main building consists of nine Court Rooms. Colourful tapestries having number of symbols that encapsulated Le Corbusier's view of man, earth, nature, the emblems of India and the scales of justice in abstract geometric patches, are

depicted on the rear walls of these court rooms. Apart from nine Court Rooms, provision of space for the offices has been made on the upper floors of the said building. The High Court Extension wing consists of four floors/levels. At Level-I, which seems to be a basement towards corridor whereas at ground floor towards public litigants, provision of Lok Adalat, Mediation & Conciliation Centre, India Law Institutes and Office Rooms have been got made. Level-II, III & IV of the said building consist of 20 court rooms each.

The jurisdiction of High Court at Lahore by virtue of Letters Patent and the Government of India Act, 1915 was limited to all the appellate and superintending powers, authority and jurisdiction of the Chief Court. After partition, the Constitution of India conferred original writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India upon the High Court. The High Court has been conferred with appellate as well as revisional jurisdiction.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Mediation and Conciliation Committee undertook various measures and activities to promote the wider use of ADR methods for settling the disputes locally. From July 2016, honorarium/remuneration was distributed to the Mediators in the 420 cases settled by them. Under the Pre-litigation Mediation, 37 applications were received out of which 10 resulted in successful mediation, 15 such applications resulted in unsuccessful Mediation and one is in process while 11 applications were withdrawn. The information with regard to Pre-litigation Mediation has also been made available on the website i.e. www.mediationcentrehc.gov.in. Awareness Programmes on Mediation for the Advocates at Chandigarh Judicial Academy were organised. Similar Programmes for Law Students were also held. Screening Process was undertaken in order to increase the number of Mediators. Radio Programmes to generate awareness about Mediation Programmes were undertaken. The Punjab & Haryana High Court Mediation Centre organised a Global Pound Conference Series in May 2017 to create awareness about various dispute resolution methods. A Counseling Room-cum-Children Mediation Centre has been set up, for immediate counselling of the parties and meeting of children with their parents, in the cases where mediation of the parties involve children. In the judicial year,

2,018 cases were referred for mediation, out of which 1,969 were disposed and 384 were settled while 1,585 cases were not settled.

Technological Accomplishments

The High Court started digitization of judicial records in the year 2011. Around 40-50 thousand pages are being scanned every day, which includes scanning of all the fresh cases. In the judicial year, 1.17 crore judicial file pages were scanned.

Video Conferencing facility is being extensively used. Meeting between Administrative Judges and District Judges, promotion interviews of Judicial Officers, training sessions and monitoring by High Court of various ongoing projects in Subordinate Courts is being done through Video Conferencing. 1,11,784 undertrials were produced through video-conferencing and on 5,871 occasions, evidence of doctors were recorded in the Subordinate Courts.

13.46 lac messages were pushed from SMS Server to various stakeholders to provide information regarding filing status, objections on filing, copy filing number, copy preparation status, copy delivery status, next date and case status etc.

Online web based e-Filing Module has been added to the Case Management System of High Court

enabling Advocates to file their cases online. 39,031 cases were filed and registered through online e-Filing system till June 2017. e-Inspection of judicial file without file movement is being done by litigants and Advocates and so far 35,029 such inspections have been efiled. 99% of certified copies are being prepared using digitally signed/scanned data. Online payment option through Multi-Option Payment System (MOPS) for various judicial services will be provided shortly.

High Court Online Case status system portal i.e. phhc.gov.in has been made more secure by upgrading it from http to https using EV SSL Certificate. Extensive use of eDocket module is being made, which enables sending soft copy of docket along with digitized document to the email IDs of officers concerned of District Court and police stations. In the judicial year, 86,256 cases dockets were issued.

Compulsory e-filing from 15 January 2017, has been made operational for the cases relating to Income Tax Act, Central Excise Act and Customs Act. Through the eNotices module, soft copies of notices are being forwarded to District Courts, Insurance Companies, Departments and Police. This has enabled receiving of scanned reports from District Courts without any delay.

The process of digitization of judicial records of Subordinate Courts in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.T. Chandigarh has already been initiated. After digitisation of the records, 3.52 lacs (sq.ft.) area occupied by judicial records will be reclaimed making available valuable space at prime location. Weeding out of old cases for scanning and digitization of judicial records in Subordinate Courts of the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh has started. 18.70 lac cases have been segregated for weeding, out of which 8.87 lac cases have been weeded out.

States of Punjab and Haryana have already made necessary amendments/ modifications in the relevant Statute/ Rules to give legal recognition to payment and refund of Court fee through e-Court

fee system. Government of Punjab has entered into an agreement with M/s Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCIL) for implementation of e-Court fee while Government of Haryana has assigned the project to its E-GRAS team (NIC).

Through Personal Information system (PIS), Judicial Officers posted in the States of Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh can access details relating to Transfer and Posting, Annual Confidential Reports, Property details, Leave and Salary etc. online.

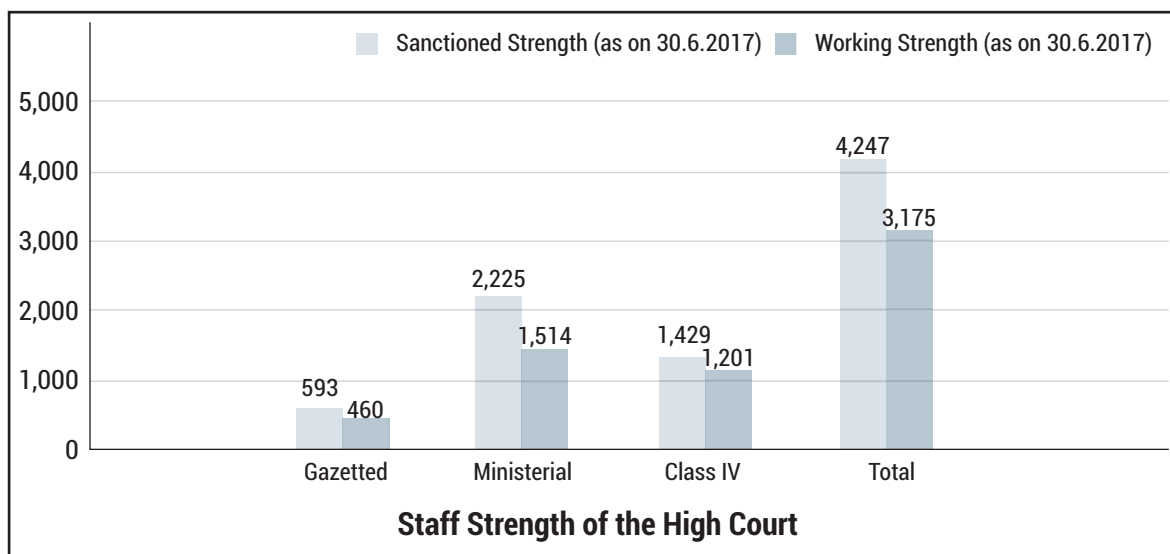
The practice of maintaining manual Peshi Register in Subordinate Courts has been dispensed with and these Registers are being maintained by the Court Staff by computer generated Peshi Register.

Majority of final and interim orders of the Courts are being made available on NJDG.

A District-wise Ubuntu-Linux Refresher Training Program 2016 for Judicial Officers was held wherein Master Trainers imparted Ubuntu Linux Training to the Judicial Officers. A training program on eNotices for Dealing Hands/Process Servers from District Courts of SAS Nagar, Panchkula, Chandigarh, Judicial Branches and Dispatch Section of this Court was conducted.

The High Court had procured Radio Frequency Identification system in the year 2015-16 and around 95,000 books have been tagged through RFID Card. Court Libraries as well as Residential Libraries have been provided to Judicial Officers at Subordinate Courts. 43 District Level Court Libraries, 119 Sub-divisional level Court Libraries and 1,108 Judicial Officers Residential Libraries have been provided.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	12,18,24,000	13,32,00,000	7,50,00,000
Non-Plan	2,47,60,31,000	2,52,67,49,000	2,74,22,00,000
Total	2,59,78,55,000	2,65,99,49,000	2,81,72,00,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	85
Working Strength of Judges	48

Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)

Lowest	44
Highest	48

Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)

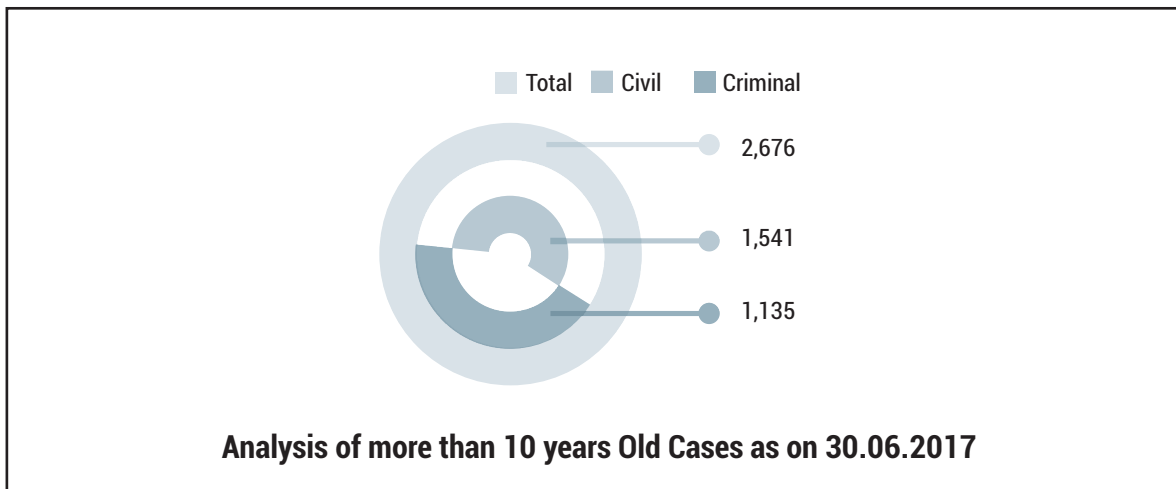
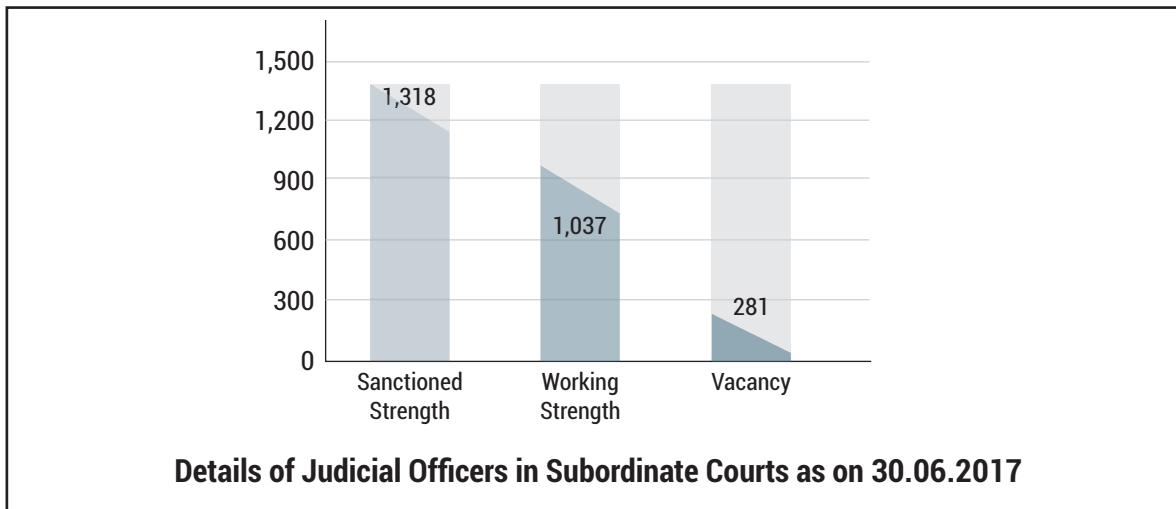
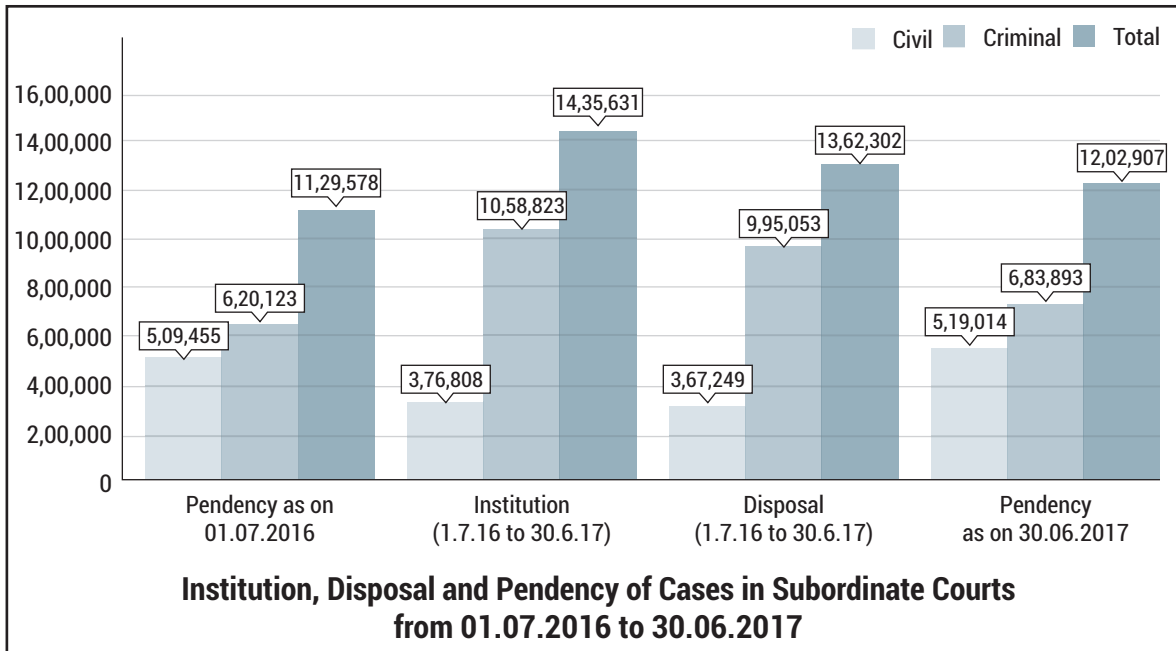
Cases more than 10 years old	70,223
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HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	63,162	28,756	25,120	66,798
Company Matters	539	154	257	436
Contempt (Civil)	4,273	3,513	3,455	4,331
Review (Civil)	1,053	1,457	1,368	1,142
Matrimonial Matters	2,251	534	298	2,487
Arbitration Matters	166	309	276	199
Civil Revisions	8,649	8,812	5,932	11,529
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	2,095	711	631	2,175
Civil Appeals	48,667	9,728	4,197	54,198
Land Acquisition Matters	24,625	5,008	5,293	24,340
MACT Matters	41,844	6,653	2,813	45,684
Civil Suits (Original Side)	05	0	0	05
Other than above	4,978	4,043	3,251	5,770
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	871	1,496	1,489	878
Criminal Revisions	13,174	5,208	3,042	15,340
Bail Applications *	0	0	0	0
Criminal Appeals	48,532	5,933	1,080	53,385
Death Sentence Reference	03	05	01	07
Contempt (Criminal)	44	15	11	48
Misc. Criminal Applications *	0	0	0	0
Other than above	23,997	49,154	42,780	30,371

*The data with regard to Bail Applications is included in the other than above.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



35

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Rajasthan High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Nandrajog, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.S. Jhaveri	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratap Krishna Lohra	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pankaj Bhandari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Veerendra Singh Siradhana	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Chandra Somani
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Govind Mathur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Bishnoi	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sanjeev Prakash Sharma
Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.K. Vyas	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Pushpendra Singh Bhati
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Rafiq	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahendra Kumar Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinesh Mehta
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sangeet Raj Lodha	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banwari Lal Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vinit Kumar Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munishwar Nath Bhandari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Kumar Gaur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwaljit Singh Ahluwalia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ganga Ram Moolchandani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Garg
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Sabina	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Maheshwari	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Inderjeet Singh
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Nirmal Jit Kaur	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vijay Kumar Vyas	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Virendra Kumar Mathur
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kailash Chandra Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramchandra Singh Jhala
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sandeep Mehta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Goverdhan Bardhar	
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The State of Rajasthan was formed during the period between 17 March 1948 and 25 January 1950 by integration of 19 Princely States. At that time, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota were the leading States with more or less the British style of administrative setup. These States had their own High Courts with a Subordinate Judicial system. In the newly created State, five High Courts were functioning at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur (being capital of United Rajasthan with a Bench at Kota) and Alwar (being capital of Matsya State) with a total strength of 20 judges. The Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 abolished these different jurisdictions and provided for a single High Court for the entire State.

By a Notification dated 25 August 1949, it was also decided that until further orders, the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan shall also sit simultaneously at Jaipur to dispose of the work arising in the Jaipur and Kota division and at Udaipur to dispose of the work arising in Udaipur division. Subsequently, by another notification, two more Benches of the High Court were established at Bikaner and Kota.

The High Court was inaugurated on 29 August 1949. On the same day, the Rajpramukh exercising the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of Section 10 of the Ordinance directed that until further orders, the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan shall also sit simultaneously (1) at Jaipur to dispose of the



Jaipur Bench of Rajasthan High Court

work arising in the Jaipur and Kota division and (2) at Udaipur to dispose of the work arising in Udaipur division. On 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India came into force wherein Rajasthan became a Part "B" State.

State of Rajasthan is bifurcated into 35 Judgeships comprising of 370 Courts of District Judge Cadre, 265 Court of Senior Civil Judge Cadre and 458 Courts of Civil Judge Cadre. There are 414 outlying Courts, functioning under respective District Courts, dispensing justice to the people of the State, working under the overall superintendence of the High Court. The Rajasthan High Court Rules 1952, as amended from time to time, regulate the administrative business and judicial work in the High Court.

The Principal Seat of Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur is functioning in an old Heritage Building and due to paucity of space and to cater to the future need, it was felt that there should be a building of High Court with sufficient space. Therefore, a new building of Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur near Jhalamand is under construction having project cost of Rs. 220.07 crore. The construction work of this new building is almost finished and furnishing work is going in full swing. At the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court, in addition to old building of the Court, one more unit has been constructed behind the existing structure, which has sufficient courts & space for Advocates as well as for Litigants.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Rajasthan State Judicial Academy has imparted

one year Induction Training to two different batches of newly appointed Civil Judges. Presently, training to a batch of 77 Trainee Civil

Judges who joined RSJA on 9 April 2017 is underway.

The Academy has also organized refresher courses for various target groups viz. Regional Conference for Sensitization on Family Court matters, Judicial Conference on POCSO and Human Trafficking, West Zone Regional Judicial Conference, Training to newly appointed Junior Judicial Assistants and existing staff of Rajasthan High Court, Zonal Conference for Sensitization on Family Court Matters, Workshop for Stakeholders under Juvenile Justice System.

Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority has streamlined the Lok Adalats and other ADR mechanisms.

2.22 lac cases were settled and Rs. 736.23 crore awarded as settlement in Lok Adalats held between January and September 2017 at High Court and Subordinate Courts level.

To ensure effective implementation of NALSA's Schemes at ground level, teams of Para Legal Volunteers and Panel Lawyers are constituted at SLSA, District and Taluka level. 78 Educational training Programmes of Panel Advocates and 75 Educational training Programmes of Para Legal Volunteers were organized by District Legal Services Authorities in the State.

In Rajasthan, there are 35 DLSAs. Independent ADR Centre buildings have been constructed for 28 DLSAs. Under the Mediation activities in High Court and Subordinate Courts, in the span of about six years, 948 mediators have been trained. The success rate of mediation in the year 2016 is 25.89% and for 2017 (upto September) is 24.42%.

Rajasthan High Court has taken effective steps and prepared a plan for arrears reduction and time bound disposal of old cases in Subordinate Courts. For effective monitoring, bi-Monthly Meetings of Judicial Officers posted in districts are conducted in which all general issues are



Scales of Justice depicted in latticework at Jodhpur High Court

taken up with special emphasis on work performance and steps taken for disposal of old cases. In High Court, steps are being taken to bifurcate the files for the purpose of its identification, by providing different colours of file covers for different categories of cases.

In the High Court, initiatives have been taken to strengthen the administration. To enhance the zeal of working, timely recruitment and appointment of the Judicial Officers and Court Staff as per the prescribed calendar is being done. Timely promotion, conducting of departmental Inquiries in prescribed periods and regular training programmes are being undertaken. There is also an endeavour to increase number of Judges of Subordinate Courts and to fill the vacancies at the earliest, for which a calendar year has been prescribed.

Technological Accomplishments

Rajasthan High Court has geared up with all the required technological reforms to make it more litigant friendly. Under Phase I of eCourts Mission Mode Project, computer hardware has been provided to almost all the Courts and to all the Judicial Officers.

There is a Centralized Filing Section well equipped with information and technology to ease the filing process. A robust computer programme is accessible wherein Judgments & Orders as also Case Status, Status of Scrutiny of Case, Cause List on various parameters, is available on official website of eCourts. Furthermore, e-stamping court fee facility is available at the Principal Seat, Jodhpur and Bench at Jaipur. Work to make the entire campus Wi-Fi enabled, is in process which will facilitate easy/open access of internet to the litigants and the Bar. Mobile Application for providing Cause List, Case Status, Display Board, Certified Copy Status etc. has been prepared which is under process of testing and will be launched shortly. There is also a plan to adopt Open Source Technology by implementing and

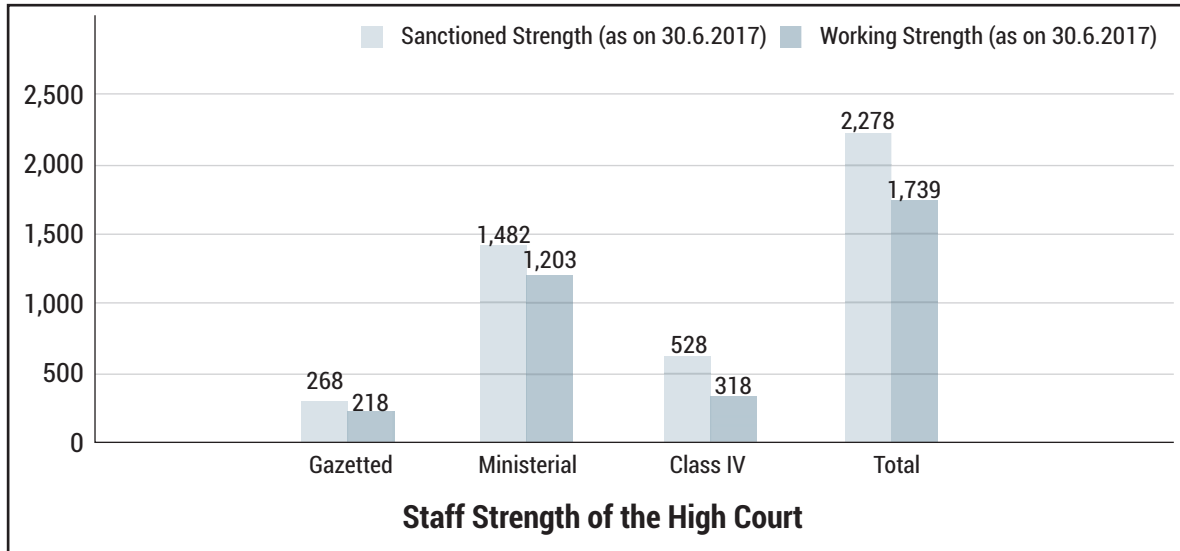
executing software on Linux OS which will reduce the cost and enhance security. Furthermore, for Digitization of Case Records of High Court, there is an initiation of procurement project with a plan to digitize all the records containing about seven crore pages within a year. Major digital initiative has been taken to provide certified copies from the uploaded orders without any movement of files.

Rajasthan is a front runner in timely updating information on National Judicial Data Grid. Rajasthan has only about 0.2 to 0.5% undated cases which is lowest amongst the bigger States.

To enrich and update the judicial officers with latest judgments and orders, RSJA has provided the Computer and Mobile versions of Legal Software "Supreme Today" to 20 newly recruited Additional District Judges and to 280 newly recruited Civil Judges. Ubuntu Linux Computer Training for Judicial Officers, CIS 2.0 Computer Training Programme, Training Programme on Cyber Crimes and Law Dealing with Cyber Crimes and KOHA Library Software Training for RSJA and for Staff of Rajasthan High Court were organized.



Royal Emblems in Museum

HIGH COURT STATISTICS**Budget of the High Court***

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	12,83,93,000	23,30,86,000	16,88,62,000
Non-Plan	5,45,25,47,000	6,17,08,53,000	6,81,16,48,000
Total	5,58,09,40,000	6,40,39,39,000	6,98,05,10,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

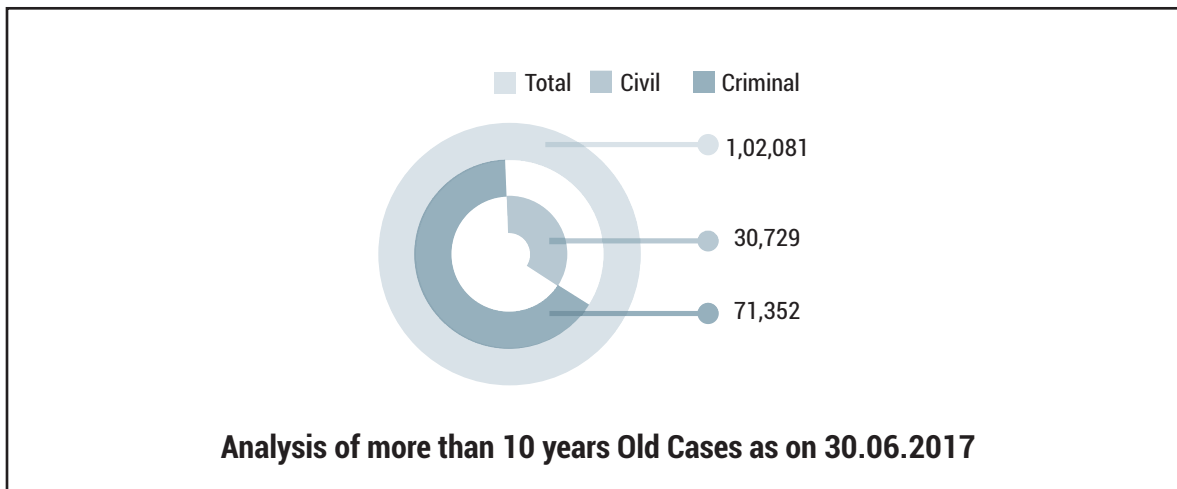
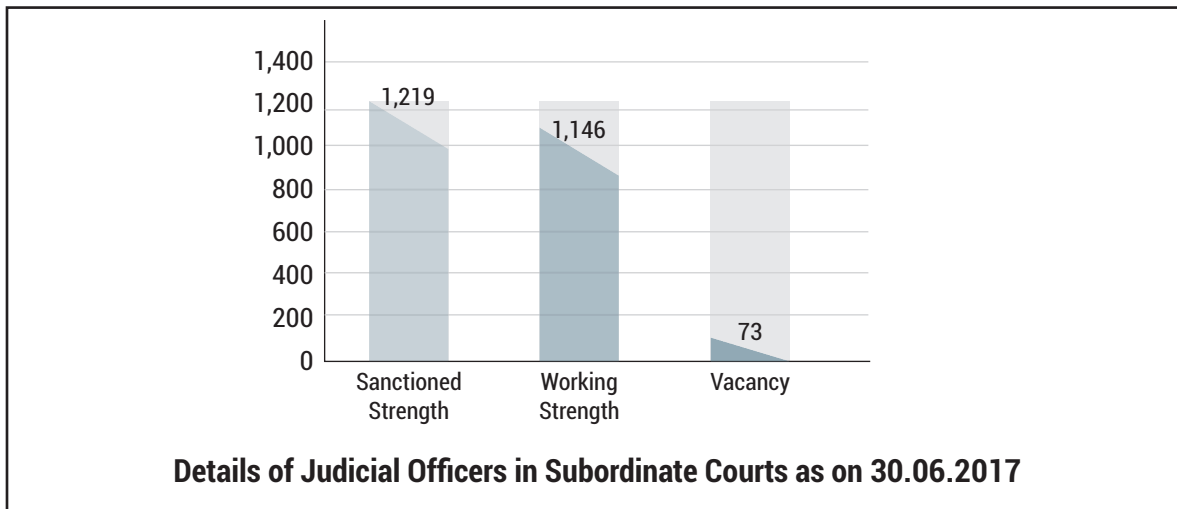
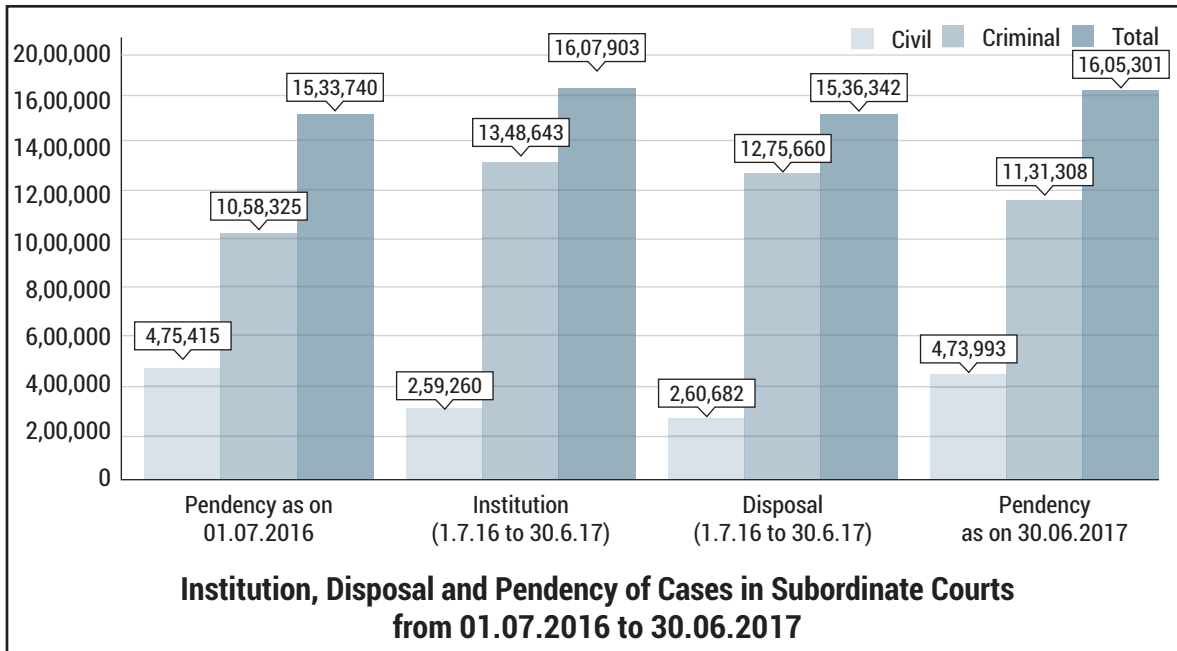
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	50
Working Strength of Judges	37
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	31
Highest	37
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	61,191

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	92,998	35,140	32,626	95,512
Company Matters	504	116	167	453
Contempt (Civil)	3,741	3,508	2,679	4,570
Review (Civil)	714	345	376	683
Matrimonial Matters	1,163	692	311	1,544
Arbitration Matters	205	157	179	183
Civil Revisions	863	535	419	979
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	4,764	1,372	3,473	2,663
Civil Appeals	44,338	6,678	11,887	39,129
Land Acquisition Matters	2,245	571	339	2,477
MACT Matters	30,055	8,062	2,646	35,471
Civil Suits (Original Side)	04	02	0	06
Other than above	2,384	1,330	1,393	2,321
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	600	793	561	832
Criminal Revisions	13,077	4,016	2,058	15,035
Bail Applications	2,778	29,672	30,448	2,002
Criminal Appeals	36,130	4,213	2,486	37,857
Death Sentence Reference	03	02	01	04
Contempt (Criminal)	26	04	07	23
Misc. Criminal Applications	12,628	11,908	9,672	14,864
Other than above	1,016	879	644	1,251

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



36

HIGH COURT OF
SIKKIM



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Sikkim*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Satish Kumar Agnihotri, Chief Justice
Hon'ble Ms. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhaskar Raj Pradhan
*As on 6 November 2017

Brief Introduction

The erstwhile State of Sikkim was a monarchy and the Maharaja was the head of justice, whose word was the rule of law. There were Adda Courts and Dzongpens (District Officers), Pipons (Headmen) and Mondals, and thereafter, courts of Assistant Magistrates and Court of Tehsildars, etc.

On 17 April 1955, the High Court of Sikkim came into existence as a result of the 'High Court of Judicature (Jurisdiction and Powers) Proclamation of 1955', issued by His Highness Sir Tashi Namgyal, Maharaja of Sikkim.

Resultantly, the powers of the Maharaja got limited to the matters of granting mercy, pardon, remission and commutation and reduction of sentence and his prerogative to set up tribunal for review of civil and criminal cases. And as such the other courts and tribunals became subordinate to the High Court. Thereafter, pursuant to the agreement between the Maharaja and the leaders of the political parties representing the people and the Government of India, the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 was passed whereby all judges in Sikkim were declared independent in exercise of their judicial functions.

By the Constitution (Thirty Sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, the State of Sikkim was merged with the Union of India. Consequent upon the merger of

Sikkim with the Union of India w.e.f. 26 April 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State and vide clause (i) of Article 371 F of the Constitution, the High Court of Judicature functioning as such prior to the appointed day, became the High Court of Sikkim.

In 1978, Sikkim Civil Courts Act was passed with a view to consolidate the laws related to the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. The Sikkim State Judicial Service Rules, 1975 and the Sikkim Superior Judicial Service Rules, 1980 were framed to define the mode of recruitment and service of Judicial Officers. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, was also extended and enforced in 1994.

The High Court complex is located in Gangtok, East Sikkim. In 1975, a residential bungalow at the current address of the High Court was renovated to build the official premises.

A new phase I building was completed in 2004 which houses the administrative block and auditorium. This was followed by the addition of phase II building in 2010 which houses three courtrooms, a library, conference hall, the video conference room, and a computer cell.

There are four District Courts located in North, South, East, and West Sikkim serving under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Sikkim.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

District Courts complexes at Kyongsa and Pentok, and an ADR Centre at Sichey were inaugurated. Foundation stone of the Court of Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate at Chungthang was laid on 9 October 2016 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar, Judge, Supreme Court of India (as His Lordship then was) and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India. A Museum has also been established in the old Chief Justice's residence at Gangtok.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Chief Justices' Conference 2016, the High Court of Sikkim has constituted District Sub-Committees in all districts to achieve "five plus zero" status. Subordinate Courts have been directed to give priority to more than five years old cases and dispose of it by December, 2017.

For optimum use of space and preservation of judicial records, optimizers have been installed in the Judicial Record Room.

The Sikkim Judicial Academy has been imparting training on different subjects of law to Judicial Officers, Ministerial Staff, Members of the Bar, Public Prosecutors, Police Officers, Revenue Officers, Forest Officers etc. since 2013. A Regional Conference for enhancing the Excellence of Judicial Institutions: Challenges & Opportunities was organized by National Judicial Academy in coordination with the High Court of Sikkim and Sikkim Judicial Academy in April 2017.

Technological Accomplishments

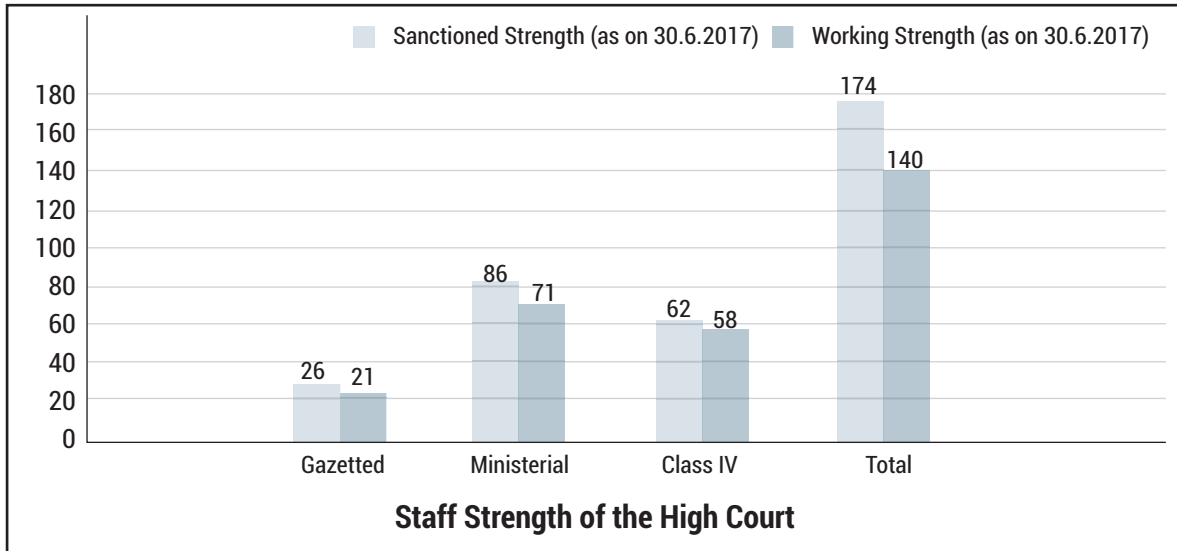
The High Court of Sikkim, was the first High Court to join the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) by implementing NC CIS 1.0. It has since completed data migration to NC CIS 2.0.

A dynamic website has been developed in Free and Open Source Software (FOSS). Many other services, such as web based SMS module for sending SMS about the status of the case on the registered mobile numbers of the Advocates and Litigants; Copy Room Software, which aids applicants to monitor the status of their application for certified copies of case records; File Tracking System to automate the process of tracking the file movement; and android based Mobile Application to access case data and related information of the High Court and the Subordinate Courts of Sikkim, have been developed.

Video conferencing facility between all the Subordinate Courts and Jails in the State under Phase-II of e-Courts Mission Mode Project have been provided.

The scanning and digitization of judicial cases/case records of the High Courts and Subordinate Courts of Sikkim is under progress.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	11,57,86,000	11,85,00,000	14,85,70,000
Total	11,57,86,000	11,85,00,000	14,85,70,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

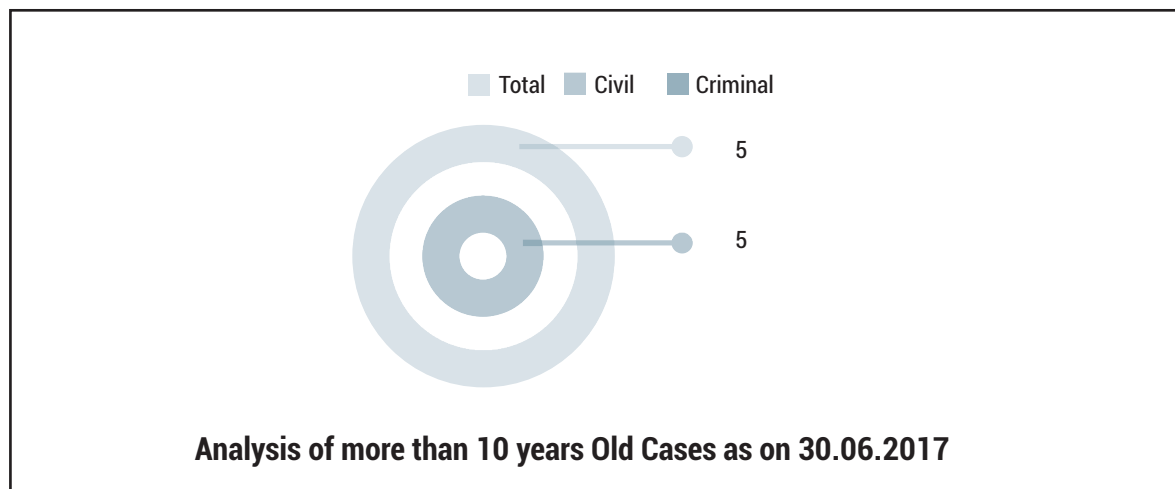
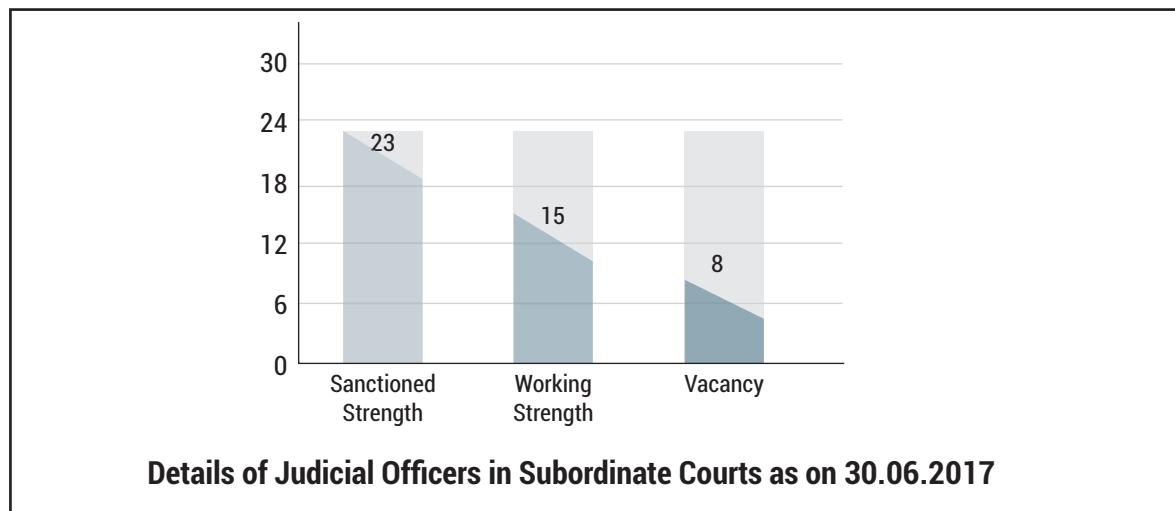
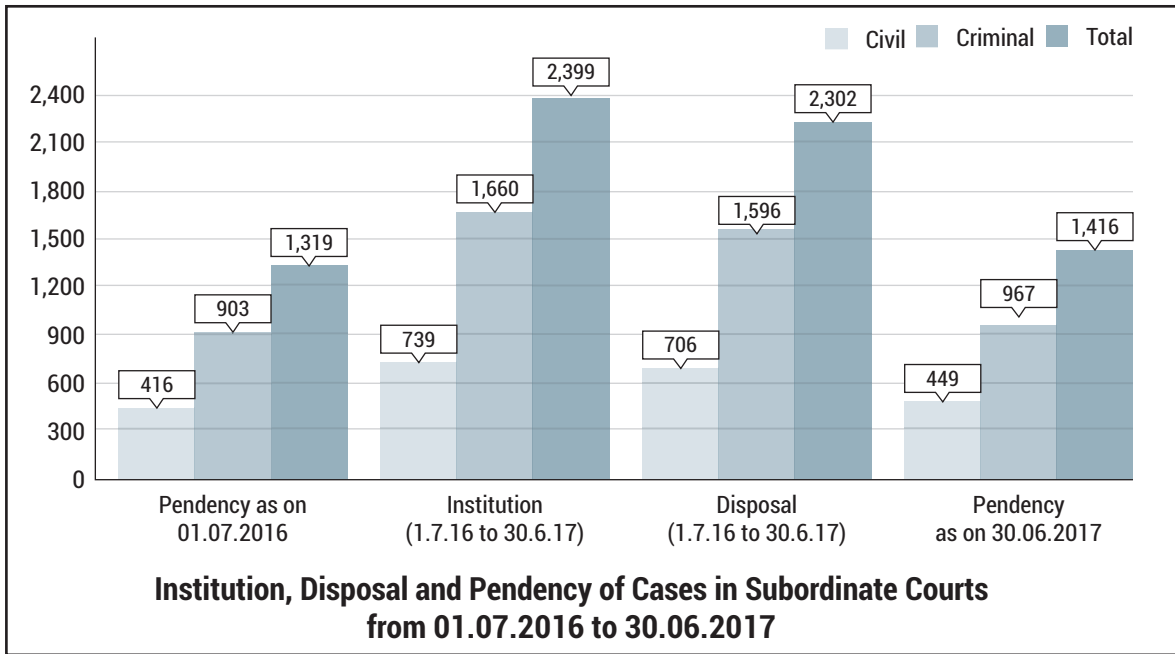
Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)

Sanctioned Strength of Judges	03
Working Strength of Judges	03
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	02
Highest	03
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	0

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	53	92	65	80
Company Matters	01	09	07	03
Contempt (Civil)	0	01	0	01
Review (Civil)	02	01	01	02
Matrimonial Matters	0	01	0	01
Arbitration Matters	01	06	05	02
Civil Revisions	02	13	09	06
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	03	07	05	05
Civil Appeals	19	23	17	25
Land Acquisition Matters	02	03	01	04
MACT Matters	09	16	20	05
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	0
Other than above	0	01	01	0
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	0	03	02	01
Criminal Revisions	03	03	03	03
Bail Applications	0	09	09	0
Criminal Appeals	30	30	29	31
Death Sentence Reference	0	0	-	0
Contempt (Criminal)	0	0	0	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	06	22	23	5
Other than above	06	21	17	10

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



37

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Tripura High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Vaiphei, Chief Justice

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhasis Talapatra

*As on 6 November 2017

Brief Introduction

Tripura was ruled continuously by as many as 184 Tripuri Kings with sovereign and independent status prior to its integration with the Union of India on 15 October 1949. For a long period of time, the tribal Kings administered justice in accordance with the prevalent customs, equity and good conscience. The Kings in succession issued Sanads, Orders and Rules which usually remained in force only during the tenure of the King.

Gradually, the legal and judicial system was modernized with the formation of legislative & judicial bodies and codification of laws. Maharaja Birchandra became the ruler of Tripura w.e.f. 9 March 1870. He established civil and criminal courts called Munsiff/Magistrate's Courts following the legal system prevailing in British India. The Maharaja also established the Khas Appeal Adalat for hearing appeals against verdicts of those courts.

Major administrative and judicial reforms were done during the tenure of Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Debbarman who was the last ruling King of Princely Tripura before its merger with the Union of India. He wanted to govern the state in accordance with a written constitution for which he had set up a committee of experts for drafting the constitution. The written Constitution of Tripura [which was later known as the Government of Tripura Act, 1351 Tripura Era (1941 AD)] came into force on the first day of July 1941.

The power of governance of the State of Tripura was transferred to the Union of India by a merger agreement between the Union of India and the

Maharaja of Tripura.

After the State merged into the Union of India, the Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred under Sections 3 & 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 passed Tripura (Courts) Order, 1950. Under the said order, the Court of Judicial Commissioner was established and was conferred with the power of superintendence and control over all Courts of Tripura.

Tripura continued to be under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court until 2012. In the year 2013, by way of Amendment under Section 28A(c) of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a separate High Court for the State of Tripura was established on 23 March 2013 and named as 'High Court of Tripura'. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, the then Judge of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh was appointed as the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Tripura.

Jurisdiction of the High Court of Tripura has been prescribed under Section 28C of the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, as amended in 2012. The High Court shall have, in respect of any part of the territory of Tripura, all such jurisdiction, powers and authority which were exercisable by the Gauhati High Court as a common High Court as per the Law in force.

The High Court of Tripura is functioning from its own spacious & beautiful building covering an area of about 10 acres. It is situated on a high land in a serene atmosphere in the capital city. The Bar Association Hall (which consists of a large area able to accommodate more than 500 lawyers),

the administrative blocks including the Office of the Advocate General, the Registry, office of the High Court Legal Services Committee & the High Court Mediation Centre are all located on the

ground floor of the building. On the first floor, there are five spacious Court Halls along with attached Judges' Chambers. Auditorium, Judges' Library, Judges' Lounge, Computer Section and a Cyber Forensic Lab are situated on the second floor.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

At the instance of the Hon'ble Chief Justice, on 29 October 2016, the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 19.17 crore for construction of new administrative building of the High Court. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi, Judge, Supreme Court of India laid the foundation stone of the Building on 18 March 2017. Steps have been taken for construction of multi-storeyed composite court buildings at Agartala, Dharmanagar & Kailashahar, for establishment of the court of District & Sessions Judge in the new Judicial District namely Dhalai with headquarters at Ambassa. The construction of the buildings for the court of District & Sessions Judge, CJM & other Judicial Officers at Ambassa is in progress. Initiative has been taken for construction/renovation of quarters for Judicial Officers, and the proposal sanctioned by the State Government for installation of Air conditioners in the office chambers of all Judicial Officers and the Court halls of the District & Sessions Judges is in progress.

Two Motor Accident Claims Tribunals at Agartala for dealing exclusively with MACT claims cases, started functioning w.e.f. 12 May 2017. Maha Lok Adalat were held to bring down the huge pendency of Traffic Challan cases and in two of such Maha Lok Adalats held on 29 January 2017 and 16 July 2017, a total of 53,041 such cases were disposed of.

A consistently higher rate of disposal than the rate of institution resulted in the rapid reduction of

pendency. Total pendency in the High Court as on 1 July 2016 was 2,987 and during the judicial year a total of 2,732 cases were instituted in the High Court. 3,228 cases were disposed of and the pendency in the High Court has come down to 2,491 at the end of judicial year. As a result of listing of at least 10 MACT Appeals for hearing on every Monday and Tuesday, the pendency of MACT Appeals has come down to 150 as on 30 June 2017.

On 18 June 2017, the website of the Tripura Judicial Academy (<http://tja.tripura.gov.in>) has been inaugurated. Total 894 participants including Judicial Officers of different grades, staff members of District Courts, High Court and persons from different walks of life including Police, Juvenile Justice functionaries, Officers, employees of Social Education and Social Welfare department, Medical Officers and others participated in various training programmes and conferences organised by the Academy. A Judicial Officer of Grade-I was appointed as Secretary to the High Court Legal Services Committee. In terms of the Regulation of National Legal Services Authority, one Legal aid Clinic at Narsingarh, Agartala has been set up. The clinic is manned by the Panel Lawyers and PLVs. It has taken proactive steps for restoration and rehabilitation of the mentally ill persons who have recovered from illness after treatment. Also, a Legal Assistance Establishment called "Nyaya Sanyog" is functioning in the office of Tripura State Legal Services Authority.



Entrance of the High Court

In respect of recruitment of Judicial Officers during the period of reporting, 11 Judicial Officers of the rank of Civil Judge (Junior Division) in Grade-III were posted after successful completion of their training. Recruitment process was initiated by the High Court for filling up 12 vacancies in Grade-III. Similar initiative was taken to fill up three vacancies in Grade-I under direct recruitment quota.

Adequate sets of AIR manual were purchased by the High Court in March 2017 alongwith updated edition of law books on different subjects and distributed among the Courts throughout the State, with a view to update the knowledge of the Judicial Officers to bring qualitative changes in their performance.

In an economy drive to cut down the avoidable expenditure, an amount of Rs. 9.05 lac was saved during the year 2016-17 in respect of payment of electricity bills in the High Court by judicious consumption of electricity. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 6 lac was saved in respect of the purchase of

stationery articles, computer cartridges and photo copier toners in the judicial year.

Technological Accomplishments

In Phase-I out of 13 eCourt sites installation of Local Area Network has been completed at 10 sites, while ICT/ CSR (Computer Server Room) related preparation work in all the 13 sites has been completed. There has been deployment & installation of hardware-Computer Servers, PCs, Printers, Display Board monitors, Kiosks. In Phase-II of the eCourts project two new Court Complexes namely, Gandacherra and Longtharai Valley have been included and the establishing of ICT and CSR would be completed shortly. Further, under the eCourts project, laptops and printers were again purchased for the trainee Judicial Officers, in the year 2017. In phase-II of the project, LAN Materials have been installed in the remaining court complexes including the new court complexes in Phase-II of the project taking the total to 15 court complexes.

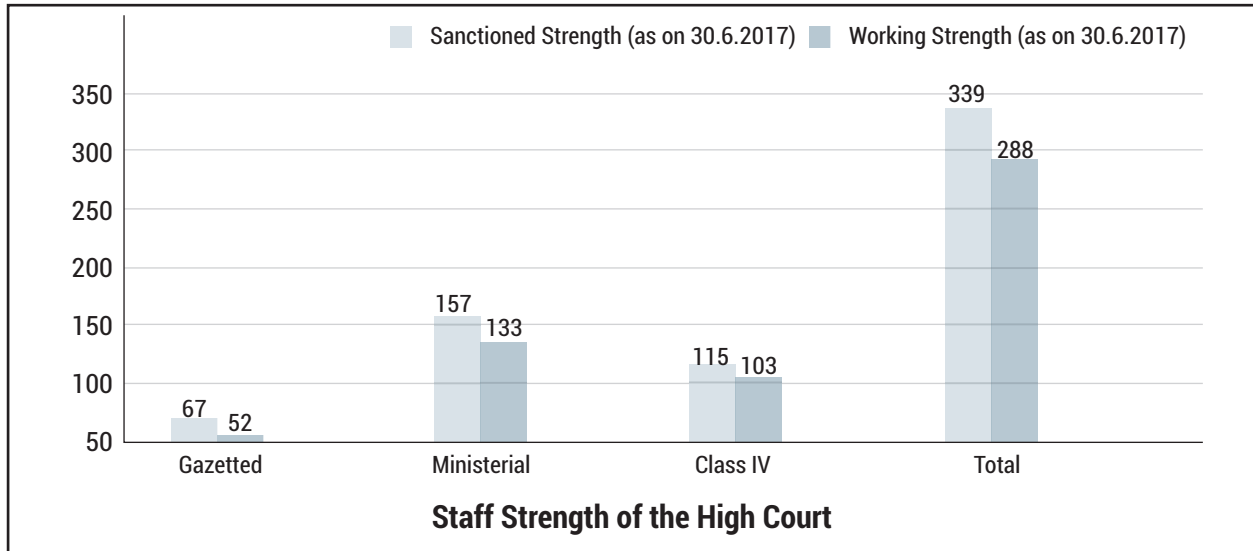
In the year 2018, internet connectivity through optical fibre with minimum 4 mbps speed would be completed in all the court complexes of the State. In Phase- II of the project, CIS 2.0 NC Version has been implemented in Tripura and data has been successfully migrated. It is expected that a new version of CIS 3.0 NC Version would soon be released by the eCommittee, Hon'ble Supreme Court with more features. CIS National Core Version 1.0 has been implemented successfully in the High Court of Tripura, from 12 May 2017.

Citizens can now avail services through Judicial Service Centres located in each of the 12 court complexes. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is a part of the on-going eCourts Integrated Mission Mode Project. During Phase-I, 12 court Complexes have been linked with the

NJDG and from then it became very much essential to upload the cases daily to the NJDG for access of the citizens. Steps have also been taken in linking these courts with the NJDG Server.

The Diesel Generator (D.G) sets are used in places without connection to a power grid, or as emergency power supply. Furthermore, three court complexes have been selected in the State of Tripura for implementation of the Solar Panels and the matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in the Central Government. Three District Courts at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailashahar have connected via video-conference to respective District jails. The other two judicial districts viz. North Tripura and South Tripura have also been provided with the said facility.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	-	-	-
Non-Plan	13,67,74,000	15,66,84,000	14,71,56,000
Total	13,67,74,000	15,66,84,000	14,71,56,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

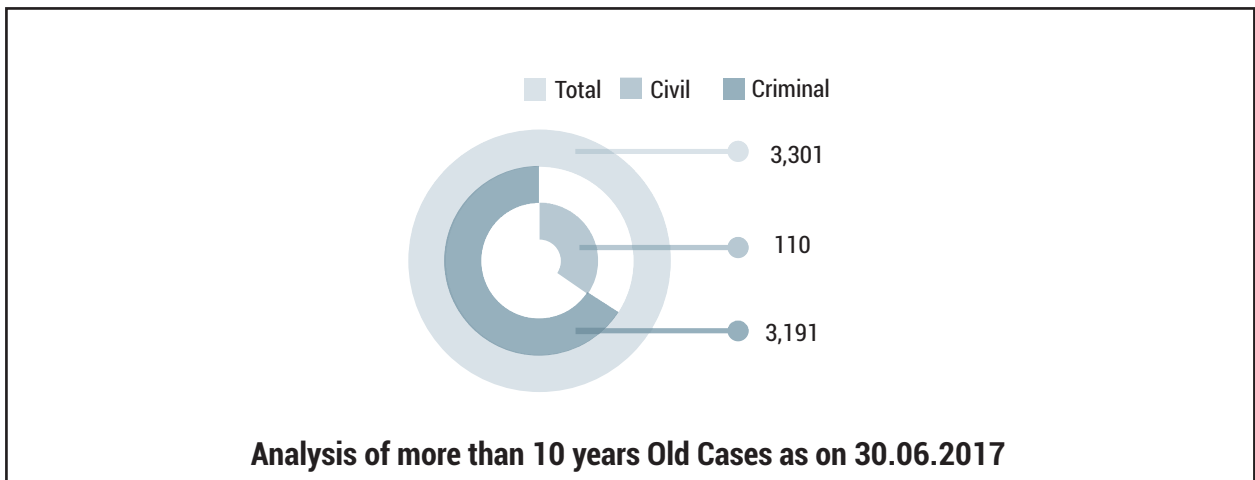
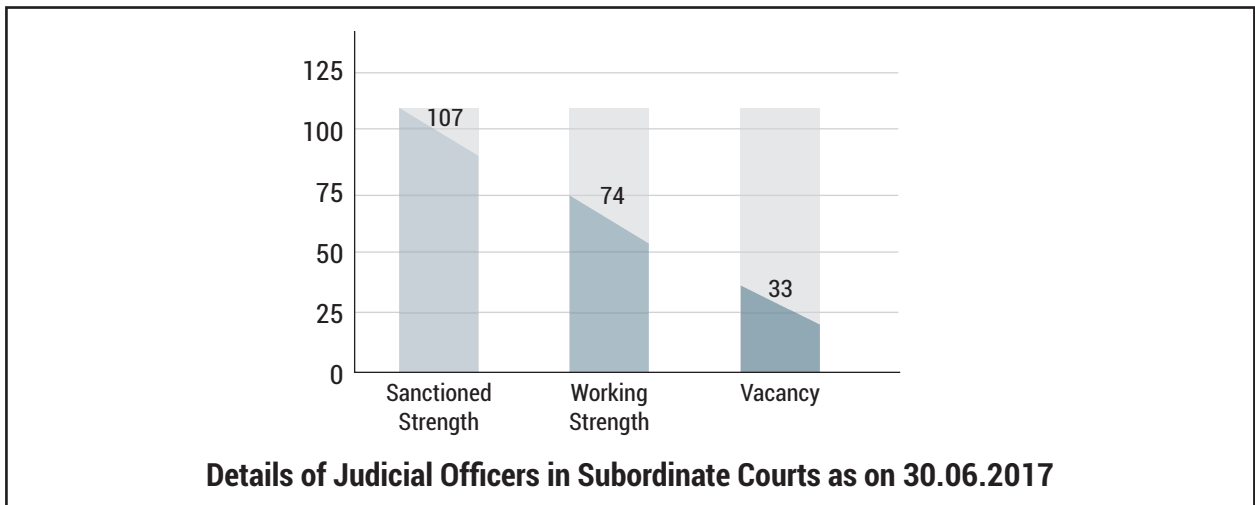
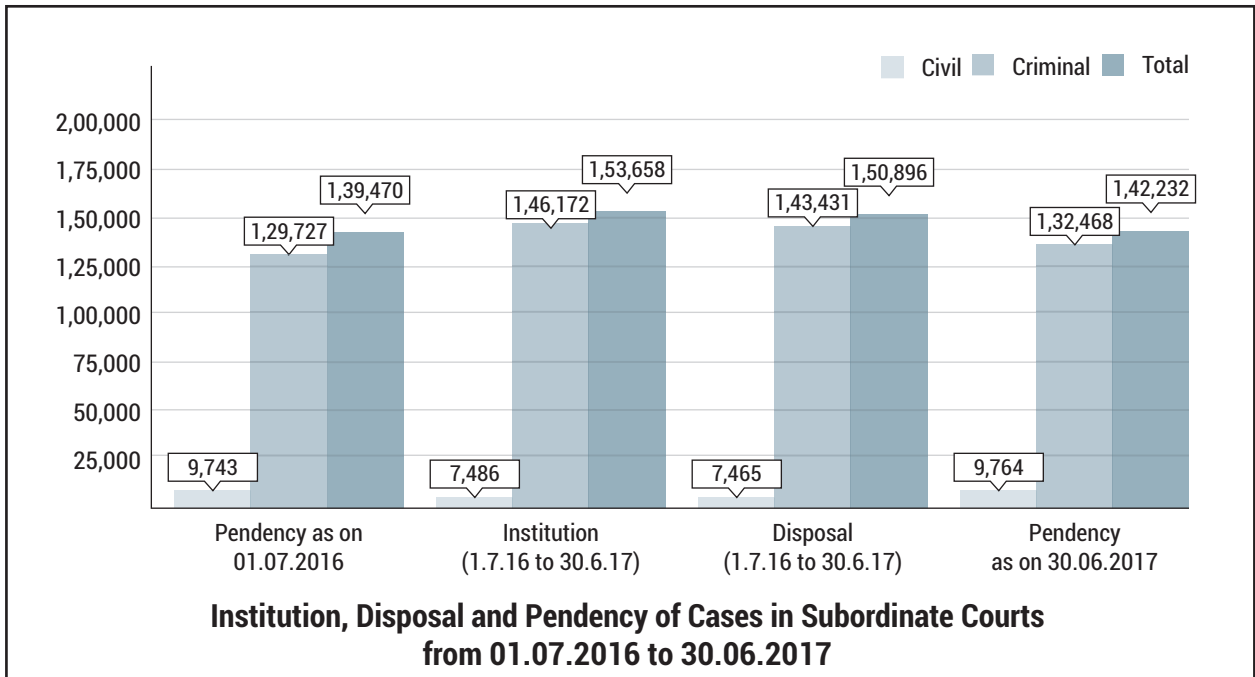
Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	04
Working Strength of Judges	02
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	02
Highest	04
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	03

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,075	1,531	1,473	1,133
Company Matters	01	01	02	0
Contempt (Civil)	12	67	46	33
Review (Civil)	08	48	44	12
Matrimonial Matters	58	26	38	46
Arbitration Matters	20	32	47	05
Civil Revisions	57	101	119	39
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	03	0	03	0
Civil Appeals	254	95	134	215
Land Acquisition Matters	158	64	99	123
MACT Matters	312	96	258	150
Civil Suits (Original Side)	0	0	0	03
Other than above	535	179	401	313
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	03	12	13	02
Criminal Revisions	159	96	166	89
Bail Applications	02	68	68	02
Criminal Appeals	222	96	48	270
Death Sentence Reference	01	0	0	01
Contempt (Criminal)	03	01	03	01
Misc. Criminal Applications	53	0	44	09
Other than above	51	219	222	48

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS



38

HIGH COURT OF
UTTARAKHAND



Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Uttarakhand High Court*

Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.M. Joseph, Chief Justice		
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajeev Sharma	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alok Singh	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lok Pal Singh
Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.K. Bist	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Servesh Kumar Gupta	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Tiwari
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Dhulia	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Dhyani	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sharad Kumar Sharma
*As on 6 November 2017		

Brief Introduction

The State of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) was carved out of the erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh on 9 November 2000. On the same day, with the creation of the State of Uttarakhand, the High Court of Uttarakhand was also established at Nainital in a magnificent building constructed in the year 1900 A.D., which was known as Old Secretariat.

After an establishment of the High Court, a Chief Justice Court block and two more buildings were constructed in the year 2007. A huge ADR Complex has also been constructed in the High Court premises.

The jurisdiction of the High Court of Uttarakhand extends over 13 districts, namely, Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal, Udham Singh Nagar and Uttarkashi.

Initially, only 54 Judicial Officers were allocated to the newly created State of Uttarakhand. Subsequently, several recruitment processes have been conducted by the Uttarakhand Public Service Commission and High Court of Uttarakhand. As on 30 June 2017, 216 Judicial Officers are working in these 13 districts.

A quarterly news letter titled was launched in the year 2010, which is being published continuously since then. This news letter provides information not only about High Court and Subordinate Courts of the State, but also about the activities of Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy and Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority. 'Uttarakhand Court News' is also available at the website www.highcourtofuttarakhand.gov.in.

Initiatives for the Judicial Year 2016-2017

Administrative Achievements

Under the aegis of Uttarakhand State Legal Services Authority, total 155 Lok Adalats were

organized in the State, in which, 22,000 cases were disposed of and total settlement amounting to Rs. 28.84 crore was achieved and Rs. 1.87 crore was realized as fine. During the judicial year, 2,230

camps were organized, from which, 2,69,921 persons have been benefited.

The State Legal Services Authority published an Informative Literature i.e. "Saral Kannuni Gyan Mala" which was distributed free of cost to the District Authorities, N.G.O.'s, Government Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. for the use of poor & needy persons, students and other oblivious sections of the society. It is also uploaded on the website of State Legal Services Authority. The State Legal Services Authority publishes a quarterly News Letter incorporating all the activities of SLSA and DLSA(s). Furthermore, the SLSA has organized Legal Literacy and Sensitization Programme through Mobile van in four districts, in which, 82 places have been covered and 9,562 persons benefited. Documentary films covering legal topics of women rights' etc., have been prepared, in order to spread awareness amongst people. Five radio jingles on 'free legal aid', 'lok adalat', 'SC/ST rights', 'women rights', 'child rights' were prepared. 670 Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) have been engaged for legal aid works in all the districts of the State. During this period, 1,115 cases were received for the mediation out of which 314 cases were settled through Mediation and 207 cases are pending for mediation as on 30 June 2017.

Uttarakhand Judicial & Legal Academy (UJALA) is imparting training to the Public Prosecutors of the State, Officers of various Departments of State Government in line with its goal of strengthening the justice delivery system that every stake holder is benefitted from the resources of UJALA. This process, on one hand ensures that resources of UJALA are being utilized to the optimum level for strengthening the administration of justice and on the other hand it is expected to help the officers of other services to acquire proficiency in the

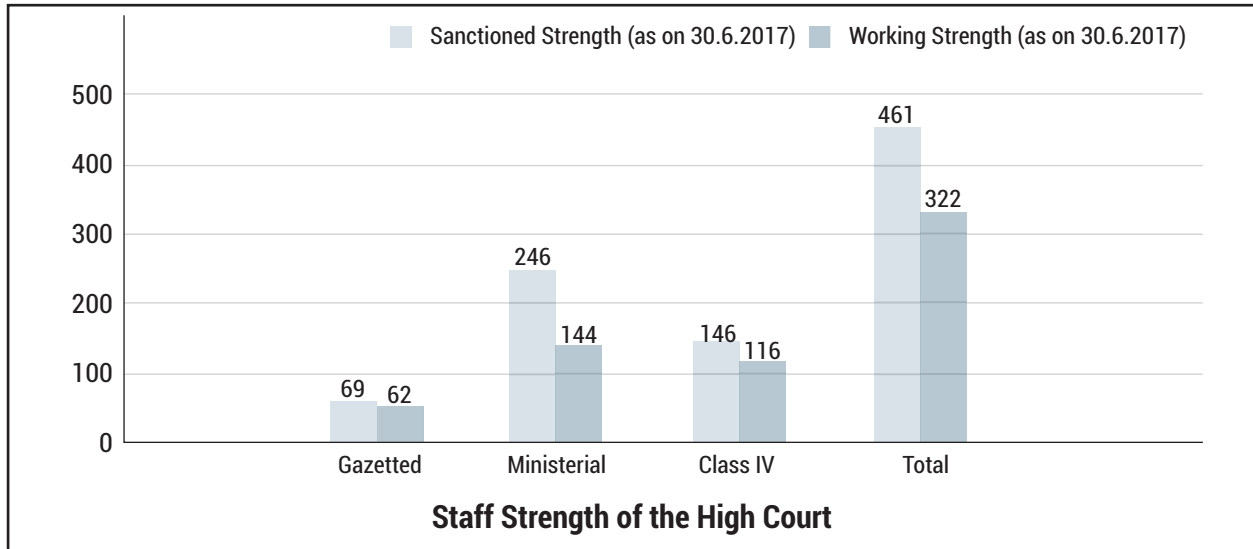
process of applying law in more functional manner. In order to better organize training programmes/ workshops, infrastructure facilities have been augmented at the Academy. The Academy has a State-of-the-art Auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 persons and is one of the largest auditoriums in the region. This is designed to meet the current and future requirements for holding national, international, scientific, industrial and cultural meets. A well designed and equipped Gymnasium at the campus provides an array of world class cardio and strength equipments to take overall fitness care of trainees during their stay at the campus.

Technological Accomplishments

Under the directions of E-Committee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, necessary steps are being taken under e-Courts Project. CIS 2.0 has been installed and data of cases are being entered in CIS 2.0 for further uploading on NJDG. SMS service is functioning at 25 court complexes, where CIS 2.0 is operational.

An Online Display Board software has been developed and can be accessed through website. Android application for display board is available on the website. There is a Centralized Filing of cases and issuance of acknowledgement slip. E-granthalaya and Online Law Libraries are being used in the library and by Hon'ble Judges. Video-Conferencing facility has been installed at 21 Court Complexes and at 10 Jail Complexes. Studio Video Conferencing facility is available at the High Court. IVRS for obtaining case status is available. Wi-Fi enabled High Court campus for Internet is in the final stage. Unified Case Information System implementation is in process.

HIGH COURT STATISTICS



Budget of the High Court*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Plan	10,49,14,000	14,16,000	-
Non-Plan	36,02,00,000	52,91,50,000	33,93,50,000
Total	46,51,14,000	53,05,66,000	33,93,50,000

*For financial year (Amount in Rupees)

Judges' Strength, Analysis of Working Strength of Judges and Old Cases

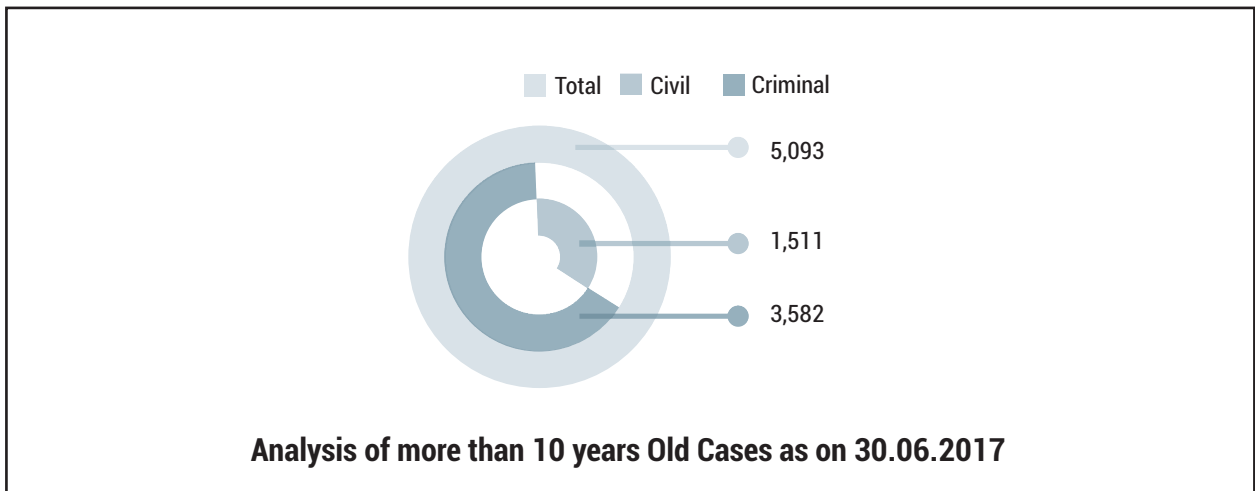
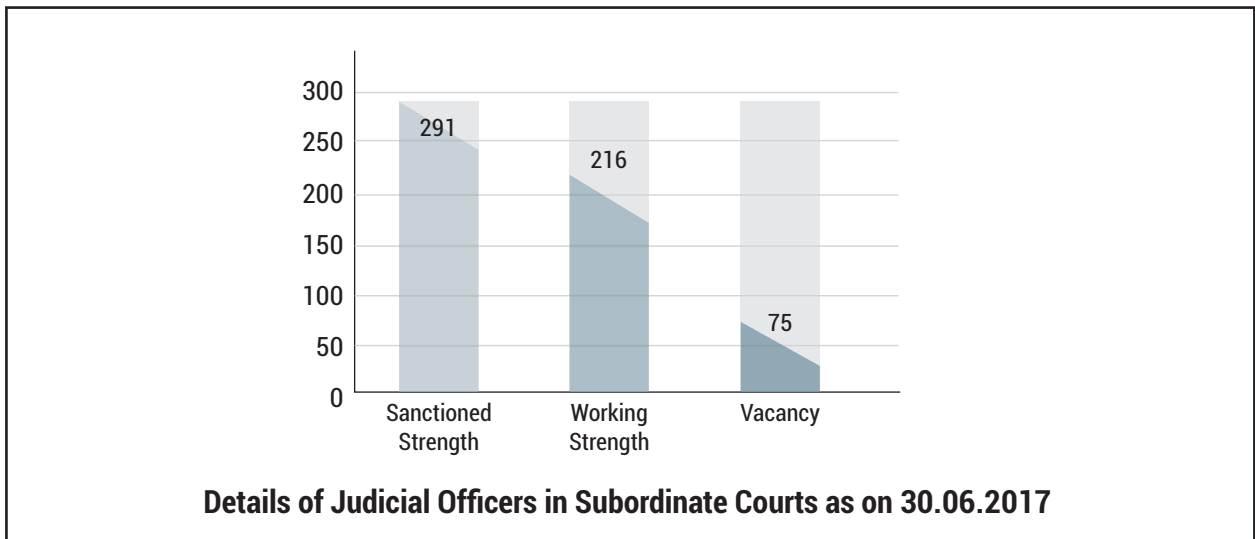
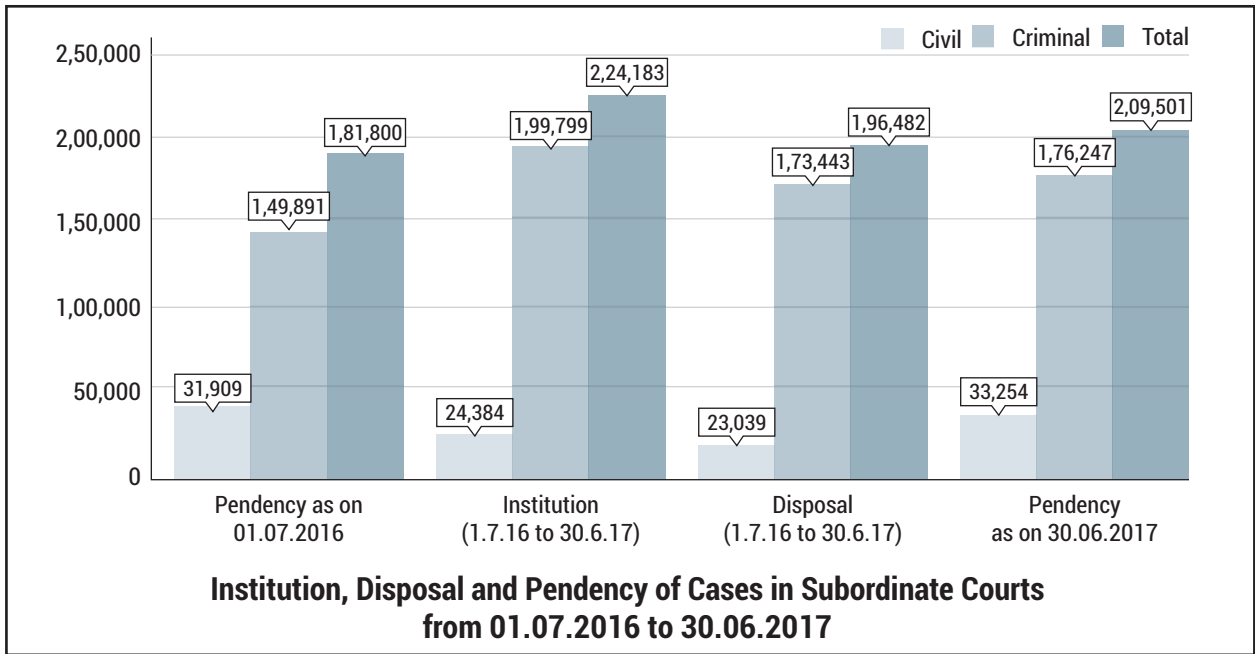
Judge's Strength (as on 30.06.2017)	
Sanctioned Strength of Judges	11
Working Strength of Judges	10
Analysis of working strength of Judges (from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017)	
Lowest	06
Highest	10
Analysis of Old Cases (as on 30.06.2017)	
Cases more than 10 years old	1,279

HIGH COURT STATISTICS

Institution, Disposal and Pendency from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2017				
Category	Pendency as on 01.07.2016	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 30.06.2017
CIVIL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	13,524	6,773	6,984	13,313
Company Matters	30	28	30	28
Contempt (Civil)	491	361	183	669
Review (Civil)	282	897	747	432
Matrimonial Matters	267	51	75	243
Arbitration Matters	49	56	23	82
Civil Revisions	290	119	138	271
Tax Matters (Direct & Indirect)	336	148	67	417
Civil Appeals*	1,777	594	368	2,003
Land Acquisition Matters*	1,029	166	70	1,125
MACT Matters*	2,825	527	420	2,932
Civil Suits (Original Side)	01	0	0	01
Other than above	56	982	849	189
CRIMINAL				
Writ Petition (Articles 226 & 227)	1,214	1,971	2,735	450
Criminal Revisions	1,355	374	148	1,581
Bail Applications	362	2,166	2,174	354
Criminal Appeals	3,609	529	84	4,054
Death Sentence Reference	03	01	0	04
Contempt (Criminal)	0	-	-	0
Misc. Criminal Applications	2,951	1,956	2,010	2,897
Other than above	87	566	601	52

* Opening balance modified.

SUBORDINATE COURTS STATISTICS





THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

New Delhi - 110201

India